THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,307. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

ADOPTION.—A HEALTHY, STRONG, NEW BORN INfant to adopt out. Call at the office of Dr. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

A.—INFORMATION WANTED—OF SARAH ROGERS (now married, husband's name not known). When last heard from resided in Judge Beebe's family, in Detroit. Address HARRY HUME, box 2.9 Herald office.

DRUG CLERKS.—A LIBERAL REWARD FOR KENnedy's First Circular of Medical Discovery. Address DURAND, station E.

DARLING, COME BACK—THAT LETTER SHALL BE forgotten. Oh you don't know the agony I am in. Come back, or let me know where you are. J. P.

FULTON MARKET, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—YOUNG lady in black; sat at head of table. Gentleman at her right would be happy to make her acquaintance, if agreeable. Address A. W. R. S., Herald office.

HENRY A. WILDER—WASHINGTON, 1866. A FRIEND solicits your whereabouts; answer through Personals.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF LAWRENCE O'Connor or his sisters, Bridget or Marcia, of the parish of Kilagerin, Court of Ballsc, of Diarnia, county of Roscommon, Ireland, they will hear of their niece, daughter of Jane McCormick. Call on or address JANE, 440 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ELIZABETH MULLEN, alias Kerwick, daughter of Owen and Elizabeth Mullen, a native of the parish of Kill, townland Clarra, near Coote Hill, county Cavan, Ireland. Any information of her will be thankfully received by addressing JOHN HYDE, Company K, Fifth Infantry, Fort Harker, Kansas.

MONK—FORGIVE AND COME BACK. I DO LOVE you. WILL.

PEACH, BUTLER & CO.—YOU ARE KNOWN. YOUR object is simply Jealousy. Unless these personals cease I will make trouble for you immediately on my return. JUNIOR.

R. T. M—S—WHERE CAN AN INTERVIEW BE HAD before I leave town? P——.

ROSEMARY, MY EVER DARLING—SHALL BE GRAtified with "Periwinkle," "Forget me not" and "Myosotis," as desired. ESPERANCE.

REIDY & KIELY, MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER Belting and Curriers, have removed from 21 Spruce street to 28 Ferry street.

280.—TO-DAY, AT 4, UP BROADWAY, OR TO-night, rain or shine. W. H. C5.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MERITED TRIBUTE.
Dear Sir—I am well pleased to tell you that you BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS has been entirely successful in forcing a new growth of my hair. It is between three and four months since I began using it, and I have now hair about a quarter of an inch long all over my bald spot. Very truly,
EDWARD JOHNSON,
Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.
Principal office, 374 Pearl street, New York.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

A.—F. G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE, BAGGAGE moving establishment, 113 and 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Families moved, city or country; pianofortes, furniture, boxed, shipped; storage; money advanced; established 25 years.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 327—APRIL 30, 1870.
10, 15, 8, 6, 20, 66, 69, 52, 31, 30, 22, 74, 67.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 328—APRIL 30, 1870.
76, 47, 62, 14, 59, 21, 41, 40, 22, 74, 73, 11, 66.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 303—APRIL 30, 1870.
77, 75, 14, 34, 60, 25, 56, 25, 20, 52, 51, 45, 63.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 304—APRIL 30, 1870.
62, 13, 35, 55, 18, 61, 44, 66, 8, 42, 37, 60, 75.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS' REFRIGERATOR, CHILL Room and Ice House Protective Association. Persons desirous of joining may call on DODGE & VARIAN, at No. 298 Bleecker street, New York.

BIB, BOD, AND OTHERS WANTING SANITARY Perfumeries, should attend at 759 Broadway next Thursday morning. Things given away.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, 32 Chambers street, New York, Jan. 8, 1870.—Notice is hereby given to all persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the city and county of New York for the year 1870 will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
W. H. KING,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

IMPORTANT.—LADIES CAN HAVE THEIR FURS cleaned and packed away at their own residences, by a practical furrier, who insures them against moths, from $1 a set. Cedar boxes supplied. Address FURRIER, care of Dunlap & Co., 569 Broadway.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street, box 4,264. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

ROOFERS, ATTENTION!
HOUSE OWNERS AND BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
Come examine and buy our Patent ROOFING FELT. You can apply it yourselves to your buildings; you can use it in place of tin. It is thick, durable and cheap. Don't use any other material until you have seen this article.
E. H. MARTIN, 72 Maiden lane and No. 7 Liberty st.

TAKE NOTICE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE PAINTERS and grainers will take work at $2 75 per day; city or country. Call on or address BOSS PAINTER, Hart st., second door from Tompkins av., Brooklyn.

THE EXCISE LAW.
The officers and committee of the Brewers' Association and of the New York Liquor Dealers' Society are requested to meet at Joseph Roe's, 42 East Houston street, corner of Mulberry, this day, at 11 A. M. By order.
RICHARD KATZENMAYER,
Secretary Brewers' Association.
JOHN MERCHANT,
Secretary New York Liquor Dealers' Society.
Any liquor dealer, willing to meet as above, is invited to attend.

THE NEW CANCELLING STAMP, APPROVED April 5 by United States Commissioner Delano, as the only legal method of cancellation on and after May 1, is now ready and for sale at wholesale and retail.
JOHN GARRETT & CO., 201 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

A LARGE SIZE NEW NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR sale at No. 375 Greenwich street.

BIRDS.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MOCKING Birds in the country; Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, Finches, Linnets, Canaries, Parrots and all cage birds; Cages, and the only genuine prepared Mocking Bird Food that does not spoil on exposure to the air. For sale at ROEDER'S, 128 West Broadway, New York.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock; Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's New Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, and medicines all diseases.

FANCY POULTRY.—JAMES YOUNG, OF 39 CENTRE street, third block above City Hall, will offer this week a large and choice variety of thoroughbred Fowls at private sale, consisting of Brahmas, Spanish, Houdans, Creves, Leghorns, Hamburgs, Rouen Ducks, Peafowl, Turkeys, Pigeons, &c.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD TROTTING PARK.
Grand Inaugural Meeting.
Purses amounting to $12,200.
The Inaugural Meeting of the new course, Fleetwood Park, Melrose, Westchester county, will be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th of July and the following purses will be given:—
FIRST DAY.
A purse of $700 for horses that never trotted better than 3 minutes; $450 to the winner, $150 to the second and $100 to the third horse.
A purse of $2,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2 min. 23 sec.; $1,200 to the winner, $500 to the second and $300 to the third horse.
SECOND DAY.
A purse of $2,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2 min. 29 sec.; $1,200 to the winner, $500 to the second and $300 to the third horse.
A purse of $1,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2 min. 40 sec.; $700 to the winner, $200 to the second and $100 to the third horse.
THIRD DAY.
A purse of $1,500 for horses that never trotted better than 2 min. 35 sec., two mile heats; $900 to the winner, $400 to the second and $200 to the third horse.
A purse of $5,000; free for all horses; $3,000 to the winner, $1,250 to the second and $750 to the third horse.
The above races are to be mile heats, three in five, in harness, with the exception of the fifth, which will be two mile heats, in harness.
Entries ten per cent. To close at the New Bay House, kept by Mr. Joseph Crocheron, corner of Forty-second street and Seventh avenue, at 9 P. M., May 4.
Entries by mail to be addressed to Henry Dater, box 1,516 New York.
The above races are to be trotted under the rules and regulations of the National Association adopted at the late Convention.
The hotel at Fleetwood Park now open, under the supervision of Mr. James Lambert.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON TUESDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock, match for $550, mile heats, to wagons. J. F. Rodine's blk. m. Eastern Queen, M. Roden's s. g. Prince. WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

STALLIONS.

TROTTING STALLION FOR SALE—COLOR, MAHOGany bay, black points, one white heel; 15.3 hands, sired by Volunteer; is perfectly kind and gentle; sure foal getter and can trot fast; never been trained. Can be seen at Heinzel's Central Avenue Hotel, one mile beyond McComb's dam. J. VARIAN.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
OFFICE AND SALESROOM 37 NASSAU STREET,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
119 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE THAT IS WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 TO 48 HOURS FOR TRIAL.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

A.— LIGHT
Coupe Rockaways
in great variety.
Also Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences,
Coupes, Barouches, Dog Carts, Victorias,
Pony and Park Phaetons,
American and Elm City Rockaways,
made very light to be used with one horse.
Our new style Depot Wagon weighs 360 pounds.
Elegant Top and No Top Buggies.
Our stock is the largest and most complete
In New York
and prices the most reasonable.
Parties can satisfy themselves of this
Fact
by calling at our warerooms.
DEMAREST & WOODRUFF,
628 and 630 Broadway, New York.

A.—BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET.
WAREROOMS
FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES,
Dog Carts, Dog Cart Phaetons, Newport Pagnals,
Newmarket and other Tandem Carts,
Landaus and Barouches, on four, six and
eight springs, superbly finished.
Park and road Phaetons, in new and original designs.
Clarences, Demi-Clarences, Landaulets and
Curtain quarter Coaches.
The Brewster Wagon, the standard for style
and quality, with and without tops, in all
weights for speeding and pleasure driving.
Our stock for the present season has never
been equalled in New York, either in its extent or the general
excellence of the work,
being wholly free from shopworn vehicles
and exclusively the production of our well-known
Broome street Factory.
The public will please bear in mind
that we have no connection whatever with a joint stock company recently organized under a name similar
to our own and whose carriages have
lately been offered at public auction.
BREWSTER & CO.

A.—NEARLY NEW CLARENCE, WOOD BROTHERS, $750; one Barouche do., $500; one Brewster Road Wagon, $250; one Dubois Wagon, top, $250; one Brewster Phaeton, $200; 200 new Carriages at thirty per cent below Broadway prices; Clarences, Coaches, Bretts, Park, Basket, Rumble, Pony Phaetons, from $135 up; top Wagons from $150 up; Sulkeys, Express, Road and Jagger Wagons; Victorias, &c.; 500 sets Harness, from $10 up, Blankets, Sheets, &c. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
636 Broadway,
have in store a fine assortment of first class fashionable
Carriages and light Wagons, of their own manufacture, which they offer at reduced prices.

A.—TO LET, PART OR WHOLE OF A PRIVATE STAble in Fifty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue; has six stalls, gas, hot and cold water, and two rooms for coachman. Apply at 143 East Fifty-ninth street.

ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE PURCHASING CARriages and Harness are invited to examine a varied stock at 32 Barclay street; save money and get goods as represented. HICKS, established 1833.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET.
Carriages and Harness.
Park, Pony and Basket Phaetons, fine top and no top Buggies, Depot and Jagger Wagons, &c.; also
250 sets fine Harness.
All at very low prices. Sheets, Whips, Robes, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A LIGHT EXTENSION TOP PHAETON AND COUPE Rockaway, cheap. Large assortment of Carriages and Harness, all styles, very low. Lot second hand Carriages.
CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A. S. FLANDRAU, CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 7 and 19 East Eighteenth street.
New and elegant Carriages in all the most fashionable styles, Landaus, Landaulets, four and six seat Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Top and Road Wagons and Phaetons, at greatly reduced prices.
THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD.
Pony Phaetons at prices to suit all, from $150 up.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.—REMEMber the rule, caveat emptor. Purchasers of Horses may rely on the undersigned for a correct and impartial opinion. CHARLES WILLS, Graduate of the Royal Veterinary College of London, 15 West Forty-fourth street. Veterinary Medicines of all kinds accurately prepared of the very best ingredients.

A CHANCE.—SELLING OUT.—EIGHT HORSES, YOUNG and sound, to be sold cheap. Must be sold. 134 Greene street, machine shop.

A SPLENDID FRESH MILCH COW FOR SALE.—MILKS eighteen quarts of rich milk per day; to be sold cheap. Apply at northwest corner of Seventy-ninth street and Second avenue.

A FEW SECOND HAND PHAETONS, BRETTS AND Coaches, together with a variety of our unequalled Wagons. CORBETT & SCHARCH,
122, 124 and 126 West Twenty-fifth street.

A PAIR OF FAST TROTTERS, CROSS MATCHED, Dan Smith and mate, 15¾ hands, 7 and 8 years old, sound and kind, easy drivers, do not pull or fret, safe and reliable, great bottom; were raised in Kentucky; have trotted in 2:34 and can trot in 2:30 at present; sold on account of the owner going to Europe. Inquire at Fleetwood Club house, 1,434 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A COUPE ROCKAWAY, NEARLY NEW; ONE EXtension top Phaeton, two depot Wagons, two road Wagons, one Skeleton, one Brett and one Coach for sale cheap, at livery stable 275 Spring street, near Hudson.

A HANDSOME BAY TEAM OF YOUNG HORSES—Sound, kind and fine drivers; need no checks; black manes, tails and legs; all clean and in every respect a fine carriage team; good travellers and very stylish. Inquire of MARTIN WOOD, American Hotel, Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF A SUPERIOR LOT OF heavy work Horses from Ohio, suitable for all purposes; also a good blind Horse cheap. 19 Vestry street.

AN EXTRAORDINARY, STYLISH, HANDSOME AND speedy 15¼ hands, black, road or park Horse, for sale only for want of use. Apply to owner, 250 Sixth avenue, corner Forty-eighth street.

A VERY STYLISH SORREL MARE, 15 HANDS high, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind; also a Blood Mare; can trot fast. No 5 West Thirteenth street.

A.—EXPRESS, BUSINESS AND DEPOT WAGONS, Coaches, Phaetons of all kinds, Gigs, Rockaways, Top and Open Wagons; also single and double Harness, Blankets, Sheets, Robes, &c., at prices which defy competition. Call and be satisfied, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT HARNESS WAREROOMS, 10 COLLEGE PLACE. Harness for farming, teaming, carting, expressing, livery stables contractors, coach, coupe, buggy, &c., &c. Single Harness, complete, $8 to $175 per set. Double Harness, complete, $20 to $450 per set. We manufacture all of our harness, and can sell lower than any house in the city.
Also Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, at all prices.
THE TRADES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD, TWO LOW PRICED Horses; good workers; a chance for farmers. Come early. 468 Pearl street. BAXTER BROS.

CARRIAGES—300 NEW AND SECOND HAND Coaches, Barouches, Park Phaetons, 4 and 6 seat; Depots, Pony Phaetons, Grocers' and Business Wagons, selling off. H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

COUPE ROCKAWAY, SECOND HAND; ALSO PONY Phaeton, road Wagon and depot Wagon, cheap; several Carriages, slightly soiled, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, 638 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

EXPRESS HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS—ALSO, route for sale. Apply at 174 Fulton street from 1 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS, 8 YEARS OLD; perfect in all respects; property of a gentleman who has got to go away Wednesday; cost me last August $1,000; will sell him now for $700; worth more now than he was when I bought him. Can be seen at 141 East Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—A PARK PHAETON, SHIFTING TOP AND C spring; Coupe, nearly new; or will exchange for a light Landau. Inquire at private stable 18 East Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A LANDAU; ONE OF THE MOST ELEgant in the city; in perfect order and but little used. To be seen at private stable 111 West Eighteenth street, from 9 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LANDAU ON PLATFORM springs, trimmed with goat skin, made by Brewster, cost $2,250; will be sold at a bargain; to be seen at BALDWIN'S Repository, corner Broadway and Tenth street.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BLACK HAWK Mare, 15½ hands high, kind in all harness; sold for want of use; price $400. TOWNLEY'S stable, Fiftieth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A PARK PHAETON IN GOOD ORDER; price $400. TOWNLEY'S stable, Fiftieth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID GRAY MARE, 14 HANDS high, 6 years old; has beautiful white tail; can trot in 3 minutes; perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen at stables 352, 354 and 356 West Twelfth street, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH ROAN HORSE, 15.3; CAN trot in three minutes and warranted all sound. Can be seen in the morning at private stable, 154 West Twenty-ninth street, rear.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 8 YEARS OLD, 15 hands 1 inch high, well matched, and good steppers; price $700. Apply at WALTERS' stables, 436-443 Pacific street, Brooklyn, or to P. WITTE, 40 John street, New York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME T CART, WITH POLE, Shafts and Storm Covers; built by Brewster & Co., of Broome street, and used but a few times. Can be seen at stable, 105 West Thirty-first street, two doors from Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRIGHT BAY YOUNG HORSE, five years old; a fine stepper; warranted sound and kind in all harness. Inquire at 83 West Houston street, after 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BAY SADDLE HORSE, sound and kind, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; perfectly broken; has been ridden by a lady the past year. Apply at private stable 144 East Forty-fourth street, from 7 to 8 A. M. and 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF ¾ BRED MARES, 15¾ hands high, bright bay, long black manes and tails, sound, kind and gentle, work double or single and are excellent under the saddle; can trot in about three minutes; would be desirable for coupe or victoria; they were brought from the South by a well known gentleman, now deceased; they will be warranted as they are represented and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at the United States Stables, 153 and 155 East Thirty-second street, between Lexington and Third avs.

FOR SALE—AT 205 MERCER STREET, ONE CLOSE Coach, $400; one open Barouche, $250; one top Wagon, $125; one do., $110; one no top Wagon, $120; one two-seat Rockaway, $250; two bay Horses, $175.

FOR SALE—A BAY PONY; VERY HANDSOME; NINE years old. Address WILLIAM DRENAN, National Stables, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A SIX SEAT COUPE ROCKAWAY, NEARly new, Wood Bros. make, shifting top; suitable for city or country. Apply at Astor stables, 23 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF BUSINESS WAGONS; carry from 1,200 to 3,000 pounds; suitable for all purposes. Corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLOOD BAY CARRIAGE Horses, 16 hands, very stylish, without blemish or fault. Apply at No. 1 East Twenty-eighth street, before 3 or after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HAMBLEtonian Fillies, 5 years old, well broke and gentle in all harness; blood bay and very stylish. Can be seen at E. H. BURKE'S stable, 229 York street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BROWN HORSES, 15.3 hands, sound and kind in all harness; one is a fine saddle horse.... Apply at George Murray's stables, 25 East ...., Brewster, of ...

FOR SALE—A BAY PONY, 13 HANDS HIGH, EIGHT years old; well broken to saddle and harness; suitable for a boy's use. Apply at Wells, Boulcon & Co.'s lumber office, 244 West street.

FOR SALE—COUPE ROCKAWAY, IN PERFECT ORder, for one or two horses, at NORRIS' stables, 118 Clinton place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BAY HAMBLETONIAN MARE; can trot in 2:30; also Park Phaeton, made by Brewster & Co., of Broome street; also Top Wagon, Pole and Shafts and a set of Double and Single Harness. To be seen at TRUESDELL'S Club Stables, Broadway and Forty-third st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SAILBOAT, ROWBOAT, WAgons, Carts, Harness, Farming Implements, Tools and Furniture for sale, at auction, on Wednesday, the 4th inst.; property of John H. Prentice, at Long Beach (Orienta), Mamaroneck, Westchester county, commencing at 10 o'clock. One span Kentucky bay Horses, 15 hands, sound, fine drivers, and for saddle; have been riddenby a lady; three 16 hand coupe or truck Horses, all sound, and two of them very fine; one Pony, Cart and Harness; Brett, Carriage, Top Buggy, platform spring; farm and depot Wagons; horse, ox and hand Carts; double and single Carriage, work and cart Harness, Furniture, Farm Implements, Tools, &c., &c. One Sailboat, 21 feet, well found, new sails; one Rowboat, all in good order. Sale positive.

HORSE, COUPE AND HARNESS FOR SALE—BAY Horse, sound, fast and stylish; Coupe, of Wood Bros' make, a private first class establishment; sold on account of the death of the owner. Ask for James at BARRETT'S stables, 141 East Twenty-third street.

HARNESS, SHEETS, WHIPS, &C.—188 WOOSTER street.—Largest and best assortment of Harness in the city; please call and examine our stock.
D. JACOBUS & SON.

MILLWARD'S FIFTH AVENUE STABLES, NOS. 521 and 523 Fifth avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.—A few large, airy Stalls to let, for private horses, situate on the ground floor; terms reasonable. Clarences, Coaches and Phaetons to let.
Captain J. MILLWARD, Proprietor.

PONY WANTED—SUITABLE FOR A SMALL BOY TO ride or drive; must be gentle and sound. Inquire at LEADBETTER'S New England stables, between 45th and 46th sts., 7th av.

STABLE TO LET—IN REAR OF NO. 50 CLINTON place. Apply to C. H. CLARK, 37 William street.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE IN REAR OF 29 Bond street, entrance on Bleecker street; 4 stalls, carriage and coachman's room, &c.
J. C. BAILEY, 205 Fifth street.

WOOD BROTHERS HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK of fine Carriages to the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, on Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and offer their entire stock at cost, consisting of
Landaus,
Clarences,
Coupes,
Open Barouches,
Phaetons,
Wagons, &c., &c.,
all of their well known manufacture.
Prices uniform to all and 50 per cent less than can be purchased elsewhere.

2 ROAD WAGONS, PIANO BOXES, BEST CITY MAkers; price $150 each; both in extra fine order; must be sold; can be seen at 139 East Sixteenth street.

$30 A MONTH FOR A FEW MORE HORSES AND Wagons, at SARLE'S Boarding Stable, 341 Sixth street, between First and Second avenues; also a nearly new Silver's Phaeton for sale cheap.

$45—BAY HORSE; BROWN HORSE, $65; TEAM browns, 9 years, $125; powerful bay Horse, 8 years, $125; pony Mare, $85. 734 Washington street, in grocery. Call here first.

$100—SORREL MARE, 15¾ HANDS; BLACK DO., $130; two bay Horses, $150, $160; 6 to 9 years; warranted; Cart, Truck and Harness. 241 West Thirty-first street, in rear.

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, corner of Cedar street, New York, until Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, bridging and ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis river to the Red river, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the roadbed for a single track and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail or by the mile.
The said company will also receive proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi river, and the ties to be received according to blank forms which will be ready for distribution on Wednesday, May 4, 1870, at the office of the company, as above, where plans of the structures and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.
The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the company.
Printed circulars, containing full information, will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to Edwin F. Johnson, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the company, at the office, 120 Broadway, as above.
J. GREGORY SMITH,
President Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, April 25, 1870.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TO PRINTERS—WANTED, A ½ OR ¾ MEDIUM Gordon or Degener Press. Address, with terms, GORDON, Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—NEW YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY FOR SALE. First Mortgage 20 year seven per cent Gold Bonds of the MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY CO., Principal and interest payable at the Union Trust Company.
COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,
viz., January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1.
Investors can ascertain by personal inspection of the road the security offered by these bonds, returning to the city the same day.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street, New York.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York.
$1 to $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 20 and will receive interest from April 1 at
6 per cent.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES AND TO loan in New York and New Jersey.
WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law,
115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—PRINCIPALS ONLY.—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD New York and Brooklyn Property. First and Second Mortgages bought.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO PURCHASE well secured Mortgages on New York and Brooklyn Property; Leasehold not objected to. Address box 4,869 Post office, New York.

A FEW GOOD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES ON city, Brooklyn or Jersey City property, will be purchased. J. L. & WM. LINDSAY, Attorneys,
289 Greenwich street, corner Warren.

G. L. WILLARD & CO., 34½ PINE STREET, WILL purchase First and Second Mortgages in New York or Brooklyn, or negotiate loans on same. Principals only need apply.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILroad Company.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 16, 1870.
The Coupons on the first mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid in gold on presentation on and after May 1, 1870, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, free of government tax. L. M. LAWSON, President.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., April 5, 1870.
The coupons of the seven per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., 71 Broadway, New York.
W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1870.
The coupons of the seven per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of L. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders, at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., 58 Old Broad street, London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., 71 Broadway, New York. C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

P. HASTINGS, BANKER, &C., 35 PINE STREET, will loan sums of $5,000 and over on New York and Brooklyn improved Real Estate; Second and Leasehold Mortgages bought.

QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS IN GOLD COIN ARE payable January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 on the First Mortgage, 20 year 7 per cent Gold Bonds of the MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY, a security equal to any in this State, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street, New York.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY,
Successors to Valentine & Butler, sole manufacturers of
ALUM PATENT
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Bank Vaults and Doors,
Bank, Office, House and Store Door Locks.
All first class Bank Locks at manufacturers' prices.
SAFE DEPOSIT WORK A SPECIALTY.
Salesroom 298 Broadway, New York.
N. B.—We refer to more than 500 banks and bankers in New York and vicinity.

$75,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON WESTchester county, New York or Brooklyn Property. Mortgages bought.
L. M. DAVENPORT, 132 Nassau street, room No. 5.

$100,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $20,000 TO $70,000, on down town Business Property, without bonus. Principals only.
C. L. WILLARD & CO., 34½ Pine street.

$225,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN—ON BOND and mortgage; no bonus wanted; sums of $5,000 and $10,000 preferred; money quickly advanced; good assignments unobjectionable.
GEORGE B. WALTON, 61 Cedar street.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS IMproved Property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn and State of New Jersey. Principals only.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT 1,270 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND and Thirty-third streets, up stairs.—Money loaned on Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold. WM. A. GLOVER.

A ... ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU STREET, room No. 3, the highest prices are paid for Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or liberal advances made on the same.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Laces, Shawls, &c.; same bought. Office hour, from 9 to 5 o'clock. A. C. HERTS.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, &c.; also Pianos and Furniture, or the goods bought. JOHNSON & CO., Loan Brokers. 169 Bowery.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

A SCHOONER FOR SALE.—WILL CARRY THIRTY thousand bricks, and draws four feet of water. Inquire at 649 Fifth street, New York, of P. N. ROHRBACK.

BOATS.—SHELL, CLUB, FISHING AND WHITEHALL Boats and Spoon Oars always on hand, at STEPHEN ROBERTS' shop, foot of 114th street and Harlem river; also 40 second hand large Ship's Boats and Metallic Life Boats.

FOR SALE—A NEW 17 LIGHT FOOT WORKING BOAT. Apply at the Seawanhaka Boat Club House, Greenpoint. Price $75.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DRAFT STEAMBOAT, CAPAble of accommodating about 500 people and in excellent order. Apply to E. T. WILSON, 26 Coenties slip.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL STEAM YACHT. Address, stating price, dimensions, speed, accommodations, &c., &c., W. S., box 4,388 Post office.

YACHT CONSTANCE FOR SALE CHEAP—EXTRA found and ready for use. Apply at WITMAN'S, Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, Gowanus. Fort Hamilton cars pass the place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT WEDNESDAY OF LAST WEEK, on Broadway, between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets, one set of diamond Ear Jewels, black enamel. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving them at the Astor House carriage office.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,591, FOR 100 SHARES New York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock (blue tint), in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificates applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall street.

LOST—APRIL 29, BETWEEN 6 AND 7 P. M., GOING from Sixteenth street and Seventh avenue to Delmonico's, Lady's Breastpin, black enamel around edge, figure of Cupid in centre. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 81 Wall street. W. J. KNIGHT.

STRAYED—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 30, A large Newfoundland Dog, with white spot on breast. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 5 West Sixtieth street, near Broadway.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, APRIL 29, LARGE WHITE and black Newfoundland Dog; had on leather collar. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to OLE OLSSEN, 94 St. Mark's place.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON APRIL 28, BETWEEN LEXington avenue and Twenty-third street and the St. James Hotel, a narrow black enamelled Gold Bracelet. The finder, by returning it to 128 East Twenty-third street, will receive the above reward.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, APRIL 28, A YOUNG BLACK and tan Slut; had on when lost a silver collar marked "Nellie (F. Galge);" has a small bare spot on back. The above reward will be paid on returning her to 71 South Washington square, Fourth street.

$25.—I WILL PAY $25 FOR THE RETURN OF MY open faced Gold Watch, lost on Saturday night, about 10, on or near Stuyvesant place.
J. K. P. HUTCHINSON, 23 Park row.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVing been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:—
Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545, 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 90,233.
Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 20,991, 20,992, 22,418.
One of £200, dated August 11, 1869, No. 29,718.
Two of £100 each, dated Sept. 10, 1869, Nos. 66,633, 66,743.
Five of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 13,163, 16,856, 16,954, 36,518, 31,751.
Three of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 92,140, 99,252, 99,255.
Three of £10 each, dated Oct. 6, 1869, Nos. 46,409, 46,408, 60,624.
One of £5, dated May 18, 1869 (Liverpool), No. 75,147.
Will pay the above reward for the delivery to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South street.

REMOVALS.

B. STRAUSS & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR DRY Goods Business from 501 Eighth avenue to Ansonia, Conn. The title of said firm hereafter will be STRAUSS & BLOOMINGDALE.

L. BERNARD HAS REMOVED HIS LOAN OFFICE from 196 Grand street to No. 3 Wooster street, corner Canal, where highest prices will be given for Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN line of royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
ETNA (via Halifax)....................Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....................Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....................Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....................Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
by the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin..........$100 Steerage..........$35
To London..........105 To London..........40
To Paris..........115 To Paris..........38
Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.
First Cabin. Steerage.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
Liverpool..........$80 Liverpool..........$30
Halifax..........20 Halifax..........15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor:—
China, Wednesday, May 4 | Calabria, Saturday, May 14
Tripoli, Thursday, May 5 | Scotia, Wednesday, May 18
Malta, Saturday, May 7 | Tarifa, Thursday, May 19
Java, Wednesday, May 11 | Aleppo, Saturday, May 21
Siberia, Thursday, May 12 | Cuba, Wednesday, May 25
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin..........$130, gold Second cabin..........$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold
Return tickets..........$250, gold
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold Steerage..........$30, currency
Return tickets..........$150, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.—FOR HAVRE, BREMEN, COPENHAGEN AND STETTIN.
The first class United States Mail steamship
OCEAN QUEEN, Captain A. G. Jones,
will be despatched from pier 43, North river, on
THURSDAY, MAY 12.
Rates of passage.—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $29, gold.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., 103 Pearl street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEBRASKA, Guard....................May 4, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Forsyth....................May 11, at 2½ P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—
ANGLIA..........May 7 | EUROPA..........May 28
AUSTRALIA..........May 14 | INDIA..........June 4
COLUMBIA..........May 21 | CAMBRIA..........June 11
—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $130.
Steerage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepayed certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of passage reduced.
Steamer sails every fortnight, direct to London, from pier No. 3 North river.
BELLONA, Coache, May 21, at 8 A. M.
Rates of passage—payable in currency.
First Cabin, $70; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $25.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at reduced currency rates.
Apply at 55 Broadway; for freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's Iron Mail Steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain P. H. Haack, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25.
Payable in United States gold coin.
The SAXONIA to follow on May 10.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEBRASKA....................Wednesday, May 4
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMSON'S passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

... DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.... between New York ... as follows:—
PEREIRE, Duchesne....................Saturday, May 14
LAFAYETTE, Roussan....................Saturday, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont....................Saturday, June 11
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie....................Saturday, May 25
Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships
NEW YORK, May 5,
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain W. Nordenholt
DEUTSCHLAND, May 7,
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber
will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton
at the following rates:—
First cabin....................$120, gold
Second cabin....................72, gold
Steerage....................25, gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner Beaver, New York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
TRIPOLI sails....................Thursday, May 5
SIBERIA, sails....................Saturday, May 7
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
VIRGINIA, Andrews..........Wednesday, May 4, at 8 A. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas....................Saturday, May 7
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO'S, 86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
through line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates—New York to San Francisco:—
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60,
according to location of berth.
These rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
May 5—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with the COLORADO, Captain Farnsworth.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast.
Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, May 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier No. 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards....................May 5
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams....................May 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice (via Nassau)....................May 19
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 3 o'clock,
The splendid steamers
CITY OF MEXICO....................Friday, May 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....................Thursday, June 2d
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR BERMUDA.
The A1 steamship FAHKEE, Captain Joseph D. Steele, carrying the United States mails, will sail for the above port on Thursday, April 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier 11 North river, and will continue to sail as follows:—
Leave Bermuda. Leave New York.
April 22. April 30.
May 10. May 19.
May 28. June 7.
June 17. June 24.
July 3.
Has superior passenger and freight accommodations.
First cabin, $30; second cabin, $20.
Freight 60 cents per dry barrel.
Payable in United States gold.
For freight or passage apply to
J. NORMAN HARVEY, Agent, 34 New street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston steamers,
sailing every Saturday at 3 P. M., touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamer VIRGINIA, Captain Kennedy, at pier 21 East river, will sail on Saturday, May 7.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. McMahon & Co., free.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell steamship Line,
leaving Pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Captain Kemble....................May 7
GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain Clapp....................May 14
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CRESCENT CITY,
On Saturday, May 7.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—SOUTHERN LINE. The steamer LODONA, Captain H. R. Hovey, will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, May 7.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

REGULAR LINE FOR
Puerta Plata, Samana, St. Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delanoy,
will leave for the above ports on Wednesday, May 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The New York, Florida and Gulf Steamship Line will despatch the first class steamer FLAG, Captain Limeburner, on Wednesday, May 4, from pier 20 North river. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
MERCEDITA will follow and sail on Saturday, May 14.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest.—The first class sidewheel steamship SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain S. Adkins, on Wednesday May 4, sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The steamer CHAMPION will follow and sail Saturday, May 7.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
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FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY DAILY AT 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted, from pier 44, Spring street. Fare $1 50; Sunday, $2. Connecting with all railroads for the West and North. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

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FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMBOAT WYOMING, Excelsior Park, Eglesswood and Crosastt Grove, with Towboats and Barges such a desired. Office 328 West street, near Christopher street. H. B. CROSSETT.

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PLEASANT VALLEY AND GROVE ON THE RIVER side, New Jersey; a first class resort for parties, picnics, clubs, chowder parties, clam bakes, &c. J. H. HEYERS, proprietor, formerly of hotel corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street; three steamboats leave Spring, Christopher and Thirty-fourth streets at 10 A. M., two 5 and 7 P. M. None but the most respectable parties need apply.

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DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
OPENING ON MONDAY,
500 LOTS
OF AUCTION GOODS.
200 boxes Silk Trimmings, 25c. to $1 piece.
300 boxes Pique Trimmings, 10c. to 31c. piece.
100 boxes Silk Fringes, 25c. to $2 piece.
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100 boxes Silk Velvets, 25c. to $1 piece.
RIBBONS.
50 cartons satin Ribbons, 25c. to 75c. piece.
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STRAW GOODS.
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Fine French Flowers.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS PRICES.
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500 Silk and Llama Parasol Covers, 90c. up.
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WM. KINZEY,
691 Broadway,
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at his elegant new store,
Nottingham Lace Curtains from 10c. per yard.
Rich Nottingham Lace Sets at $4.
Real Lace Curtains $25 per set, value $45.
Also bargains in
Housekeeping Linen,
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IMPORTED ROUND HATS AND BONNETS, TASTY and the latest shapes; fine French Flowers, direct importation, at Madame C. DE LACY'S, 883½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

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MA at popular prices. CY.
MA All our goods marked down to meet CY.
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MA R. H. MACY, CY.
MA Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. CY.

MME. BUHLMEYER, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. FERRERO, with Mme. R. DE WARBEE, 58 Clinton place, has on hand a most elegant assortment of imported Spring and Summer Suits, Dresses, Jackets, &c., which will be sold at very moderate rates. Also the newest and most distinguished styles of Bonnets and Round Hats.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
will find it their interest to examine our Stock.
We sell cheap and cut lengths at piece prices.
JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 68, 68 and 70 Allen streets, fifth block east from the Bowery.

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SASHES, SCARFS AND TIES.
GENUINE GOODS.
OPEN TO-DAY,
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At M. T. HIGGINS'
Mammoth Millinery,
126 Sixth avenue.
We will open on Monday, May 2, a splendid lot of real thread lace Round Hats, from $15 up; also thread Bonnets at equally low prices. Our styles this season are said to be the best we ever produced, and well worthy the inspection of ladies wanting such goods.
Our stock of French Flowers is universally acknowledged to be the finest in the city, and perhaps the largest.
Our stock of Ribbons is now replete in all the new shades.
Our stock of Straw Goods is large, with all the new shapes, and at popular prices.
If you are going to the Mammoth Millinery establishment, tell the conductor to let you out at Tenth street.

MME. HARTLEY, 12 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, late of 937 Broadway, begs to inform her friends and customers generally that she is constantly receiving the latest styles of Bonnets from Virot, Paris, and Round Hats from Brown's, London.

STRAW GOODS.

PANAMA HATS IN THE ROUGH—SOME EXTREMEly fine and white; no bleaching required; for sale to the trade by R. BALCAZAR, 63 Pine street.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

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YACHTING.

The New York Yachts at New London.

Fitting and Repairing for the Coming Season.

The Schooners Phantom, Magic, Fleetwing, Palmer, Rambler and Silvie—Their Models, Sailing Qualities, Rigging, Sparring, Canvassing and Ballasting—Among Their Cabins—Subdued Tints, Soft Colors, Gilt Tracery, Choice Woods, Bronzes, Paintings, French Glass, China, Silver, Damask Drapery—The Gems of the Sea.

NEW LONDON, April, 1870.

This good, old-fashioned city, though not having found the elixir of life yet, seems to topple along on accommodating sea-legs. Personified, it resembles an old tar who, having traveled to the odd ends of the earth, delights to sit down on the forecastle and spin a yarn of his briny days. Thus New London reposes on her history. Formerly she was one of the leading whaling ports on the Atlantic seaboard, and sixty sail were engaged in the fruitful seas; now but twenty-five clear from her harbor. This heavy diminution has resulted from the scarcity of whales, from the discovery of petroleum and the stagnation of American ship building. Yet the signs of her former glory are visible through her streets and along her piers and wharves. "She ain't what he was an old whaler" "Look! there goes a retired sea captain!" and exclamations of a like character dispose of almost the entire male population. But it is gratifying to observe that progress is a popular word in this maritime city. Trade is brightening and commercial business is assuming a lively phase. On Wednesday a whaler arrived from the South Atlantic with 700 barrels of oil on board, reporting, it is said, the discovery of a humpback cruising ground. This will be a boon to shipowners, and will promote the shipping interests of New London, if it prove true. In immediate local circles there are none worthier or more public-spirited than the completion of Prentice's

SECTIONAL DRY DOCK,

under the charge of Mr. Charles Prentice, 2d, and this brings us to the immediate absorbing question—yachting. This sectional dock, though not built expressly for the reception of yachts, has been adapted so that schooners drawing less than ten feet of water can be buoyed up for repairs or cleaning. The dock itself has been constructed in hollow sections, with appropriate valves, and by the simple admission of water can be sunk in twenty minutes. Three pumps operating under motive power from a boiler on shore discharge the water from the tanks, and after the yacht is floated on the cradle the work of raising will occupy less than an hour. By employing a dock of this kind vessels but with such extreme nicety for speed as yachts are not strained in their lines or timbers.

At the anchorage there is much activity, but in marine building there are no evidences of enterprise. All that is interesting concerns the six schooners, Phantom, Magic, Palmer, Fleetwing, Rambler and Silvie, which lie off the shore on either side of the river, undergoing repairs, alteration and the introduction of new features, which it is believed will have no inconsiderable influence upon the future performances in competing with the Cambria for the cup of 1851. These six yachts are among the most and assuredly among the fastest in American waters. They vary from 183 to 200 tons, New York Yacht Club measurement; have most of the peculiarities of what is known as the pure American model; are famed for their aquatic triumphs, and are owned and sailed by gentlemen of high repute and long and valuable experience as seamen. That among them will be many aspirants for triumph in the coming contests any one who gives them a careful examination can scarcely doubt. They certainly realize in most every single model these *desiderata* which, on this side of the Atlantic, we claim bring speed, seaworthiness, easy movements under the helm, stiffness under a press of canvas, elegance on the exterior and great cabin capacity.

Canvassing, perhaps always underrated in importance in this country, is receiving a great deal of attention on board the schooners lying in this harbor. The spars are either being lengthened or reduced and the leverage forward increased or diminished, according to the notion of the owner. Generally, in these six yachts, the tendency is to reduce the amount of canvas and get rid of a superfluous quantity of ballast; for it is manifestly advantageous to obtain the highest speed with the least sail. Of such great importance will be the minutest particulars concerning the schooners which are to enter for the cup of 1851, and also in the regattas and races of the coming season, that we give a detailed statement of the conditions, dimensions, alterations and peculiarities in the construction and rigging of each.

THE PHANTOM

has the reputation among yachtmen of being, under all conditions of wind and tide, the fleetest schooner in this country. She is the property of Commodore H. C. Stebbins, of the New York Yacht Club, who is one of the most popular and genial men in Gotham. Everywhere one goes in pursuit of yachting information she is spoken of as a schooner from which may be expected a dominant record on the season of 1870. She is by no means a large yacht. She carries a centre board, measures but 123.4 tons, has an area of 2,064 square feet; is allowed a crew of twenty-six men. Her three principal dimensions disclose the extreme principle upon which her model has been constructed. Her depth of hold is seven feet; her breadth of beam measured from the yacht's side, flush with the deck at the main hatch, twenty-four feet and her length over all 100 feet. This shows how broad and shallow she is—her beams being about three and one-half times her swell. She exceeds in her tendency to great beam and shallow hold any American schooner yacht, except the Silvie. Now, the Phantom is very fast, very easy at the command of her helm and has the property of forging ahead in stays to a charming degree. These fine qualities—indispensable qualities—come, undoubtedly, from the outlines of her hull and from a full embodiment of the broad (in a double sense) American principle. As she will compete with

THE CAMBRIA

it is well to compare their dimensions. The Cambria is 248 tons (New York Yacht Club measurement), 102 feet over all; has a breadth of beam of 21 feet, and a depth of hold of 11 feet. The Cambria's hold is therefore more than half her breadth of beam, making a deep keel model as opposed to an extraordinarily broad-beamed centre board schooner. No one will fail to appreciate the difference as shown in the figures. The Cambria is just twice as large—that is, measures twice as many tons—as the Phantom, and the English yacht will therefore have to allow Commodore Stebbins very considerable time. As the Phantom can spin along very easily at fifteen knots an hour, and makes even a better run under the most favorable circumstances, it is evident, that as we can now regard the result from all the facts before us, there need be but little fear that the American Cup will cross the broad Atlantic. The Phantom's centre board is sixteen feet long, pivots well forward, and has proved efficacious in regulating the amount of lateral resistance. The dimensions of her spars are as follows, taken from the draft of her sails, and therefore correct to accuracy:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Mainmast	75	Between headstays	16
Foremast	77	Outboard of flying jibstay	4
Topmasts, each	40	Hoist of mainsail	55
Main boom	58	Hoist of foresail	52
Main gaff	28	Hoist of jib	76
Fore gaff	20	Hoist of flying jib	52
Fore boom	29	Hoist of topsail	104
Bowsprit, outboard	22.6	Hoist of squaresail	52
Squaresail yard	30		

Besides these sails she spreads two jib headed gaff topsails and a staysail of a proportionate hoist to the dimensions given. For her five lower sails she has 1,600 yards of No. 3 twenty-two inch duck. They are made by Mr. Barry, of New London.

ON DECK

the Phantom is a most beautiful craft. With the graceful widening sweep of the rail as it goes forward from the cockpit, the narrow and exquisitely laid deck planking, the inclination of her masts and the saucy stave of her bowsprit and head booms, there is an "up and ready" style to her appearance, rig, finish, trim, pose upon the water, making a picture never to be forgotten. A fine vessel at any time is the most impressionable of all works of art. But the Phantom seems to have this attribute in a superior degree. Being painted white, with no angles or ugly breaks, but throughout being a series of blending curves in her hull, and a system of straight lines aloft her different part, not majestically produce a sharp contrast. It is the swell of the Phantom, her sleeping dignity, and eager expression forward, that make her so fascinating. Her deck, which is flush from end to end, is all of white pine, and her hatches, skylights and coamings are wrought from polished mahogany. All her metallic work, when iron, is galvanized, and when brass, is like a mirror.

HER MODELLING,

of which some idea may be obtained from her dimensions, has fine bows, with an easy curve to her entrance. Her lines forward are quite hollow, and as they come aft loose themselves in a very full, flat bilge. Still further aft her lines, leaving the midship section, become full under the quarters. Upon this bottom she is very able and very buoyant, always stiff and is quick in recovery. She does not drag water, and, of course, her progress is impeded by none of the retarding forces belonging to deep holds. She leaves a wake like an eel and no suction aft is apparent. She draws four feet forward and seven feet aft. Her bottom is not coppered. She carries but twenty tons of ballast and this is a good index to the society by which she has been canvassed; for the smaller the weight of ballast required to make a vessel stand up the better is her capacity for speed.

The ballast is stowed along a line fourteen feet in length amidships and to either side of the keelson for a width of four feet. It consists of pigs of red-leaded iron about three feet in length. Six tons are loose and two thirds is stowed about the mainmast. The centre board is of oak, five inches thick, and is worked by an apparatus on deck. The rudder is shipped plumb. The spars are stepped with a rake of three-quarters of an inch to the foot, are hewn from white pine, twenty inches through at the deck, and taper to the eyes of the rigging, seventy feet aloft.

Wooden jackstays are fitted on the booms and gaffs for lacing the sails; the ordinary mast hoops are employed, the fore and aft stays are wire, the shrouds of hemp, and the trunk is protected by a water tight covering. Her deck, being wide, is capacious, and presents a fine area for work up.

The Phantom does admirably under a mainsail and jib of foresail and jib, which is not a universal quality, and here again the exact balance of her rig is evident, else she would be hardly manageable under such conditions. In stays the Phantom will gain two lengths to windward of the majority of schooners. She spreads a large cloud; all her running gear leads to the most available cleats, her blocks are of lignum vitæ, with patent friction rollers; her sails fit easily, and it takes but a small effort to put her about. Descending to

THE CABIN

the visitor finds a saloon twenty feet long, sixteen wide and seven feet high in the clear. Two sofas situated to starboard and port, softly cushioned and upholstered in green velvet are built out from the Phantom's side, and to the starboard is the wine locker, with the linen locker to port. The cabin doors are beautifully panelled and finished in black walnut and the contrast is made by the staining of Oregon maple, which is a closely grained wood susceptible of high polish and attractive finish. Large dead lights cut in the side of the trunk serve both for light and ventilation. The bookcases are numerous and have glass doors. Four berths are provided in the cabin, and they are furnished with that whereon one sights to as his head. Mirrors abound in the saloon and reflect the white and gold of the panelling overhead and throw back looks of enchanting light and enhance the elegance yet simplicity of the scene.

Leaving the saloon, the starboard approach forward leads to the large cabin pantry filled with the flag-yacht's crockery, and still further forward, to starboard, is the stateroom of Captain P. H. Comstock, for thirty years a capable, efficient and successful yachtsman, and for nineteen years the sailing master of Commodore Stebbins. Still forward is the galley, supplied with tanks holding 600 gallons of water. A saloon, storeroom and stewards' room lead off the galley.

The forecastle, with six berths, is capacious, and right abaft the stem post is the open chain locker. Forward, on the port side, is the elegantest room of Mr. C. H. Stebbins, complete in toilet arrangements and large enough for a furniture throne room on the water. Immediately abaft is the stateroom of Commodore Stebbins, of black walnut finish, with fine China crockery, handsome ornaments, mirrors, &c., and combining just the requirements of the accomplished Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. The doors are of the sliding pattern.

The Phantom carries two brass four pounders handsomely mounted.

Such is the flag schooner of the finest squadron afloat. Last season, in the June regatta, she was leading two miles when she carried away her mainmast, thus losing her advantage. Under a good breeze she won a cup on the August course in a race from Fort Adams, in Newport harbor, to and around Block Island, distance about forty miles. She led the fleet some minutes. For three successive years she has won cups in competing with the whole squadron. She is undergoing no material alterations.

THE SCHOONER MAGIC

lies just astern of the Phantom on the Groton side of the river. She is one of the fastest yachts in America. Her length over all is 84 feet, her depth of hold 7 feet, and her beam 21 feet. Above the deck her mainmast is 64 feet high and her foremast 60 feet. Her topmasts are 25 feet each. Her other dimensions are:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Main boom	72	Outboard flying jibstay	3
Fore boom	32.6	Hoist of mainsail	50
Main gaff	32	Hoist of foresail	43
Fore gaff	16	Hoist of jib	60
Bowsprit outboard	19	Flying jib	75
Between headstays	16		

She carries two gaff topsails, jib topsail and staysail. The Magic looks neat and capacious fore and aft. Her deck planking consists of pine strips two and a half inches wide and laid firmly, and so that the seams give a flush surface end to end. A trunk covers her cabin and is eighteen inches high. Just forward is the windlass for working the centre board. Aloft any coverings, skylights and hatches relieve the white sides and shining decks, and the taut hand wire rigging and fore and aft stays, and Italian hemp shrouds, together with the brass and galvanized iron work, and general fit of her gear make her a perfect marine gem. Of

HER MODEL

every seaman and builder speaks in praise. She has very fine concavity forward, but her bows are fine, and the greatest breadth of beam is forward the mainmast. She draws six feet six inches water aft and four feet forward.

In her cockpit she has a man-hole for descent into the large and roomy abaft; she has no wheel, but steers easily with a tiller. A glance at her booms and gaffs shows that her sails are secured along the head and foot by lacing to wooden jackstays, and along the luffs by ordinary mast hoops. Her frame is double throughout, firmly knit, and able to combat the strongest waves. She stands up admirably and has no more than eight tons of ballast. Let the reader reflect upon what conditions bring such desirable stiffness without stowing large quantities of pig iron. There will be no change in rig and spars this season, because it has been found she is now in her best trim. She is sharp at both ends, has a flat counter, drags no water, she is hung with precision, and with these qualities and a fine sailing master she has achieved the victories now known everywhere in yachting circles. In a brisk wind, sailing free, she can crowd all sail, but, as with other schooners, good judgment is demanded in reducing canvas when close hauled. Generally the light sails will not draw on a wind, though some yachtmen persist in spreading every stitch aloft. The heavy sail has frequently been that yachts following this practice have often lost a race. Too much sail is a retarding power.

THE CABIN

of the Magic is an elegant saloon. It is 20 feet long, with an average width of 12 feet, and is 7 feet high in the clear. Sofas upholstered in red velvet, with carved and gilded mahogany framework, line the starboard and port sides, and outboard from them are extended lockers of good capacity, wherein can be stowed the necessities of a voyage on the "briny deep." The companion way to the cabin is flanked by silver rails, and from this solitary instance of richness the elegance between decks may be imagined.

The doors are heavily panelled with cut glass and the mainmast with French mirrors, which to the eye multiply the dimensions of the interior. The staterooms are finished in black walnut, and the sides of the cabin on the trunks bulkhead are elaborately decorated in verde antique bronzes, alternating with the embellished deadlights.

CUPIDS

shooting their irresistible arrows to all quarters of the cabin; oval and circular medallions, exhibiting naval scenes; mythological deities, fables and pictures of the imagination; rectangular *bas-reliefs*, representing sentiment and passion—these are all before the visitor's eye, and on distant waves serve to inhabit the mind with pleasing images. Overhead the finish is in white and gold, and throughout the same idea of elegance is maintained.

Forward on the port side is the cabin pantry, filled with fine china marked "M;" and yet forward is the stateroom of Mr. Andrew J. Comstock, one of the best sailing masters in America, for his reputation, after the brilliant manner in which he handled the Magic last season, can never be shaken. A large ice box, 15x10x7, is still further forward, and outboard of it is the steward's berth. Amidships and more to starboard is the galley, with a coal bunker and wood locker. To the extreme forward part of this deck is the forecastle, with four berths, arranged with pendant lamps and conveniences to make the men comfortable and contented.

A new suit of sails is being made by Mr. Barry, of New London, for the Magic. She carries two guns, four-pounders, made of brass by Mr. E. S. Hidden.

Of her performance last year every one interested in yachting knows. Her contest with the Rambler, for one thousand dollars, was won by the Magic; the next race was from New London to Fort Adams, Newport, in which the Magic took the second prize, and her third was from New Bedford to Holmes' Hole, a distance of 30 miles, a scrub race—that is, without any time allowances—won by the Magic (during light breezes), with a margin of ten minutes. In this race were the Phantom, Palmer, Idler, Fleur de Lis and others. Much is expected from the Magic for 1870.

THE SCHOONER PALMER,

owned by Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, lies in near the wharf, and is rapidly undergoing repairs and alterations. She is a centre board schooner of 194.2 tons, 2,371.9 square feet of area, and is allowed thirty men. Her dimensions are:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Length over all	104	Square sail yard	42
Breadth of beam	24	Bowsprit outboard	20.6
Depth of hold	9	Between stays	21.6
Mainmast	81	Hoist of mainsail	55
Foremast	79	Hoist of foresail	55
Main boom	67	Hoist of jib	67
Main gaff	35	Hoist of flying jib	54
Fore boom	35.3	Hoist of square sail	35
Fore gaff	30		

Her canvas comprises 1,950 yards of No. 3 twenty-two inch duck, including gaff-top-sails, staysail and jib topsail. The Palmer is very fast, and last year in southern waters outsailed the Norfolk steamer by two hours in running from Barnegat light to Cape Charles. She had a beam wind.

Heretofore the Palmer has had too much after sail, and she would gripe and steer with great difficulty. Alterations are in progress to obviate these drawbacks. The masts have been stayed forward and the mainmast has now a rake of only seven inches. Formerly it had an inclination of over six feet. Six feet have been cut from her mainmast, and the main boom has been lengthened seven feet. To counteract this addition of sail aloft, the jib boom has likewise been carried out three feet. The foremast has also been carried two feet six inches further forward. This by reducing the rake of the masts, the gripe is counteracted, and the alterations forward establishes the balance calculated to be disturbed by the increase of sail in the mainsail. It should be remembered that a foot of canvas at the end of

A LONG LINE

will balance there at the end of a shorter one, provided the distances from the stem or stern such a mechanical proportion as they do in the Palmer.

The alterations will materially increase her canvas. The mainmast, formerly thirty five feet, but this is merely the racing spar. The foremast has a greater diameter than before. Experience demanded this change.

She will also have a new jib topsail of immense proportions, a large balloon staysail reaching one half way down to the deck, and fitted with a bonnet. Changes are also being made in her

BALLASTING.

Now there are about forty tons stowed along amidships for a distance of twenty feet, with a width of four feet upon and to either side of the keelson. Heretofore the ballast consisted in part of stone, but is now wholly of red-leaded pig iron. Fifteen tons of stone have been taken out and twenty-eight tons of iron have been put in. The after point, where the ballast begins, is twenty-four feet from the stern post and extends twelve feet forward the mainmast. The greatest amount is about the mainmast, where it reaches the cabin floor.

The Palmer draws seven feet eight inches aft, and four feet eight inches forward. On deck she looks neat. Her iron work is galvanized; her skylights are mahogany; she has a cabin trunk, topgallant, forecastle, gratings, coamings, with seats, the usual style of rigging, and the men are now at work giving her a thorough overhauling, painting and outfitting.

HER CABIN

is reached by a descent down the after companionway of the deck and is 7 feet in width. To either side of the ladder are staterooms fitted up for guests, carpeted, painted and furnished in becoming style. The toilet arrangements are as complete as those of a Fifth avenue mansion. Bird's eye maple has been employed with fine effect by the artist who finished the cabin, and the bookcases, wine and linen lockers, berths and staterooms all bear evidence of a cultivated taste.

The cabin is twenty feet long, eighteen feet wide and seven feet high in the clear. The mainmast is mirrored, and its after side supports a rich fireplace. Overhead the finish is in sky blue, gold and white, the panelling between the curtains exquisitely executed and the general ornamentation appropriate and cheerful.

Forward of the cabin to starboard is Captain Stuyvesant's room, with bath, wash basins and toilet articles. Opposite, on the port side, is another stateroom. Between these two is the space for the centre board. Further forward to starboard is the yacht's pantry. Abreast on the port side are the cabin pantry, the sailing master's room (Captain Rogers), the mates' room, then the galley. On board of the galley to either hand, are the ice chest, boatswain's lockers and retiring room on the port side; on the starboard side the steward's berth, wood lockers and coal bunkers. Way forward is the forecastle.

During last fall, when some of the alterations mentioned above had been completed, the Palmer made twelve knots down the Sound, steered well and gave indications of future prowess.

She has a new gig, twenty two feet long; a life-boat, single banked; has two sets of light sails, storm trysail, and will soon be out with her colors flying.

THE SCHOONER FLEETWING,

second in the ocean race of 1869, owned by Mr. Geo. A. Osgood, rates 206.1 tons, measures 2,208 7 square feet and is allowed twenty-eight men. She lies about twenty yards from the Palmer, and her large black hull sits proudly on the water, while the painters, riggers and carpenters are fitting her out for commission. She is 102 feet long over all, has twenty-two feet beam and a depth of hold of nine feet. Her other dimensions are these:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Mainmast	86	Bowsprit (outboard)	24
Foremast	81.6	Squaresail yard	42
Main boom	67	Hoist of mainsail	53
Main gaff	39	Hoist of foresail	53
Foot of foresail (flag)	42	Length of jib on foot	56
Fore gaff	28	Hoist of jib	72
Maintopmast	33	Hoist of flying jib	28
Foretopmast	62	Hoist of squaresail	58

Besides these sail she carries a jib topsail, two gaff topsails and staysail. She spreads 3,000 yards of No. 3 twelve inch duck and 4,000 yards of twenty-two inch duck.

THE ALTERATIONS

going forward on board the Fleetwing consist in lengthening the fore and main masts six feet each, to give more point of sail and in general repairs. The Fleetwing's bottom is sharp aft, where she draws ten feet of water, hollow forward on the exterior lines, where she draws five feet of water. She has forty five tons of iron ballast stowed amidships, six tons having been put in to pay for the additional canvas provided. Under her former quantity of ballast she did not stand up as much as was desirable. The Fleetwing never drags water, leaves a very narrow wake and works beautifully to windward. She is fast, and has made sixteen knots running down the Sound. She is one of the few keel schooners in the New York Yacht Club squadron, and has a rocker keel twenty-two inches deep. On deck the Fleetwing, being broad and long, has ample room, and presents all the neatness and order of a man-of-war. There is a break in the deck forward the main hatch; lignumvitæ blocks are visible at every side; her fore and aft stays and head rigging are made of wire; she has two brass three-pounders, wooden jackstays on her booms and gaffs; rumbling rails for her topmasts; mahogany skylights and hatch coamings and brass foresail. Descending the companionway two staterooms are found, one to starboard and the other to port—the former for the sailing master (Randall), the latter for the mate. Through

THE CABIN

doors, fitted with cut glass panes, we stand in one of the finest saloons in the squadron. It is twenty-five feet long, eighteen feet wide, and seven feet six inches high in the clear. It is almost elliptical in outline, with a semi-circular terminus forward, concentric with the circumference of the mainmast. The sofas are wide, and the lockers, to starboard and port, are large, commodious and exquisitely finished. The architecture of the cabin is artistic, superb in execution as it is harmonious in design. Finished in white, gold and lavender, it is bright and gay, while to make the effect more dazzling and yet preserve the richness in treatment and general tone there is a luxuriant application of hard woods—black walnut and mahogany wrought into chaste panelling. The cabin is lighted entirely by the skylights, as there is no trunk.

ABOUT THE MAINMAST

is one of the most elegant pieces of furniture ever manufactured for an American yacht. Aloft it consists of a lofty ace constructed of polished and burnished metal, black and silver in juxtaposition, with an elaborate framework carved from and embellished in the most costly wood. Flanking the fireplace are two mythological figures sculptured from black walnut, while above the circular rim the frieze and cornice are inlaid with the choicest woods—satin wood, rosewood, ebony, black walnut, orgeon and bird's eye maple, delicately woven and blended together with rare beauty. Rosewood is the prevailing color. Two bronze bugeers stand at opposite sides of the bookcase immediately above. The clock itself is a gem, and a hound is chasing the hands about the endless circle of time. This piece of furniture contains silver liquor lockers, starboard and port, and on the forward side is a book case filled with nautical works. This fixture cost over $2,000. The starboard stateroom forward of the cabin is Captain Osgood's, is richly furnished with toilet articles, linen, a cunning little bureau, ornamented with verde antique medallions in bas relief, inlaid, and covered with a marble slab. Its counterpart is the port stateroom.

A passage way runs amidships forward to the galley. The staterooms connect with it by latticed doors. The galley is provided with everything to make home sweet on the water, and therefore sour on shore. The Fleetwing carries 1,800 gallons of water. She is having an entire new suit of rigging. Look out for her.

THE SCHOONER RAMBLER,

one might think, has a nomadic tendency, but in a race she never strays from her course, her patronymic to the contrary for all time. She is 100 feet over all, has a depth of hold of 9 feet 11 inches, and a breadth of beam of 23 feet 3 inches. Her other dimensions are:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Mainmast (above deck)	81.6	Between stays	15
Foremast (above deck)	61	Outboard jibtopsail stay	6
Main topmast	45	Hoist of mainsail	48
Fore topmast	33	Hoist of foresail	47
Main boom	58	Hoist of jib	62
Main gaff	26	Hoist of flying jib	60
Fore gaff	28	Hoist of jibtopsail	100
Fore boom	30	Squaresail yard	36
Bowsprit (outboard)	20		

She also spreads two gaff topsails, the after one clubbing out twenty feet, and a staysail. She carries 2,000 yards of twelve-inch duck in her five lower sails. The Rambler is a rocker-keel schooner, owned by James H. Banker, Vice President Bank of New York, and is a launch craft in every detail of her construction. Her keel is twenty-seven inches deep, she has hollow lines forward, greatest breadth abreast the mainmast, and the wide beam continues to the quarters, and below the water, she tapers to a light and not a counter stern. The fore and aft stays are wire. She has hempen shrouds, her topmasts are held aloft by tumbling fids, by which these spars can be struck without any men ascending the rigging. These fids are fitted with lanyards and draw out from the deck. Besides the two on board the Fleetwing, these are the only pair in the country. They are an English invention and very useful. The Rambler has very smooth sides outboard, like the surface of glass, and all her ornamental work is of the finest quality—coamings, skylights, ladders and gratings. She is now being scraped and painted. It will be remembered that the Rambler did very well in several races last season.

BELOW THE CABIN

is one of the finest in the squadron. Its floor is made of alternate strips of black walnut and ash polished and oiled. The sofas are upholstered in velvet, and transom lockers extend from end to end underneath. The saloon is 18 feet long, 12 wide and 6½ feet under the carlings. The cabin is not overtapped by a trunk; thus the spar deck is flush. Overhead the cabin is finished in lilac, peagreen and pearl; it is panelled on the sides, lighted by skylights, well ventilated and roomy and comfortable.

A passage way extends forward of the mainmast to the galley for a length of twenty feet, and with a width of thirty inches. Mr. Banker's room is to starboard and handsomely furnished. Its counterpart is on the port side. An unusual feature is the mess room, forward of the cabin, on the port side, quite large, upholstered, tinted and gilded, and embellished with bird's eye maple. Toilet and retiring rooms are still forward. The galley is filled in colored blocks; there are wood lockers and coal bunkers abreast the stove; the piping and water arrangements are complete, the drinking element being pumped from a 1,200 gallon tank situated aft. Everything that a cook and steward require is at hand. Glass pantries and silver lockers are available. The forecastle, forward of the galley, is large and comfortable.

The Rambler carries three boats—a gig, cutter and dingy—the latter a metallic lifeboat. She draws nine feet nine inches aft, and seven feet forward; is coppered; her masts rake one inch to the foot. She has a bell on deck, by which orders can be rung to the steersman from the forecastle. She is very stiff; has twenty tons of ballast. She is rather inferior in her over paint. She is a candidate for fame. Her sailing master is Edward Smith.

THE SCHOONER SILVIE

is the property of Mr. E. Dodge, and lies near the Thames Dry Dock. She measures 106.2 tons, 1,037.8 feet square area, carries a crew of twenty-three men, and has the shallowest hold of any American schooner in proportion to her beam. She is eighty-two feet long over all, six feet depth of hold, twenty-three feet breadth of beam. Her other dimensions are:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Mainmast (above deck)	64.6	Bowsprit outboard	20
Foremast (above deck)	63.6	Between stays	15
Topmasts	30	Outboard jib topsail stay	2
Mainboom	48	Hoist of mainsail	50
Maingaff	23	Hoist of foresail	50
Foregaff	18	Hoist of jib	62
Foreboom	36	Hoist of flying jib	78

Besides these sail the Silvie spreads two gaff topsails, one jib topsail, and, all told, 2,000 yards twelve-inch duck.

There will be no alterations in the rig of the Silvie for the coming season. She is a beautiful schooner on deck; has elegant spars, a white deck, semi circular cockpit and her hull outboard is painted black. Wooden jackstays are used on her booms and gaffs. Her iron work is galvanized; she carries lignumvitæ block; wire head rigging and fore and aft stays and hempen shrouds. Her centre board is seventeen feet long. She draws six feet aft and three feet forward, and with her centre board down, fourteen feet. But six feet of the centre board is ever permitted to leave the slot. Centre boards, it should be understood, increase the resistance, prevent lee way, make a yacht quick in stays; but when too much area is submerged the vessel gripes, steers like a seventy-four tunner, and at last becomes utterly unmanageable. The hull of the Silvie is fine and hollow forward, has a very round bilge and a short run aft. She is a rapid worker and steers with a wheel.

Her cabin is 10 feet long, 12 feet wide and 7 feet high in the clear. The finish is in white, gold, bird's eye maple and satinwood. Frescoed panels, mirrors, elegant lockers, paintings, damask upholstering, toilet room, double passages forward, the fine galley, large forecastle are some of her noticeable features. The Silvie carries but twenty tons of ballast, ten tons being stowed between the timbers amidships. She is sailed by A. T. Quinn.

CONCLUSION

Let the reader examine the dimensions and points as to the modelling, canvasing and sparring presented above and he will find a vast variety for investigation in marine science. It will be seen that the Fleetwing is the nearest approach to the English principle of the six vessels described, and that the Phantom is the complete embodiment of the American idea of construction. There is much food for reflection in the figures and outlines given, for they show with what precise capital New York yachtmen will strive to retain possession of the cup of 1851. Certainly there are vessels which are equally deserving of consideration, but this half dozen comprises all lying in the quiet waters off New London.

MURDER OR SUICIDE, WHICH?

A Wealthy Farmer Found With His Throat Cut from Ear to Ear and Hanging from a Hay Loft—Suspicions and Speculations.

A most horrible case of suicide or murder, as the case may be, was revealed yesterday in a small settlement about two miles from Hicksville, Long Island, which has greatly aroused the populace, and many and conflicting stories are advanced in support of the various theories of his death. The victim has long been a resident of the village and was known by the name of David Nostrand. He was possessed of a handsome farm of fifty-five acres, well stocked, and also kept a dairy of great magnitude, sending thousands of quarts of milk to New York and Brooklyn. He was considered to have been worth at least $75,000, but it has been ascertained that upon his farm there was a mortgage of some $5,000 or $6,000.

Yesterday morning, when one of the men in his employ went to the barn to look after the stock, he was amazed to observe a human form suspended from the great oaken beam in the hayloft, and now and then a drop of blood falling from his person to the rustic floor below. Hastening to the dwelling house he aroused the inmates and then several of the neighbors, who assisted in cutting the rope which had been fastened around the neck. When the form was lowered to the floor a sickening sight presented itself to the eyes of the astonished group. The throat was cut from ear to ear and the windpipe and arteries severed. What most astonished the spectators was the small piece of flesh which held together the head and the body, as it was not more than two inches in width. The rope was a thick hempen one, and had been made into the form of a slip noose. Had it not been for the tightness with which it encircled the neck the head and body would have been severed.

It is a mystery not easy of solution how he came to his death, some believing that he committed suicide and others that he was murdered. It is stated that he went to New York on Friday to raise sufficient money to pay off the little mortgage that rested on his property, but he did not succeed and came home very despondent and troubled looking. A little boy who had been placed in his employ says that he acted very strangely and wandered about the premises as if intent on mischief, and observing that he (the boy) was watching him ordered him into the house. It is thought by others that he received the money after which he went, as he talked very hopeful after his return. Those who are inclined to believe that he was foully dealt with argue that he could not hang himself and cut his throat, nor cut his throat and then hang himself. If once suspended by the neck his nervous system would cease action, and if he cut his throat and then placed the rope around his neck the drop would have severed the head from the shoulders, as he was fully six feet below the hayloft beams. There is certainly something mysterious connected with his terrible end, but which no human agency will ever be able to explain now that he has breathed his last. An inquest will be held to day.

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' UNION ASSOCIATION.

The Fifteenth Amendment in Full Swing—The Great Conglomerate Political Faction.

On Saturday afternoon the General Committee of the above named association held a regular meeting at their rooms, No 23 Union square, Mr. Charles K. Deutsch, the chairman, presiding. After transacting some unimportant business, Mr. Deutsch offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That there shall be a committee of colored citizens appointed to form a Colored General Committee of this association, to act fully in behalf of the same in enlisting such colored citizens as may desire to join.

Resolved, It shall be the duty of the said committee to report all progress to the general committee of said association.

Resolved, The committee shall consist of the following gentlemen:—

Rev. William H. Lively, Middlesworth, Stepo Ales, Joseph Palmer, Bustorn Alexander, Samuel Punnell, J. W. Bowers, John Day, S. H. Brown, Robert E. Spill, John B. Bryen, Andrew Storms, James E. Combs, Alfred Thompson, James D. Drayton, Rev. James Thompson, Dr. James N. Fenwick, Rev. Robert A. Tripp, John A. Hall, William Tyson, William Harzerd, John Vincent, Geo. Washington, Solon Huks, Adam Wint, Jacob Vanderbeck, J. H. Yorde.

Upon motion of Mr. Stewart a committee of three was appointed to devise some plan for collecting funds for the support of the association.

There being a number of colored men present who wished to know the object of the association, Mr. John Barnett addressed them in a few brief remarks, stating that the association was formed for the purpose of opposing the corrupt political combinations and rings which now control the city government. They were independent of any and all parties, and would welcome none to their ranks but pure, honest and upright men. He said the association now numbers upwards of eighteen thousand of the best citizens of the city, and has in its treasury upwards of $40,000, which amount was being daily increased by liberal contributions of members.

The colored men seemed well satisfied with the explanation, and all of them handed in their names to the Committee on Membership to be acted upon. The meeting then adjourned to meet again next Monday, when a day and place will be appointed for holding a convention.

THE SHERLOCK CASE.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Noticing in your paper a statement in relation to the death of William Sherlock, in which his brother Stephen Sherlock is cruelly and unjustly implicated, I ask you to publish this, in which I say such charge is both unkind and unjust. It is true that William Sherlock brought an action against Stephen Sherlock, in relation to property left by their deceased father, and obtained an order of arrest on an *ex parte* statement. This order was set aside and this matter decided in favor of Stephen Sherlock. An appeal was made from this order to the General Term, where it was affirmed, and Chauncey Shaffer was employed to argue the appeal. This was the first he had to do with it, and now we understand he is the chief mover of these unjust charges. William Sherlock had unfortunately been much given to dissipation for several years, and had been three times in the Asylum for Inebriates at Binghamton. The decision of the court in favor of Stephen Sherlock was made before William was missing, hence the charge of unfair dealing in relation to his death is absurd. I have known all the circumstances about their differences as counsel, and am confident that there was no cause of quarrel. Mr. Sherlock authorizes me to say that he intends to hold all persons who make these false charges against him accountable for their acts.

H. BREWSTER, Attorney at Law.

EUROPE.

March of the British People Towards Democratic Self-Government.

Radical Reform as Interpreted in England and Ireland.

THE IRISH PEASANTS' "CATECHISM."

ENGLAND.

The National March Towards National Democracy—Sketches in the Imperial Parliament—Will the Irish Land Bill Pass?

LONDON, April 16, 1870.

Will the Irish Land bill pass? is the question which politicians are now beginning seriously to ask themselves. The prospect is far from assuring even to Mr. Gladstone's most enthusiastic admirers. Easter has come, honorables and right honorables are away enjoying themselves by "mount and stream and sea" and comparatively little progress has been made. Looking with his sanguine glance into the future, the Prime Minister at the opening of the session expressed his belief that he would get the measure pushed through the Commons before the commencement of the holidays. Here, however, the holidays are, and all that has yet been pushed through is a clause and a half out of a total number of sixty-three. Clause one is, in fact, the only one that has been passed. Number two has been postponed in order to be remodelled, and number three has only had some of its sections agreed to. Mr. Gladstone is impatient and threatens to make the House sit till the crack of doom, should it be necessary. The Irish national party are in raptures, because they hope to profit by the confusion. Those who occupy the opposition benches profess to be grieved, but are smiling and hugging themselves in secret, for they hate Mr. Gladstone and all his house and would willingly sell all they have to humiliate their great opponent. The bill, in short, is deeper than ever in the rut, and all the efforts of the ministerial team will be required to get it safely pulled out.

THE CAUSE OF THE IMBROGLIO.

This is very simple. Mr. Gladstone is too sensitive and generous in his impulses. He lacks political strategy and the arts and blandishments of the traditional party leader. He is earnest, high-minded, passionate and impulsive. What he believes himself he strives to make others believe; and, failing to convince their reason, he gets angry and attempts to cram down their throats by loud means what they will not accept by fair. In short, he cannot lead men; and, failing to do this, he seeks to drive them. This haughty, defiant and independent manner is his first and chief characteristic. His second is an extreme sensitiveness, which causes him to try and please everybody. Unlike Disraeli, who is most in his element when snuffing the smoke and turmoil of battle, he is best pleased when he is making peaceable concessions and promoting everybody's comfort. He is head strong to a fault, but he is weak in will. Strength of character, by whomsoever displayed

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year.* Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price $12.

Volume XXXV.....No. 122

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF MOSQUITO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE BEGGAR'S PETITION—THE MURDERED WATERMAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A WIDOW HUNT—TOODLES.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MASKS AND FACES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF MACBETH.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU-FROU.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway.—FROW FROW.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HELLESPONT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—BIRDS THE PIPE, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 2, 1870.

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PROGRESS OF THE HERALD.

During the last week the average daily mass of advertisements in this journal of all descriptions was about forty-three columns, or something over seven compact pages in small type—a greater average than that of any preceding week since the issue of our first number.

In a corresponding ratio our daily circulation has been and continues to be steadily and rapidly increasing.

In its advertisements and circulation, the HERALD having been for many years a recognized reflex and index of the prosperity and expansion of this great commercial and financial metropolis and of its fluctuations in business affairs, we may submit our enlarging prosperity of this season as a fair indication of a general revival of business here and throughout the country.

From present appearances, looking at the growth of the city itself, and of its surrounding suburban cities and villages on Long Island, Staten Island, and in New Jersey, Westchester and Connecticut, and at the increasing demands of our advertisers and subscribers within this radius, and from all parts of the Union, the Continent and the civilized world, we expect soon to be required to issue a daily quadruple HERALD, and to meet a demand which we are prepared to meet, rising from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand copies every day in the year.

The Conspiracy in France—Plot Against the Emperor's Life—The Prospect.

When we said a few days ago that affairs would be lively in France at least until the *plebiscite* had been voted upon we did not include in our provision that kind of liveliness which comes of conspiracies, regicide plots and such like. We did expect violent speeches, multitudes of negative voters and some street rows. It appears, however, that the political excitement which we expected to culminate on the 8th of May is likely to yield to another excitement, which, whatever its foundation, will be more advantageous to the Emperor and his ministers.

A plot against the Emperor's life has been discovered. From that hotbed of French conspirators, London, a man named Beauri had found his way some short time since to the French capital. This man's steps had been watched; his ways were mysterious; his associates, so far as he was known to have any, were of a dangerous sort. At last, according to our cable news, the authorities felt justified in arresting him, and papers found on his person, taken in connection with his own confession, leave, it is said, no room for doubt that his special mission to Paris was to assassinate the Emperor and take part in other kindred work. Other arrests have since been made; the International Workingmen's Association has especially been spotted, and in the Belleville quarter, the scene of the late barricades, large quantities of powder and a number of explosive bombs have been found. If the reports already to hand be well founded it is not to be denied that the conspiracy has wide ramifications and that the would-be assassin has many associates both in and out of France. A special cable despatch which we print this morning shows that the excitement is still intense, and that although order has been maintained the gravity of the situation had not been exaggerated in the first reports.

The assassination of the Emperor was but one of many purposes, all of which were directed to the overthrow of the empire and to the reestablishment of the republic. According to some of the Paris papers it was intended to blow up the Palace of the Tuileries and the Prefecture of Police. We are not disposed to ignore the fact that this conspiracy has happened opportunely for the Emperor and his friends. That it will materially assist them in their plans and purposes we cannot deny. We know well, also, that since the days of Louis XIV. the French police have been adepts in first of all getting up conspiracies and then discovering them. We have no reason to doubt that the present chief of the French police is a worthy successor of the celebrated Fouché, of the First Empire. At the same time we cannot say that we have any good reason to connect this conspiracy with any scheming or plotting on the part of the Emperor or his friends. Such a course could only have been resorted to in the direst extremity. The Emperor is in no such extremity. Everything is promising for the 8th of May. It is the "reds," the "irreconcilables," who are desperate. They see that France is not with them, and that their only opportunity lies in some desperate effort. All lovers of order, in and out of France, must rejoice that this foul scheme has been discovered and frustrated. Beauri has not been so successful as the Ravaillacs, the Balthazar Gerards and the John Wilkes Booths of the past; but it is now more than possible that, elevated to the same platform of infamy, he will share with them their unenviable notoriety. No good ever did come, no good ever can come, from the assassin's stroke. Even when it has rid the world of a tyrant its results have aggravated, not mitigated, the crime.

It is impossible to refuse to admit that the discovery of this conspiracy has added somewhat to the gravity of the situation in France. It will not of course diminish the number of affirmative voters on the 8th of May; but it will have a disquieting effect on the public mind, and so temporarily paralyze trade. In the end, however, good rather than evil will be the result. France, already devoted to the cause of order, will rally around the Emperor as the representative of that cause. The words of M. Ollivier a few days ago, when he asked the French people to choose between "peace and prosperity" on the one hand, and "revolution, anarchy, revenge," on the other, will now be fully understood; and the opponents of the present *régime*, by whatever name known, will be more impotent than ever. We cannot permit ourselves to think that any section of the parliamentary opposition is implicated in this vile business. We shall expect to find the respectable members of the "Left," as well as the Orleanists and the legitimists, denouncing and disowning the conspirators. Meanwhile, urged on by a wholesome dread of falling into the hands of assassins, led by her most respected and most honored citizens, encouraged by her priests and bishops and commanded by his Holiness the Pope, France will go to the ballot box and sustain the Emperor by an almost unanimous vote. This foolish and wicked conspiracy has made the Emperor's success certain.

TAKING THEM AS THEY COME.—Justice Dowling had some faro bankers before him the other day, who were arrested in the First ward for their depredations on the purses of the canal boatmen. Their counsel was the inevitable Mr. Howe, who finds no rascality so small as to be beneath his notice. Mr. Howe, with characteristic impudence, wanted to know why the judge did not try some of the Broadway faro men instead of the First warders. The Judge told him he would try just then the cases that were in court, and as for any others he would take them as they came, and did not care "if there were Congressmen in the number."

"BOX BROWN" ON THE HERALD.—According to a report in the Troy *Daily Times*, William Wells Brown (who made his escape from slavedom in a dry goods box) asserted in a recent lecture that he "had great faith in the NEW YORK HERALD—in its devilry; that he would stick by the old HERALD, and whatever might come he never should lose faith in it." That is a sort of devil-may-care way of expressing approbation; but taking him altogether, Box Brown is one of the most sensible men of his race. He well earned his freedom by his courage and daring, and not by any proclamation or fifteenth amendment process.

The Churches Yesterday.

A prominent topic for religious discourses at the churches yesterday was the recent terrible calamity in Richmond, which enabled quite a number of clergymen to ventilate their ideas touching the mysterious ways of Providence. Aside from these sermons, to which we shall specially refer another time, there was much said of an interesting nature at the several places of worship reported elsewhere. At Plymouth church, which was bedecked with flowers in such profusion as would have tempted Mirabeau himself into the tabernacle, some one hundred persons were admitted to membership. Brother Beecher discoursed on the hidden life of the Christian, contending that a careless or ordinary exterior often conceals a soul animated by the sacred fires of religion. For humanity's sake we pray this is so; for, although we are told to judge men by their works, charity pleads for lenience and compels us to agree with Mr. Beecher. Pretty much on the same subject Mr. Frothingham preached in this city. He also thought that the good, the true, the beautiful in mankind was concealed within man, and he might have added that these qualities are often so well concealed that they never can be found when sought for. However, Mr. Frothingham is hardly an orthodox authority, neither is his the Church of the True Believers, which our reporter vainly sought, although we do not question the sincerity of his congregation. But the church in question was a particular one with that title, and as it appears to have but twenty-five members, we fear that Christianity is in a bad way, it being the only church of the True Believers in town. At the Church of the Messiah the usual services were varied by a scene of much sadness, arising from the attempt of an evidently insane lady to take possession of the pulpit. She was led out of the sacred place, after which Mr. Hepworth proceeded to deliver an eloquent sermon. At all the other churches, Catholic and Protestant alike, the attendance was large, the music and other material appliances admirable and the discourses of the ordinary quality.

It will be observed that we devote much space this morning to reports of the churches attended by the colored people. Our African brother, we are glad to note, progresses religiously with as much rapidity as he does politically. Perhaps he was a trifle too demonstrative at the Abyssinian Baptist church, but this must be overlooked on the ground of his natural impulsiveness. At this place the colored brothers and sisters told their religious experiences with refreshing candor, one ancient sinner even confessing that he had been chased by the devil. At the African Mission church Rev. Mr. Wood preached a brief sermon on the unchangeable character of God, after which he fell into what was evidently a profound revery, which the reporter mistook for a quiet nap. Here, also, the congregation was most enthusiastic in manifesting religious feelings. At Zion, St. Philip, Shiloh, Laurens street Presbyterian and other churches patronized by the beneficiaries of the fifteenth amendment sensible sermons were delivered. Cæsar and Maria, Titus and Jane fervently, if not noiselessly, offered up their prayers.

And so the day passed, whites and blacks performing their religious duties in a manner becoming Christians, and, we trust, acceptable to the Lord.

Mr. Boutwell and the Funding Bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury is indefatigable, according to the Washington correspondents, in his efforts to get the Funding bill passed through Congress. He has lowered his tone a little, however, and is more pleading than heretofore. The Funding bill, as it went from the Senate, is a complicated, an incongruous and impracticable measure; yet Mr. Boutwell reiterates his opinion that he can successfully negotiate a loan covering the debt, or the greater portion of it, at a low rate of interest. Very well; let Mr. Boutwell try. Let Congress pass a simple resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to try what he can do and to report the result for future action. Or let him be authorized specifically to convert the six per cent securities of short date to four or five per cent ones of long date at par, if he can find the parties or capitalists to do that without cost to the Treasury or country. There needs no complicated Funding bill for that. We should know, then, how far Mr. Boutwell's opinion and ability can be relied on. We recommend some member of Congress to propose such a simple joint resolution as a substitute for the Funding bill, and, if passed, to wait the result before there be any further attempt at doctoring the national finances.

STATE TAXATION OF RAILROADS.—The case of the Union Pacific Railroad (Eastern Division) against the treasurers of several counties in Kansas, to restrain them from collecting taxes under State laws, which has been for some time pending in the United States Supreme Court, was decided on Saturday last against the company. Chief Justice Chase, in delivering the opinion of the Court, held that corporations deriving their existence from State charters were amenable to all taxes imposed by laws of such States; that the several Pacific railroad companies were local, not government institutions, and the fact that government granted such roads certain subsidies, under certain stipulations in no manner exempted them from their State obligations. This is sound reasoning, and such a decision only could have been expected after the ruling of the Court in the recent national bank cases, where a similar principle was involved.

"MORMONISM IS PEACE."—Brigham Young insists that Mormonism is peace. Like a wise ruler, the much-married Brigham is determined to preserve that peace at all hazards, and therefore is busy arming and drilling his saints. His most effective peace officers are the Danites, not one of whose prisoners have ever been known to utter a word of complaint to Gentile ears. Evidently the Mormons think their wives worth fighting for.

SECRETARY FISH AND THE WINNIPEGS.—We learn from Washington that Secretary Fish denies in the most emphatic terms that Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, has asked permission to pass British troops over our soil or through our waters to put down the Winnipeg rebellion. He says that no such application has been made by Mr. Thornton or any other man.

The Eastern Question—An Important Special Despatch from Turkey.

The grand politico-diplomatic problem known as the Eastern question was not solved by the Crimean war. The dead of the Alma, the chivalry of Balaklava, the stubborn endurance and fierce onslaughts of Inkermann, the glories of the Malakoff and the disaster of the Redan, with their sequences, industrial and financial, have been, so far as the ultimate issue is concerned, offered up and endured in vain. The mind of the world still turns to the East, to the land of the Star seen by the shepherds. Christianity still directs its eyes with anxiety to that land. Indeed, it may be said that the Christian eye looked with more confidence towards the Orient in the days of Richard the lion-hearted and of Brian Bois de Guilbert, and of Charlemagne and Godfroy de Bouillon, than it does to-day, after all the strategy and deeds of St. Arnaud, Pelissier and Lord Raglan, and their brave and allied armies.

The truth of this position is made apparent by our special correspondence from Europe to hand yesterday, but more particularly and pointedly so by the special letter from Constantinople which appears in our columns to-day. This valuable paper describes the present aspect of the Eastern question, changing the venue, however, of the seat of its actual and moving points of complication from London and Paris to Alexandria and Constantinople. It appears just now as the Egypto-Turkish question. The chief parties shown as being in more direct apposition are the Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey. The points of difference between them are the old claim of absolute sovereignty and modern assertion of a *quasi* executive independence. After the reader has read our special exhibit of these Egypto-Turkish premises he will soon come to our written illustration of the whole case, with our special exhibit of the probable, almost certain, consequences. England and France, Turkey and Russia are again in motion; Rome looks to the holy places, and we have a letter from the Eternal City which goes to show that very many able and distinguished Israelites are looking to Rome, two talented writers of the ancient faith having just appeared in print as defenders of the Ecumenical Council—of its diplomacy, at least, if not exactly of its canonical rules and dogmatical intent. Constantinople, as will be seen, is again the seat of a very active diplomacy. France and England are represented as in cabinet rivalry, however. Indeed, it appears as if it were quite unlikely that the occurrence of any diplomatic or territorial contingency in the East could bring the two Powers again into a union for allied war purposes. Greece forms a fractional unit of Christian consideration also.

Behind all—speaking more correctly, before all—looms up and stands forth Russia, the one grim, solitary, cold and formidable neighbor, if not master, of the East. Russia is at hand, powerful and untrammelled from Rome. From St. Petersburg she views Constantinople, but yet remains unthawed by the reflected sheen of the light of Catholicity which is reflected from its Christian churches and native mosques. She depends on the needle gun, the bayonet, the sword and the newest cannon, just as she depended in days past on the arms which were then in the hands of the troops of Peter, of Catherine, of Suwarrow and of Nicholas. In fine, Russia, as will be seen from our special correspondence, has five hundred thousand soldiers to-day within a twenty hours' march of the coast of Turkey. Can they remain as they are? Certainly not. When and where will they move? This is one of the grand questions of the hour. It is the Eastern question itself, and this question brings that of Christianity—Rome, Israel and the Bible—along with it. Our Constantinople special despatch constitutes therefore a new standpoint in the history of the world.

NOT HIGH ENOUGH.—Wendell Phillips wants ten millions of dollars to countercheck the NEW YORK HERALD. That bid is not high enough by a long shot; and evidence of that fact is furnished by Wendell himself, who, putting words into the mouth of a merchant, when speaking of the HERALD, utters the following:—"The best news on stocks I can get is here; the keenest insight I can get into politics is here; the most instructive sagacity and judgment of American life is here." What would a paltry sum of ten millions amount to towards enabling a newspaper to reach this lofty and unapproachable position? A mere drop in the bucket. Besides, what do hundreds of millions amount to in conducting a great newspaper unless the cash is allied to enterprise and brains?

NEGRO SUPREMACY IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Brookhaven (Miss.) *Citizen* states that the colored men, having a majority in the Board of Commissioners appointed to lay off the new county of Lincoln into districts, organized by electing the President and Secretary, both from their own number. The *Citizen* suggests that the whites draw off and let their colleagues "do the districting, by way of illustrating the wisdom of the Legislature in making the appointments." In other words, the *Citizen* recommends the whites to "bite their noses off to spite their faces." Having once entered upon a commission in partnership with negroes, the whites would make noodles of themselves by retiring and leaving the whole concern to the manipulation of the darkies.

MAY DAY IN ROME AND NEW YORK.—May Day, yesterday, was a very gloomy, dull day, apparently, in Rome. Instead of being out on the Campagna, or at home in their native fields, enjoying the sunlight and flowers and in festive communion with children, five or six hundred bishops were shut up in the Vatican, or the Catacombs, listening to the reading of the "preliminary propositions of the dogma of infallibility." This proves how far New York is ahead. Our people "keep moving" on May Day.

REMOVAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CAPITAL.—It is proposed to remove the State capital of Pennsylvania from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. Is there not wickedness enough there already?

"THE IRISH FARMER'S CATECHISM," a very curious production, with other interesting European news details, appears in our columns to-day.

Subterranean Broadway—Who Owns It?

What an astonishing subterranean puzzle Broadway will be one of these days if all the "grand enterprises" that are promised or threatened shall be completed. There are just three underground railway schemes. With the Arcade Railway, the latest and greatest monstrosity proposed, the public is familiar. It proposes to plough up Broadway and scoop it out to a sufficient depth to run a railway train just beneath the surface, and then make a new surface which will never be in order, so that the public will be indefinitely deprived of the use of the street. There is also what is called the Central Underground Railway, the law authorizing which was passed last year, and is not now repealed or set aside nor the rights accruing under it in any way provided for by the new law for the Arcade Railway. Yet the bills are clearly inconsistent, and there must inevitably be a collision of claims, for a great part of the line of the Central Underground Railway runs beneath Broadway. The contracts for the construction of the Central Underground Railway are made, and the Arcade Railway cannot, we suppose, very easily oust its predecessor of the right given by law. Can the State, under the constitution of the United States, pass a law to impair the obligation of these contracts? A third gift of the subterranean regions of Broadway was to the Pneumatic Tube Company; and, though the law under which this company operates has been repealed, we doubt if that can properly be the end of the enterprise. It cannot, certainly, without great injustice, for the company has evidently spent a great deal of money on the faith of the law incorporating it, and there is something fundamentally wrong in the organization of government if the State can thus render worthless all the property of that company without any good reason of public necessity. Here, then, are three subterranean operations under Broadway, and then, before all, there is the public right in the sewers. Croton water pipes and gas pipes, both for the length of Broadway and crossing it at every cross street. With all this under Broadway something or somebody must suffer, and this, of course, will be the people.

Serrano's Resignation.

The temporary withdrawal of General Serrano from the Regency of Spain, as announced in our despatches of April 30 from Madrid, marks a decided crisis in the development of the situation. Its first effect, should it become absolute, which is not likely to-day, would be to leave General Prim undisputed master of the position at the capital, where the parliamentary representatives of the Spanish nation and the leading spirits of the army are now assembled. In the country at large the occasion may at once be seized by the Isabellists, the Carlists, the unionists, the radicals, and all the other factions and parties that agitate the unhappy realm, to get up a wild, wicked, pell-mell scrub race for power. Even Espartero's name is whispered about quite audibly, and his partisans might make still another diversion to thicken the broth of political turbulence. The recent troubles in Catalonia, which required so determined a demonstration on the part of the army to suppress them, were not so much political as aimed against the hated *quintas*, or conscription, which Prim had promised last year, when it called for twenty-five thousand men, should cease, but which has been renewed this year by a draft for forty thousand. Prim insisted upon this levy, and pushed the question in Parliament by asking for authority to be granted the government to employ the reserved resources of the country in raising that most needed aliment of all, viz.—ready money. The unionists, it may be remembered, then endeavored to check him, whereupon he threw himself boldly into the ranks of the radicals and literally called on them "to follow" him. General Isquierdo, military commandant of the city and province of Madrid, gave this act a still greater import by exclaiming:—"To the vote first, General, and then to horse!" Next day the unionists in the Ministry resigned, declaring that they could not follow in "the way that led to the republic."

Such was the attitude of things but the other day—Prim at the head of the army, and yet in seeming alliance with the radicals, whom he not long since repudiated—at the head of the army which fiercely fights rebellion in Barcelona and Gracia—at the head of the army which is said to be monarchical even while it recruits most largely from republican districts. This result appears to indicate but one immediate consequence—the investment of Prim himself with the actual, visible insignia of the highest rank, as he has long virtually possessed its power. In the meantime Serrano has acted the part of that wise man who foreseeth the danger and straightway standeth aside while fools pass on and are punished. As for the choice of a monarch, that question is more of a muddle than ever, and we are well persuaded that be the favored candidate who he may, he'll find but

A barren sceptre in his grip.

Meanwhile it is pitiful to see Spain, hat in hand, go begging for a master, and its political master minds wrangling and fighting, and in and out of the Cabinet every second hour in the twenty-four.

ANOTHER RADICAL PROP GONE.—The conservative character of the United States Supreme Court is sustained by a decision delivered by Chief Justice Chase on Saturday—a decision so manifestly just and equitable that the only surprise is that its principle was ever questioned. The Court held that loaning money to the Confederate government, when such loan was extorted by fear, was not an act giving aid and comfort to the enemy. This decision relieves many of the best Southern Unionists from the penalties which radical legislation sought to impose upon them.

CALIFORNIA AHEAD OF NEW YORK.—While New York, aided by the funds of the general government, has for years and years been engaged in the undertaking of blasting the rocks in Hell Gate, young California jumps at once to a solution of the problem affecting obstructions in the harbor of San Francisco by scattering to deep waters the dangerous obstruction known as "Blossom Rock." The experience of the San Francisco blasters might possibly be adopted with advantage by those engaged in the work at Hell Gate.

The Greek Brigands, Likewise the Italian.

There is a pressure upon the great Powers of Europe to urge them to compel on the part of Greece the extirpation of the brigands, so that such outrages as the recent murders of Englishmen may not occur again. From the practical travellers' point of view this is a good idea. It is, no doubt, when one goes on his travels, a great deal better to go with the certainty that he may come home with his head all right so far as the brigands otherwise might damage it. But then imagine the historical respectability of the class it is proposed to destroy. How can conservative John Bull think of the thing? Why, there are the real ancient Greeks. Achilles himself was one of those fellows. Witness his carrying away the fair Briseis whose father followed to "ransom his daughter with the richest ransoms." Thereus also, who was of the same kidney in his hot youth, gained some good fame in later life by making the roads safe by the example he gave in the punishment of Sinius, the pine bender. Sinius used to catch unwary wanderers, just as the brigands recently caught the pleasuring Englishmen. Then he used to bend down the main stems of the young pine trees and tie them to the earth. Next, he used to tie the limbs of his prisoners ingeniously between the trees, one limb to one tree, another to another. So long as Sinius kept the trees tied to the earth the prisoner was comfortable enough, and while he was thus comfortable his friends might come with a ransom. If they did not come promptly Sinius gave himself no further trouble. Why should he bother? He merely cut the cords that held the young treetops to the earth, and the trees, with the splendid elasticity of their young stems, returned to their places. It was difficult to say which tree held most of the traveller in such a case. Theseus tied Sinius to a few of his finest young pine sprouts, and hence originated the phrase of "putting a person through a course of sprouts." Since then the brigands have cut their prisoners' throats, and now it is thought they will be annihilated. So antiquity passes away. But while the pressure is up to compel Greece to clean out her brigands, why not put a little of it on the good old Pope, who keeps a preserve of these precious rascals in his dominions for special uses, and is not always able to control them? Why not clear the throat-cutting vermin of all the classical countries at once?

An Important Anniversary Sermon.

Among the important sermons preached in this city yesterday and reported in the HERALD to-day special prominence is due to that of Dr. Burchard. The occasion was one of more than ordinary interest. It was his thirty-first anniversary. For thirty years the Doctor has labored with acceptance and success among the same people. The text on the occasion was suitable: "Wherefore I take you to record this day that I am free from the blood of all men. For I have not shamed to declare unto you the whole counsel of God." The sermon was worthy of the text—a sound old Calvinistic lecture. It smacks of genuine orthodoxy. The Doctor recounts his labors with a good deal of self-complacency. But we are willing to believe he has good reason for so doing. Thirty years of faithful teaching, combined with the onerous duties of the pastorate, must have been productive of good, and that Dr. Burchard has been able to remain at the head of the same congregation for that lengthened period is to be regarded as proof of the excellency of the man. Of course the Doctor has to regret that he has labored in vain, like so many others before him; but the record, on the whole, is such that we cannot help expressing the regret that so few men of his stamp are to be found in the modern pulpit. But few of our younger divines are ambitious to remain so long with one people. The love of money in the case of many of them is stronger than the love of souls. It is the congregation that pays them the biggest sum, not the congregation that loves them most, which commands their services. Dr. Burchard tells us he has added to the Church during his ministry some two thousand eight hundred members, and that he has during the same period officiated at some two thousand five hundred funerals. Let us hope that the Doctor may be spared to add to the Church many thousands more of such as shall be saved, and that the time may not be near when any brother shall have to pronounce over his remains those words of kindness which he has so often and so affectionately spoken over the remains of his friends. It is agreeable to be brought into contact with a Christian minister who can say with the Apostle Paul, "I have fought a good fight." Of such we cannot have too many. Anniversary sermons are sometimes empty words. We are willing to regard this as an exception.

RURAL RUM.—In Jersey just now there is a difficulty about drinking their own lightning. In the pretty village of Passaic, a place of new growth, but already a centre of first class population, there were two licensed rum dealers, but there were in fact thirty-two rumshops. The decent people concluded the superfluous lightning taps must be stopped, and stopped them; whereupon the customers of the thirty-two are indignant and wage civil war. Several persons have been badly beaten, and the row may proceed till a gallows stops the way.

GENERAL LEE IN HIS GLORY.—We give elsewhere an account of the reception of the ex-rebel chief, General Lee, in Charleston. It will be seen that the "Southern heart" is still fired by emotions that kindled the late civil strife, and it is pleasant to witness the dignified and temperate course of General Lee in the midst of these heartfelt ovations. The name of Lee is identified with the most heroic deeds of the war for independence, and it is pleasant in these latter days to find it connected with words and acts of fraternal reconciliation and pacification.

NOT SATISFIED.—It seems, after all, that Jersey has got a soul above railroads. Public sentiment over the river is not satisfied with the exoneration of the conductor who caused the death of a passenger by ejecting him from a car, and the end of the case is not yet, because even in Jersey there are more passengers than there are railroad companies or conductors.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Regicide Conspiracy Against Napoleon.

Serious Aspect of Affairs in France.

Loaded Bombs, Weapons of War, Agitation in Paris and International Artisan Combination.

An Unfriendly Italian Exiled from Paris.

COUNCIL POLICY IN ROME.

SERRANO STILL REGENT OF SPAIN.

ART AND RELIGION IN ENGLAND.

FRANCE.

The Regicide Plot Against Napoleon—Serious Aspect of the Conspiracy—Arming with Explosive Bombs and Weapons of War—Paris Intensely Excited—Rigorous Orders of the Executive.

PARIS, May 1, 1870.

It has been ascertained by the authorities that the regicide plot against the life of the Emperor Napoleon, the first features of which were reported by cable telegrams to the HERALD yesterday, was more serious than what was alleged at that time.

The supply of explosive and other destructive materials and weapons in the possession of the conspirators is supposed to have been large. It is said, indeed, that it is still large. The conspirators had laid in or manufactured a stock of bombs charged, as usual, with detonating compounds and destructive missiles.

The principal ringleaders of the plot have not yet been found out. They remain undiscovered.

Intense anxiety prevails on all sides—in the Cabinet, among the Ministers individually, the government officials and the citizens of Paris at large.

The strictest surveillance is maintained by the government officers and municipal authorities everywhere all over the capital.

The members of the imperial family remain, as it were, confined to the Tuileries, in consequence of the general agitation which prevails on side.

The police have received orders to arrest all speakers who shall, at public meetings or elsewhere, openly insult the imperial family or endeavor to bring the constitution of the empire into contempt.

The Tuileries.

PARIS, May 1, 1870.

There is no truth whatever in the report of the conspiracy to blow up the Tuileries and headquarters of the police.

It is understood that an amnesty, which was to have appeared on the 12th of May, will not be issued.

Order Maintained.

PARIS, May 1—5 P. M.

Only one public meeting was dissolved last night by the authorities. There has been no disorder today, though meetings are in progress in various quarters of the city.

Many soldiers attend these assemblages as part of the audience.

Up to the present hour no trouble whatever has occurred. The authorities have taken great precautions to prevent any breach of the peace.

Artisan "Chiefs" in Custody.

PARIS, May 1—8 P. M.

Twenty-five chiefs of sections of the Workmen's International Society are under arrest, and the police have the names of forty more, whom they have been ordered to seize. At Lyons eleven members of the society were arrested, and it is estimated that there are eighty members now in custody.

Among the prisoners is M. Protat, a lawyer, who endeavored to escape, and on whom the commissary was obliged to fire before he could be secured.

The "Irreconcilables" of the Press.

PARIS, May 1, 1870.

Two journals of Toulouse, the *Reveil* and the *Emancipation*, have been prosecuted for offences against the press laws.

Italy Slightly Complicated.

PARIS, May 1, 1870.

Signor Cernuschi, the Italian banker, departed this morning, having received a notice from the police warning him to quit Paris within a certain time. He refused to accept the delay granted.

Missives from Rome.

PARIS, May 1, 1870.

It is reported that the French and Papal governments have agreed to consider as null and void the last memorandum of Count Daru.

L'Univers (Ultramontane organ) asserts that an answer has been received here from Rome to the effect that the memorandum will not be submitted to the Council, and that the Cardinal Secretary of Foreign Affairs will enter into no discussion of the questions which it raises.

ENGLAND.

The Royal Academy Exhibition—Princely Honor to Art—"President Grant and the American People."

LONDON, May 1, 1870.

A banquet was given last night on the opening of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts. Among the guests were the Prince of Wales, Princes Christian, Teck and William of Saxe-Weimer, Mr. Gladstone, other members of the Cabinet, several prelates, members of the diplomatic corps and many artistic and literary notabilities.

The Prince of Wales responded to toasts to the Queen and himself, and the Duke of Cambridge responded for the army and navy.

Mr. Motley answered a toast to the President of the United States and the American people, introducing with agreeable effect a description of a similar entertainment given in 1815 by the Venetian Ambassador in London, when West, Copley, Stuart, Newton, Alston and Leslie were present.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a toast complimentary to her Majesty's government, alluded to the exalted character of the exhibition, and congratulated the members of the Royal Academy that their labors were unlike those of statesmen; the works of statesmen ended with the day, while those of the artist descended to all time.

The Archbishop of York responded for the invited guests.

Mr. Dickens responded for literature, in the name of the brethren and sisters of that guild, especially the sisters, whose impending emancipation would perhaps give them next year the president's and his own duties. He paid a generous tribute to the late Mr. Maclise for his personal worth and his excellence as an artist.

Catholic Church Services.

LONDON, May 1, 1870.

Special services were held and mass celebrated at the Carmelite Church, Westminster, to-day, for the termination of the war between Brazil and Paraguay. The church was crowded with South Americans. It is said that Minister Motley was present.

SPAIN.

Serrano Stands Firm.

LONDON, May 1, 1870.

The report that Marshal Serrano intends to resign the Spanish Regency is positively reaffirmed.

ROME.

May Day in the Council—The Infallibility Programme.

ROME, April 29, via PARIS, May 1, 1870.

In the Council to-day the announcement was officially made that the discussion of the dogma of infallibility was near at hand.

The preliminary propositions concerning this dogma have been printed and already distributed among the members of the Council.

BELGIUM.

Revenue Tax Adjustment.

BRUSSELS, May 1, 1870.

The Belgian Chambers have voted a reduction of duties on salt fish, and propose to reduce the rates of postage.

UTAH.

The Mormons Arming—Danites Ready for a Fight.

OGDEN, May 1, 1870.

A circular ordering the brethren to convene at the ward school houses for drill was privately circulated throughout Salt Lake Friday. Drilling and arming continue throughout the Territory. Fifty Danites are said to have been enrolled since Brigham Young's return. Meanwhile Brigham Young insists that Mormonism is peace.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Fire—Loss $100,000.

BOSTON, May 1, 1870.

The loss of property by the fire of Saturday afternoon on Travers, Friend and Canal streets is estimated at $100,000. A large quantity of hay and straw was consumed. A. P. Dolrgloses $14,000, insured; D. H. Hoyt, $20,000, insured for $12,000; C. A. Hoyt & Son, $5,060, insured for $2,000 on the building. Ryerson & Harris, stable keepers; Weston & Bixby, lumber dealers; Henry P. Prash, harness maker, and many others are among the sufferers. The tenement house was owned by Cyrus Wakefield, and valued at $10,000. This building was filled with poor families, and was entirely destroyed, the inmates losing everything. John S. Jacobs, engineer, and John A. Fales, fireman, were severely, but not dangerously, injured by the falling of a wall.

MISSOURI.

Burning of a Tobacco Factory—The Coming Fight Between Allen and Mace—Noted Bruisers Interested.

ST. LOUIS, May 1, 1870.

The tobacco factory of N. V. Hall, at Roanoke, Randolph county, Mo., containing 180,000 pounds of lea tobacco, was destroyed by fire, on the 23d ult. Loss about $20,000; insurance $11,000.

Joe Coburn, Mike McCool and Billy Carroll have left for New Orleans to arrange the preliminaries of the approaching fight between Allen and Mace. Carroll will represent Allen, and John C. Heenan will act for Mace. The seconds of Allen are Coburn and Tom Kelly, and those of Mace, John C. Heenan and Jim Cusick.

Railroad Line Completed to the Indian Territory—Removal of Indians.

KANSAS CITY, May 1, 1870.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Galveston Railroad was completed to the State line yesterday. This is the first road to reach the Indian Territory. Regular trains will commence running to-morrow.

Two companies of Indians have been removed from the neutral lands in this State.

Colonel Van Horn, member of Congress from this district, has purchased the interest of the late Colonel Wilder in the *Journal of Commerce* of this city.

GEORGIA.

Adjournment of the State Senate—Important Resolution of the House Reconsidered.

ATLANTA, May 1, 1870.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was passed that when the Legislature adjourn it adjourn to meet on the first Wednesday in July. No other business of importance was transacted.

In the House a motion to reconsider the resolution passed Friday, seating members who were not elected under the Reconstruction acts was adopted by a vote of 71 to 63. Pending a motion to adopt the Senate resolutions relative to adjournment the House adjourned to Monday.

FIRE IN SARATOGA.

Burning of a Steam Mill and Freight Depot—Loss $60,000.

SARATOGA, May 1, 1870.

A fire broke out here at half-past four this morning in John Benedict's steam mill, which destroyed the mill and contents; also a large quantity of lumber in the yard. The flames soon spread to the Rensselaer and Saratoga freight depot, which, with its contents and three freight cars on the track, was destroyed. Benedict's loss is estimated at $30,000; no insurance. The freight depot cost about $8,000. The value of the goods stored is estimated at $30,000. Among the freight destroyed were $5,000 worth of books belonging to Messrs. Brokes & Shepherd, who were preparing to open a store here, and a lot of soda ash belonging to the Schuylerville Paper Company and many other merchants about the country. A part of the loss falls on the railroad company and a part on the owners.

CUBA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May, 1, 1870.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending April 30:—

Sugar market very active and firm, with a large business doing at unchanged prices, notwithstanding the unfavorable advices from abroad. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 47,000 boxes, of which 4,800 were for the United States, and 2,800 hhds. to the United States. Stock in warehouses of Havana and Matanzas, 535,000 boxes and 52,000 hhds. Freights steady; per box of sugar to the United States, $1; per hhd. of sugar to the United States, $4 a $5; per hhd. molasses, $3 a $3 75; per ton to Falmouth and orders, 37s. a 42s. 6d. Bacon steady at 20c. Coal oil declining owing to the heavy arrivals; in tins, 4½ reals; in barrels, 4½ reals. Flour quiet at $9 25 a $10. Hams dull: American salted, 23c.; American sugar cured, 26c. Lard active; in kegs, 2‚c.; in tins, 23½c. Lumber steady; pitch pine, $27 per M. Potatoes dull at $2 50 a $3. Tallow steady at 12½c. Shooks—Box in demand at 11½ reals. Empty hogsheads firm at $3 50. Wax—Yellow firm at $9 per arrobe; white active at $12 25. Honey firm; there is an absence of business for want of stock; quoted at 4⅜ a 5 reals per gallon.

Exchange on London, 13½ a 14½ per cent for money; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 10 a 10½ per cent discount; on gold, short sight, 4½ a 5½ per cent premium.

The Sugar Crop.

HAVANA, May 1, 1870.

According to the latest estimates the sugar crop this year will be 15 per cent less than that of last. Many plantations have finished grinding, and all will have concluded in about a fortnight.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The bleachery of S. H. Green & Son, at River Point, Warwick, R. I., was destroyed by fire last evening. The alleged incendiary was arrested.

An elderly woman named Ann Appleby was killed by a train on the Boston Railroad at East Junction, R. I., on Saturday evening. She was standing on the track.

At a meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, on Saturday, a committee of forty was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the Richmond sufferers.

George Seddons, the light weight pugilist, who is matched to fight with John Lanesty, May 28, was arrested in St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, on a requisition of Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, charged with being a fugitive from justice.

THE LANDIS CHILD ABANDONMENT CASE IN NEWARK.

In the case of young William J. Landis and his wife, whose arrest at Monmouth Junction and conveyance to Newark on the charge of having heartlessly abandoned their infant, was recorded in yesterday's HERALD, the Newark authorities are considerably puzzled. They don't know what specific charge to make against the young people. In the meantime, in view of the delicate condition of Mrs. Landis, it was deemed advisable to send her home. She would not go, however, without her husband, so it was decided to send both home and an officer with them, who will return this morning with Landis, who will be tried on some charge before the Court of Quarter Sessions. Meanwhile their infant is being cared for at the Newark Almshouse.

FREE READING IN PHILADELPHIA ON SUNDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1870.

The stockholders of the Mercantile Library having beaten the directors on the question of opening that institution on Sunday, it was to-day opened for the first time and drew a large number of people. This is the first instance in this city of the opening of library institutions on Sunday.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1870.

Sales of Property Under the Confederate Sequestration Laws.

The case of Knox vs. Lee, from Texas, which was submitted upon printed arguments by Mr. Paschal for Knox and Mr. Wells for Lee, was ordered to be reargued at the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States. The case involves but two points: one the effect of a sale of property by the Confederate States under their sequestration laws against alien enemies; the other upon an instruction of the Judge upon the measure of damages. He said that "in assessing the damages the jury will recollect that whatever amount they may give in their verdict can be discharged by the payment of such amount in legal tender notes of the United States." It is said that the difficulty was upon this instruction, and that the argument has been ordered because it opens up the whole question of the constitutionality of the legal tender laws. The other question, which is not less important, arose upon the following instruction of Judge Duval, of Texas:—"It appears from the evidence that these sheep were confiscated as the property of an alien enemy and sold under the authority of the so-called Confederate government on the 7th of March, 1863, and that Knox, in connection with others, perhaps, became purchaser thereof. I have to say to the jury that such sale conferred no title whatever upon the purchasers or upon any one, knowing that title was derived from this source." The case will be argued by Judge Paschal against the instructions and by Mr. Wells for them.

Payment of Southern Loyalists.

The Senate Committee on Claims have passed favorably on the claim of William Creery Taylor and others for $50,000 for clearing the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi river. The claim has been pending since 1867. The committee will also report favorably on the resolution paying Southern loyalists for property taken for war purposes by the federal army.

New York Gold Sales to be Continued.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer in New York to sell one million of gold on each Wednesday of the month of May, commencing May 4; the first and third sales on account of the sinking fund, and the second and fourth on account of the special fund, or four millions in all. Also, to purchase one million of bonds, each, on Thursday, the 12th, and Thursday, the 26th, for the sinking fund, and two millions, each, on Thursday, the 5th, and Thursday, the 19th, on account of the special fund, or six millions in all.

Adjournment of the Supreme Court.

Some of the Judges of the Supreme Court have already left Washington for their homes. Judge Bradley will start for New Orleans to-morrow, and Chief Justice Chase will on the same day proceed to Richmond to open the Circuit Court. The latter's health is good. He has had no intention whatever of going to Europe, as reported.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Dr. J. Orne Green, and Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston; Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, and S. T. Fairchild, of Cazenovia, are at the Brevoort House.

Governor Merrill, of Iowa; Senator W. M. Stewart, of Nevada; R. C. McCormick, Territorial delegate from Arizona; General George C. Gorham, Congressman A. A. Sargent, B. J. Pengreve, and J. B. Carr, of California, and Congressman L. P. Poland, of Vermont, are at the Astor House.

Judge Clifford, of Portland; Colonel Willard, of the United States Army; Attorney General Hoar, of Washington; Judge R. R. Nelson, of St. Paul's, Mo.; Dr. Caswell, of Newport; Ben. Field, of Albion; General J. B. Gray, of St. Louis; M. P. Bemus, of Maysville, and G. J. Pompelly, of Owego, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General T. L. Clingman of North Carolina; C. R. Griggs, of Illinois; General J. M. Brannan, of the United States Army; Gottfried Hotez, of Germany, and General E. F. Jones, of Binghamton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel H. Shippen, of Philadelphia; Colonel G. G. Bolton, of New York; Colonel D. Ramsdell, of Oswego, N. Y.; Colonel B. A. Dailey, Major T. Stevenson and Colonel J. Colby, of Pennsylvania, and Judge J. Nesbitt, of Utica, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Charles R. Cornwell, of Washington; Clem. L. Walker, of New Orleans; Andrew Low and W. M. Parker, of Savannah, are at the New York Hotel.

C. U. Alexander, of Washington; L. D. Drake, of Boston, and E. D. Loomis, of New Haven, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

C. S. Stewart, of the United States Navy; George Gillum, of Portland, Conn., and A. W. Blake, of Boston, are at the Coleman House.

W. N. Olmsted, of China; T. J. Leary, of Boston; Thos. Brown, and J. H. McFotrich, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

J. K. W. Fothergill, of England, and J. Fraser, of Canada, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy; L. Reed, of Washington; J. B. Hyde, of Rome, N. Y., and E. E. Phinney, of Cooperstown, are at the Everett House.

A. C. Mattoon, of Oswego; E. Whitney, of Brockport, and E. H. Saltenstall, of New York, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General Craig, General Porter, General Banks and General Duncan S. Walker, for Washington; R. R. Bridges, for North Carolina; Geo. H. Pendleton, for Cincinnati; John Tucker, for Philadelphia; M. Corthright, for Chicago; O. Childs, for St. Louis, and H. Hullwell and Committee of Philadelphia Schools, for Boston.

Governor Hoffman left last evening for Albany.

GREAT FIRE.

Destruction of the Stock and Building of the New York Printing Company.

Shortly after noon yesterday a fire was discovered on the first floor of the large six story brick building Nos. 81 and 83 Centre street, known as the Caxton Building, and mainly occupied by the New York Printing Company. Before the Fire Department could get fairly to work the flames had gained such headway that it was evident that the building must be gutted and the stock destroyed. The first, second, third and sixth floors were occupied by the New York Printing Company and the office of the *Transcript* newspaper. The entire stock, fixtures, and, indeed, the complete contents of the rooms on these floors, were entirely destroyed. The loss, it is estimated, will reach fully $100,000—an amount which is said to be covered by insurance in companies the names of which could not be ascertained. The fourth and fifth floors, occupied by George W. Alexander, bookbinder, escaped with less damage than was at first expected, and, indeed, than the other portions of the building. It is estimated that Mr. Alexander's loss will amount to $20,000, a large proportion of the damage being caused by water. It is stated that this damage is amply covered by insurance—offices not ascertained. The building, which is owned by Robert Craighead sustains a damage of $10,000. The walls of the building remain standing.

The superintendent of the printing office and a gentleman named Miltenberg had been in the building all the morning, but left shortly before noon. It was their intention to return in a short time, and during their absence the fire broke out. The origin of the fire is at present a mystery, but Fire Marshal Brackett, who was present during the conflagration, will investigate the matter.

The greatest excitement prevailed among the residents in the neighborhood while the fire was raging. The streets were densely crowded by men, women and children, and when the police reached the fire they found great difficulty in forcing the crowds back to positions of safety.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER IN NEW JERSEY.

After eluding the vigilance of the Newark authorities for several weeks past the arrest has at length been effected in New Brunswick of Captain "Dave" Pierson, who stands charged by his father-in-law, Mr. Henry Bird, a Newark florist, with having perpetrated a series of forgeries and collecting on forged documents numerous bills due the latter. A telegram was received by Chief of Police Peckwell from Chief Giese, of New Brunswick, that he had secured the slippery captain. The latter is well known in Newark. He served in the Florida, Mexican and late wars with some credit and a great deal otherwise. He will be brought to Newark for trial.

COMMUNIPAW STOCK YARDS.

During the past week 223 cars arrived at the Communipaw stock yards, containing 2,327 cattle, 6,274 hogs and 5,401 sheep. There were slaughtered during the week 471 cattle, 6,190 hogs and 5,780 sheep.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT ELIZABETH.

The Passage Over the Hackensack Bridge Safely Accomplished—Corbin and the Presidential Party at Church—Eloquent Sermon by the Rev. L. R. Dunn.

The ascent over the Alps or a transatlantic voyage o'er the deep blue sea is no more to be dreaded by the tourist in search of pleasure than a passage over the Hackensack bridge, on the New Jersey Railroad. A jury composed of twelve good citizens and true have declared it unsafe for those who travel or may be fortunate in the possession of a ticket or otherwise. Regardless of the recommendation of the said jury that certain precautions were necessary to be adopted by the railroad company to guard the lives and limbs of the travelling public, the President of the United States ventured the lives of his family and himself over the insecure structure, declared to be so by a Jersey jury verdict.

In a quiet, unobtrusive manner the President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, his son Jesse and daughter Nellie, returned from a visit to West Point on Saturday night, and reached the Jersey City depot in time to take the 8:20 P. M. local train for Elizabeth, where the party remained over the Sabbath to visit the family of his brother-in-law, Mr. Corbin, whose lady, the President's sister, is temporarily indisposed. It is presumed that the President, with his usual forethought, had previously secured tickets to insure the safety of himself and children. However, had such an oversight occurred, the hero of Appomatox was safe in the courtesy of one of his soldiers, the conductor of the train, who fought the battles of the Union with him. The accommodation trains on this road are in keeping with the general character of the monopoly, its cupidity and arbitrariness. The local trains, of which the twenty minutes past eight P. M. train is one, deserves more than a passing notice. They are composed of cars unit to be classed as public conveyances, yet every day, market days included, anxious crowds find ingress and egress through their narrow doors a most difficult matter, and frequently the seats are occupied by baskets overflowing with vegetable garniture and bleeding fish, the marketing of some thrifty Teutonic matron of 200 pounds avoirdupois or less. On reaching Newark the mass of humanity and thrift is deposited at its destination, the narrow seats of the dingy conveyance are then reversed and returned to Jersey City for a similar load again and again. Into one of such unpleasant conveyances was the President of the United States, his wife, son and daughter huddled. The car selected by the distinguished party was the last one, into which several passengers had previously squeezed their marketing and themselves. In such a democratic style did the head of the nation pass over the memorable bridge of death, and reached the station at Elizabeth a few minutes after nine P. M., where the carriage of Mr. Corbin was in waiting, and conveyed the party to the residence of that gentleman.

The residence of Mr. Corbin is situated on New Jersey avenue, of a plain, substantial character, and is in the most aristocratic portion of Elizabeth. It was formerly owned by Mr. Goodyear, of rubber fame; but, like all other suburban property, it has changed hands on two or three occasions, as ambition or speculative interest impelled. From this rural retreat the President, accompanied by his wife and daughter Nellie, drove on Sabbath morning to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, situated on the corner of Jefferson and Jersey streets. In the carriage, which was drawn by a splendid team of grays, sat the General, his daughter Nellie and Mr. Corbin, followed by another carriage containing Mrs. Grant and a lady friend and son her Jesse. The belles and the beaux were on the *qui vive* when the telegraph announced the previous day that the distinguished party were expected, each vieing with the other in eclipsing her fair sisters in the style of her panier or the hugeness of her chignon. Those of the latter that were considered the *crème de la crème* of perfection of the artists' hand during their exhibition through the week were unfolded and reconstructed the day before for this particular occasion. The gents, in kids of grave and gay and neckties embracing every color in the rainbow, were not behind their sisters in *recherche* toilet or curling mustache. The Sabbath chimes pealed forth their echoing cadences, lending an additional charm to the bright May morning and beckoning and wooing the sinner and the Christian worshipper at the same time to visit the sacred pile and learn the lessons of divine religion as a balm for the soul. In that unpretending edifice the consolations of holy truths were promulgated from pulpit eloquence in keeping with the divine teachings of the Saviour and not at variance with the doctrines of Christianity. Among the congregation was noticed several persons of distinction, including Madame Belover and some of her social circle of friends, but they found nothing in the eloquent discourse that favored their notions of free love or other isms of pernicious tendency, and it is hoped that they retired from the holy sanctuary better if not wiser souls.

The Rev. L. R. Dunn, the pastor, took for his text the Epistle of St. Paul the Apostle to the Galatians, second chapter and twentieth verse—a most excellent sermon concluding with a touching illustration of the uncertainty of this life, and the certainty of death by relating the incident of the terrible catastrophe in the falling of the Capitol at Richmond on the 27th of April, in which fifty-nine human souls were ushered into the presence of their God without a warning voice, and over one hundred wounded, and finally said, "How fearfully does this illustrate or foreshadow the scenes which will occur in the last day!"

The church was crowded to repletion, many having been drawn thither more from curiosity to see the distinguished visitors than to hear the instructive lessons of the eloquent pastor.

The President and party drove to Mr. Corbin's house after the conclusion of the services. He will leave for Washington this morning.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

A Card from Horace Greeley—His Reasons for Procuring Private Counsel to Aid the Prosecution.

Certain journals having seen fit to censure the employment of what they term "private counsel" in the prosecution of the McFarland case, and to connect my name therewith, I feel impelled to state the facts as they are, which I was forbidden to do upon the witness stand.

Daniel McFarland is on trial for the murder of Albert D. Richardson. His defence is insanity—the only defence possible in view of the conceded facts. Of the merits of that defence I was not called to pronounce as a witness, and I have nothing to say in any other capacity. I trust the jury empanelled will render a true verdict thereon, in the light of all the evidence that may be adduced. I have not the faintest wish that they should regard it with levity or unfavorable prejudice. Esteeming the hanging of sane men a mistake, I should contemplate the hanging of one insane with horror. And whether his loss of reason was impelled by truth or falsehood makes no difference in the eye of the law.

My interest in this case centres not in the living but the dead. Albert D. Richardson was my friend. I have travelled and camped with him when we were almost alone upon the vast solitudes of the plains, and knew him as brave, generous and noble. I never heard any one breathe a whisper to his discredit until this trouble arose. That he could be guilty of seducing a wife from her husband is contrary to all I ever knew or believed of him. That he could deliberately resolve to install a woman known to him as lewd and wanton as the mother of his children is to me utterly incredible. I am sure that the truth which underlies this tragedy has not yet been told; at all events is not generally understood.

Richardson is dead. He cannot speak for himself. His memory must be vindicated by the efforts of his surviving friends or not at all. And those efforts must be put forth under great disadvantages. The other story has possession of the public ear. Powerful influences and interests are enlisted in its support. Every scoundrel who looks upon woman merely as an instrument of his lust, and never aided one in distress, except with intent to make her his prey, rushes instinctively to the conclusion that Richardson was a seducer. He wants no evidence of this but such as he finds in his own breast. And every one accustomed to look on a wife merely as a species of property, whereof the title cannot be alienated by abuse any more than if she were a horse or a dog, naturally inclines to the same verdict.

Anxious only that the whole truth in the premises should be developed, and that my deceased friend's memory should be vindicated from unjust aspersion, I called on the District Attorney, a few days before that appointed for the commencement of this trial, to ask him if he desired any aid in performing the duty assigned him by law. I had not before seen Mr. Garvin since we were fellow members of the Constitutional Convention, and had not communicated with him in any manner. In answer to my inquiry he said he preferred to have an able counsellor associated with him in the prosecution, and named Mr. Edwards Pierrepont as such counsellor. I called on Mr. Pierrepont accordingly, but he was obliged to try important cases for the government throughout April, and could not assign that public duty to another. I reported that decision to Mr. Garvin, who soon afterward sent me word that he wished Judge Noah Davis as his associate. I had not suggested either name to Mr. Garvin, nor, indeed, any other. I then called at Judge Davis' office, and, not finding him, stated the District Attorney's wish to his partner (Judge Henry E. Davies), who assured me that, if possible, Mr. Garvin's request should be obeyed.

Such is the history of my agency in this matter. I acted in behalf of Mr. Richardson's friends, and at the suggestion of one of them residing in his native State. I am sure he would have gladly done as much and more for me had it been my fate to be first assassinated and then unjustly covered with obloquy; and his to survive me. If my efforts shall have contributed, as I now feel confident they will have done, to vindicate his memory from some part of the wrong which has been done it, I shall rejoice, whatever may be the fate of his destroyer.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1870. HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	51	54	3 P. M.	71	74
6 A. M.	52	55	6 P. M.	64	67
9 A. M.	56	59	9 P. M.	60	63
12 M.	65	68	12 P. M.	57	60

Average temperature yesterday.................. 62½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................. 59¼

On Saturday Mary Hackett, of No. 322 East Fourth street, was sent to Bellevue Hospital suffering from the bite of a rat that had attacked her while asleep in her room.

A man named John Singer, boarding at 527 Grand street, attempted to cut his throat with a pair of shears this morning, but failed to accomplish the job.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to hold an inquest at the Sixth precinct station house over the remains of an infant, which were found in an ash barrel on the walk in front of premises 93 Park street.

Several officers attached to the Eighth precinct at an early hour yesterday morning made a descent upon the dive kept by Daniel Morton at 187 Wooster street, and arrested eighteen persons found in the place. They were arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market and committed for examination.

The remains of an unknown drowned man were yesterday morning found floating in the dock at the foot of Thirty-second street, North river. The body was sent to the Morgue and Coroner Keenan notified to hold an inquest.

Patrick H. Martin, of Hastings, temporarily stopping at the House of Detention, charged that while walking through the streets in company with John McIntosh on Saturday afternoon the latter grabbed his watch and chain, valued at fifteen dollars, and made off with them. He was subsequently arrested by officer Campbell, of the Sixteenth precinct, and yesterday morning committed by Justice Cox at Jefferson Market, in default of $1,000 bail.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the New York Bible Society was held last evening in the South Reformed church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, Silas E. Brownell, Esq., presiding. The annual report shows that the aggregate distributions of the society for the year have been 11,265 Bibles, 57,367 Testaments and 1,423 parts, making a total of 70,055 volumes, at a cost $15,519 36. The entire receipts for the year have been $21,866 62; expenditures, $22,725 18; showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $858 56. After the reading of the report addresses were made by Rev. John D. Cookman and the Rev. Harvey D. Ganse.

The weekly report of the Central Park Meteorological Department shows the following results:—Barometer—Mean, 30.031 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., April 26, 30.250 inches; minimum, at 4 A. M., April 25, 29.782 inches; range, .468 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 57.5 degrees; maximum, at 3 P. M., April 28, 80.0 degrees; minimum, at 4 A. M., April 26, 43.5 degrees; range, 36.5 degrees. From 5:50 P. M. to 12 P. M., April 28, rain fell to the amount of .47 inches; from midnight to 1:15 A. M., April 29, .04; total amount of water for week, .51 inches. Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 1,325 miles.

John Thompson, a sugar moulder, nineteen years of age, and Charles Thunder, were arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, by officers O'Neil and Houghton, of the Twentieth precinct, charged, in company with an accomplice who is still at large, with forcing open a window in the rear of the dwelling house No. 309 West Twenty-eighth street, occupied by Joseph Prindebie, on Saturday night, and stealing a quantity of clothing valued at $250. Mr. Prindebie states he discovered the burglars leaving his premises with the property in their possession, and raising alarm they dropped the clothing, and firing two shots at him from a revolver made their escape, but were subsequently captured by the above officers. They both denied the charge, but were committed in default of $1,000 bail each to answer at the General Sessions.

Mr. Stephen Sherlock, brother of the late William M. Sherlock, whose dead body was found in the dock foot of Fifteenth street, East river, under somewhat suspicious circumstances, as heretofore detailed in the HERALD, yesterday called at the City Hall and had an interview with Deputy Coroner Wooster Beach, M. D., in which he utterly disclaimed all knowledge as to how deceased met his death, at the same time expressing sincere regret that his brother should have been drowned. Mr. Sherlock, who appears to be a respectable gentleman, courts the most thorough investigation of the matter, but requested a postponement of the inquest for a few days in order to procure the attendance of several witnesses now absent from the city. Coroner Keenan accordingly adjourned the hearing till Monday, the 9th inst. While engaged in unravelling the mystery attending the death of William Sherlock detectives Bennett and Tiernan learned that on the night of his disappearance (January 29) he was almost helplessly inebriated. This being the case there remains scarcely a doubt that he was drowned by accidentally falling over board. This theory is strengthened by the fact that Dr. Beach, in his post-mortem examination, discovered no marks of violence whatever on his body.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

Arrests by the Police—Incendiary Fire in Williamsburg—The Fatal Accident on the Southside Railroad.

Mary Bee was arrested by detective Frost, on Saturday night, on a charge of robbery, preferred by Celeste Carbart, who resides in Carll street. Mary was locked up to answer.

Coroner Whitehill held an inquest yesterday in the case of the child Henry Fuchs, killed on Saturday afternoon in Boerum street, Williamsburg, by a Southside Railroad train. The jury exonerated the engineer and censured the company.

The cooper shop of William Ahrens, situated in Withers street, near Lorimer, Williamsburg, was set on fire at two o'clock yesterday morning, and was consumed, with contents. Loss, $1,000; covered by insurance in the Phenix Company, of Hartford.

Jeremiah McCarty, a trunk maker, was arrested by officer Fox on Saturday night, on a charge of attempting to defraud people by trying to sell a brass ring for gold. The accused purchased the rings at auction and was selling them on the same representations as he bought them.

George Monahan and John Williams were arrested by officers Bowen, O'Brien and Boyle, of the Forty-third precinct, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of Chauncey Schaffer in First place, on Saturday morning. John Hurley, who was arrested at the time of the robbery on the same charge, is still held to answer. The accused will be taken before Justice Delmar for examination to-day.

Shortly after nine o'clock last evening a young woman, Jane Brady, residing in Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, South Brooklyn, was severely burned about the head and arms by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp which she was holding in her hand at the time. The sufferer was attended by Dr. Harris, who pronounced her condition critical.

MARINE TRANSFERS.

The following is a complete list of marine transfers from the 23d to the 30th ult.:—

Date.	Class.	Name.	Tonnage.	Share.	Price.
April 23	Schooner	Alfred T. Kemp	43.2	1-16	$145
April 23	Sloop	Tho's B. Coursey	25.3	All	1,000
April 25	Propeller	Wyoming	43.20	½	2,500
April 25	Propeller	Wm. Morgan	62.58	15-16	3,169
April 26	Schooner	D. O. Archer	58.68	All	1,000
April 26	Canalb't	Wm. G. Preston	130	All	2,000
April 27	Canalb't	Linus Jones Peck	119.27	All	3,000
April 28	Sloop	Jessie	33.22	All	1,500
April 29	Sloop	Arrow	6.1	All	275
April 29	Sloop	Achilles	5.26	All	200
April 30	Schooner	Mary H. Williams	42.17	½	1,000
April 30	Propeller	Thomas E. French	97.82	½	500
April 30	Propeller	G. W. Geer	34.8	All	1,000

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Cimbria will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

Fechter has done better at the French theatre than he did during his first season in this city. His impersonation of Claude Melnotte has won for him numerous admirers, even among those who regarded his Hamlet as a burlesque. Miss Leclercq is one of the best Paulines ever represented on any stage. On Wednesday next Mr. Fechter appears as Don Cæsar de Bazan, a *rôle* admirably suited to his peculiarities.

Miss Lydia Thompson appears to-night at Niblo's in the new drama, "Mosquito," written for her by Dumas, père. She will be supported by Harry Jackson, Neil Warner, McKee Rankin, Lena Edwin and Pauline Markham. The play abounds in sensational effects and situations, and there is abundant protean business for Miss Thompson in it.

The new Spanish ballet make their first appearance at the Grand Opera House to-night in the "Twelve Temptations."

"Frou-Frou" enters upon its twelfth week of success at the Fifth Avenue theatre. Mr. George Clarke's benefit takes place to-night, and as he has been one of the chief workers in the company this season he deserves a favorable recognition at the hands of the public. Manager Daly is the first in the field with the new play "Fernande," by Sardou, which is now in active preparation. It was announced immediately after its production in Paris, where it became the rage during its run at the Gymnase.

The revival of the old comedies at Wallack's has met with signal success. The programme for this week consists of "Masks and Faces," "The Belle's Stratagem," "School for Scandal," "Married Life" and "The Love Chase." They form a casket of dramatic gems such as few theatres can exhibit.

Major de Boots and Toodles are the best of Mr. John S. Clarke's representations, and are received nightly at Booth's with the most unmistakable marks of public favor. They remain on the boards for some time longer.

The last week of Fox's "Macbeth" is announced. It is also the last week of the season at this establishment. The summer season will be opened by Mrs. Oates' burlesque company, now playing in Philadelphia.

"Fra Diavolo" is announced at Wood's Museum, with Leffingwell and the Rand sisters in the cast. The benefit of the last mentioned ladies takes place on Friday afternoon and evening, on which occasions "Kenilworth" and "The Pearl of Savoy" will be given.

The management of Tammany announces that he has added ten star artists to the hundred already in his possession. If variety alone will please there can be no fault-finding at this establishment.

There will be a very interesting debut at Mrs. Conway's Park theatre, Brooklyn, this evening. Miss Minnie Conway will appear for the first time on any stage, as the "Daughter of the Regiment." High expectations are formed of this young lady, as her well cultivated voice, graceful action and personal attractions are of a nature to insure success in the trying profession on which she enters to-night.

A matinee will be given at Niblo's on Wednesday, May 11, for the benefit of Mr. W. H. Bowditch, long and favorably known in the dramatic world.

The Comique announces a new clown and pantomimist, in addition to the other attractions at this house.

Mr. William Mason Evans, the now celebrated reader, will give two readings at Association Hall on Wednesday and Friday.

Dan Bryant, with a fanfare of minstrel trumpets, announces the two hundredth night of "Shoo Fly." There's food for reflection for managers and critics. When Dan gave really excellent opera bouffe burlesques the public did not respond to his endeavors, but he has caught them with a piece of the veriest nonsense that ever entered the human mind. "Little Mac" has his benefit on Thursday afternoon.

Messrs. Lowell & Simmonds announce one night of "Fanchon," by Miss Maggie Mitchell, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The well known James W. Collier will play Landry Barbeaud.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels revive one of their best burlesques, "La Belle L. N.," in all its pristine splendor, and with new effects.

A complimentary concert will be given to Miss Alide Topp, the celebrated pianist, at the Union League Club theatre, on Tuesday. It will be her last appearance before the American public. The Mendelssohn Glee Club, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss Imogene Brown, Levey and Von Inten will assist the fair beneficiare.

Rollin Howard still continues to star at the San Francisco Minstrels.

Two sensational dramas are announced at the Bowery.

The prize ring will be illustrated this week at Tony Pastor's.

Hooley promises his Brooklyn patrons an immense bill this week.

Theodore Thomas and his renowned orchestra will be the feature at Central Park Garden this summer.

Died.

MAHAN.—On Sunday, May 1, at his residence, 313 Broome street.

For further notice of funeral see to-morrow's paper.

[*For Other Deaths see Ninth Page.*]

All the Facts in a Nutshell.—The Points of difference between PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, and the other hair darkening articles, are these: They are opaque—it is transparent. They are fetid—it is fragrant. They are muddy—it is clear. They produce dull tints—it reproduces nature's hues.

A Fortune for the Right Man.—Explained To-day in No. 18, AMERICAN ARTIZAN, published at 189 Broadway. (Signed) L. C. COLVIN, 37 High street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau street.

A Good All Wool Business Suit, $14, at BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Union.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

At Gold Prices.—The Largest Assortment in the city of Boots and Shoes, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at E. A. Brooks'. This is the largest house in the city. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled Shoes half price.

A Wonderful Cure of Chronic Rheumatism.— Mrs. Clark, 77 Tenth avenue; had best physicians; cured by Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

An Agreement Given to Cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia, or no charge.—Dr. FITLER'S REMEDY; regular physicians' prescriptions; specially 27 years.

By the Courtesy of Members of the Twenty-second Regiment, the WOOD BROTHERS have temporarily removed their stock of Carriages to the Armory, on Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, where they will remain during the rebuilding of their premises on Broadway. We call attention to their advertisement in another page.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

May.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structure to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences, which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this genial vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures or extracts will supply the place of the bitters, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately the beneficial results which are effected simultaneously and harmoniously by this single specific.

Nettle Rash.

PENN YAN, N. Y., March 11, 1878.

DR. STAFFORD—For eight years my wife had suffered almost daily with the Nettle Rash—so the doctor called it. The three packages of IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS I sent for have cured her. She has had no itching for more than two months. Enclosed you will find $1 for another package for a friend similarly afflicted. If they do as well as this case, you can sell lots of them in Yates county. Send by return mail. Yours, respectfully,

SIMON G. ELBROCK.

Sold by all druggists. One package; twelve powders, $1; three packages, $2 50. Mailed free. Money sent at our risk. HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich street, N. Y.

Missisquoi Spring Water Cures Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Scrofula, and all impurities of the blood. See pamphlet.

Remarkable Cure of Neuralgia.—Mrs. Hamjen, 239 West Thirteenth street, New York, by Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY; tried everything hopelessly.

Rheumatism Legally Warranted Cured in stated quantity.—Dr. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY; or money refunded. Advice gratis. 704 Broadway.

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THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Egypto-Turkish Question Explained.

CONSEQUENCES OF AN OUTBREAK.

Sketch of Ali Pacha, the Grand Vizier.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH RIVALRY.

The Power and Action of Russia.

Five Hundred Thousand Russians Within Twenty-four Hours of the Coast of Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11, 1870.

Almost every traveller who comes to the East becomes a full-fledged authority upon the Eastern question. Each man discusses it as the opacity or enlightenment of his mind permits or he follows the bent of his inclinations. If it is the Eastern question Greco-Turkish the political essay is almost sure to be biassed in tone, perhaps, on the side of the Greek, for his happy fortune in being born in Greece, a descendant of the classic people of old, whose aphoristic philosophy and erudition the writer must often have committed to memory when at college. Perhaps on the side of the Turk for the love of his tobacco, which is intoxicating when inhaled from the narghileh, poetical when smoked in the chibouque; for the love of his otiar of roses whose heavenly perfume can waft him to Paradise; for love of the Bagdad Caliphs, Vathek and harem romance's. If it is the Eastern question Russo-Turkish, here again there is a wide difference of opinion. The British article-writer fulminates with the most choleric explosives; he regards it obliquely and with suspicion; the possible loss of British prestige in India irritates him, inflames his head, and, while on this topic not all the opiates known in materia medica could soothe him—he is bitten with Russophobia; while, for the Turk, he salves his conscience with finely spun sentiments—"weaker party must not be trampled upon;" "balance of power must be maintained." If it is the Egypto-Turkish question, the essayist begins by comparing himself to an umpire in a prize fight; in mild phrases he writes about fair play, and assumes unto himself as being conciliatory and the soul of candor. This last is done in that same spirit which you see infiltrated into all English articles about free trade—persuasive, soothing to our vanity, but quite opposed to our interest. The critical essayist says, "Go in, Egypt!" "Hit hard, Turkey!" "D—n you, whatever happens, whichever side wins, England prospers, for the route to India is safe." Take whichever British journal you please and you will find the above words embodied in its editorial article upon the Eastern question. A good and pleasant thing it is that there is such a country as America, where men may learn manners and people wisdom—where a man may give vent to a practical predilection about this grand question without incurring censure or being called a traitor.

It is the Egypto-Turkish question this time that absorbs the attention and soul of Constantinople; for the Russo-Turkish, though great, is quiescent. The Greco-Turkish was disposed of but lately satisfactorily to the dignity of the Sublime Porte, and may, therefore, be considered as quenched, with perhaps a little corner of it left smoldering.

This Egypto-Turkish question—what is it? It might be answered briefly as having arisen from jealousy of Ismail Pacha's progress in European diplomacy, by a lurking fear that something was about to transpire which might hurt the entirety of the Ottoman empire. To be a little more explicit, it is this:—Ismail Pacha, by virtue of special firman of 1841, which granted to the family of Mehemet Ali hereditary rule, is ruler over Egypt. But though his family has been invested with the right of hereditary accession to the viceregal chair the Padishah never parted with the right to call Egypt his own. Egypt is a province of the Ottoman empire, governed by a subject prince in the name of the Sultan. But so great was the stress laid on Sultan Mahmoud by the brilliant successes of Mehemet Ali and his soldier son, Ibrahim, that the obligations imposed upon the Egyptian Viceroy were so light that, though Viceroy in name yet he was left more of a king, in fact—if we regard unrestrained license of authority as kingly—than any European prince in existence. Until lately this condition of things had endured, agreeably to both Sultan and Viceroy—the former, probably, never having had sufficient time or spirit to take measures to compel his vassal to more implicit submission, the latter fearful of risking his life and power for so small a stake—the shadow of sovereignty—when he already enjoyed its power. Moreover, before the *statu quo* could be changed, the foreign dignitaries who framed the treaty of 1841 were bound to be consulted, and it was highly doubtful that they would consent to any change or modification of the terms merely to satisfy the puerile vanity of either party. However, it was the Viceroy who took the initiative, and that in so subtile a manner that the powers of Europe at whose courts he was then visiting were completely taken by surprise. It required the imperative statements of the Turkish Prime Minister to show wherein lay the Viceroy's offence, and even then the Powers were so tongue-tied with surprise, apparently at the unexpected audacity of Ismail Pacha in hatching treason within their own courts, that some time elapsed before the verdict of Europe was given. While the Viceroy was being honored by personal intercourse with the sovereigns of Europe, the telegraph informed the world that the Grand Vizier had despatched a catechetical document to him, which required prompt and immediate explanation on his part of conduct which was liable to be misrepresented, ultimately leading to serious complications. What meant this close hob-nobbing with foreign sovereigns? this earnest desire on his part to personal interview with the Czar, the traditional enemy of Moslemdom? this long stay in Europe against all precedent? this systematic refusal to employ the Turkish ministers as agents in his negociations? these rumors of heavy purchases of firearms and iron-clads? this assumption of sovereign privilege in extending invitations to crowned heads to visit his country? this unscrupulous abuse of the royal privilege of taxing the people? these questions coming direct upon his dreams of ambition awoke the Viceroy from downy repose at the baths of Vichy to a sense of his immediate danger, and he lost no time in embarking for Egypt. It is said that the viceregal yacht on this occasion made the quickest trip from shore to shore of any steamer on record. If it is true it may be taken as evidence that there was urgent necessity for it.

THE REPLY OF THE VICEROY.

This is still fresh in the newspaper columns. Considering the nature of the questions addressed to him, and the consummate irony concealed in them, it is wonderful with what fluency of sentiment, what candor, with what infinite courtesies the Viceroy replies. The reply has on its face the *naïveté* of a child, and the first feeling of a stranger to the question at issue would be that of gushing sympathy for the poor, misused Viceroy, and wide-eyed surprise that the strong Powers should permit a fractious tyrant to disturb the peace of the world, because of slight breaches of mere etiquette. But the politician at all familiar with the case must admit that, though Abdul Aziz had good grounds to believe that his vassal was slowly feeling his way to usurpation and royalty, Ismail Pasha is a master of *finesse*; that though apparently ingenuous and honest, that he is a deep dissimulator and false. Ismail Pacha replied that his ambition lay not beyond the prescriptions of the imperial firmans; that his efforts were directed mainly to deserve the approval of the Sultan, that the Egyptian troops in Candia had contributed towards the pacification of the isle and the maintenance of the imperial honor; that the privileges he solicited at the Sultan's hands were but for the general interests of the empire; that the invitations he extended to the European princes were but given in the Sultan's name, for his interest, under his auspices; that the accusations made against him of avoiding the Turkish Ministers abroad were in no way true; that he had, in fact, often invited them to family dinners; that the mission of Nubar Pasha was a matter of notoriety; that it was with the sanction of his Imperial Majesty; that the purposes of it were for the modification of the complex system of laws by which foreigners in Egypt were governed, which, when accomplished; would redound to the welfare of his Imperial Majesty; that the charges of maladministration, of over indulgence in senseless luxuries, were entirely unfounded. Quite the reverse. His people were never so happy, so contented that they had good laws for their government; that they had an assembly of sheiks to legislate for them to fix the budget which met during two months of each year; that agriculture in Egypt was never before in such a flourishing state; that 3:0,000 feddans of land had been redeemed from the desert; that educational institutions were springing up in all parts of the country; that finance and commerce were improving wonderfully; that the expenses of the government were with the approbation of the Assembly; that they were incurred in indemnifying foreigners because of vexed questions which continually arose, in building railroads upon a line of 790 miles, in extending telegraph lines to Souakim, Massowah and the Soudan, in improving the port of Said; that the purchase of firearms and vessels was but replacing old guns and useless ships, and finally concluding with promises of unfailing devotion to his Imperial Majesty and submission to the dictates of the Sublime Porte.

THE PORTE.

This reply, as might have been expected, satisfied the Porte and quieted the fears of Europe, for the Eastern question is regarded as a very delicate one, involving infinite consequences of the most serious nature. Had there been an outbreak between the Sultan and the Viceroy it is almost impossible to say where and when it would have ended. I am not one of those who can believe that it would have ended simply with the destruction of the Viceroy and all schemes of autonomy for Egypt, with the waste of a few Egyptian estates, the demolition of a few fortresses and the decimation of the Egyptian troops. This facile solution of the Eastern question would never be borne out in fact. It might possibly involve England and France, though it is probable that it is premature to hazard the conjecture that France was prepared to launch out in defence of Egypt and the possession of the Suez Canal and the sea and land route to India. Russia in such a complication might not be silent; she might possibly still feel sore for the Crimean war while Napoleon III. lived, and, however advantageous such a war would be for herself, revenge being sweet, she could wait, for the prey she has in view cannot escape her. Were all the signitary Powers to stand aloof during the contest where could possibly be the danger to Turkey? This question is easy to answer. For Turkey, comprehending a large and widespread empire, is composed largely of remnants of former empires, portions of different antagonistic races and varied religions, none more irritant or virulent antagonism than the wide distinction between Christians and Moslems. Had Egypt actually taken up arms, who would undertake to vouch for the submission of the European Eyalets of Bulgaria, of Wallachia, Moldavia, Roumania-Albania and Macedonia, Bosnia and Croatia and Servia and other European provinces, two-thirds of whose population are either Greeks or Slavonians? Who would dare assert that the Greek islands of Candia had so soon forgotten the principles of the revolution which it maintained but lately; that Syria, with its turbulent and factious races, would remain quiescent; that the Wahabees, which but a few months ago showed signs of revolt, would not have seized this occasion to break out into open war; that Tunis and Tripoli would remain faithful to their allegiance when their close neighbor was battling for independence? Who would undertake to say that Persia would not seize the opportunity to take by force those provinces which she lost a few years ago? Can any one doubt the animosity which subsists between the Christians and Moslems in Asia Minor? Not only was there a great probability that all these things might have happened, but more—that the defection of Egypt would have been quickly followed by disaffection in India, and that when all these disturbances had become of sufficient importance, and riots had waxed into armed rebellions, Russia had commenced her long deferred march towards the South, conquering and to conquer. There is nothing of false augury in these views. I have kept within the strictest bounds of possibilities.

POWER OF TURKEY.

Against this combination of evils what have the government of Turkey to oppose? Candidly Turkey, is by no means weak, nor unable to cope with difficulties. A statesman is at the head of her foreign affairs and home government who is a man well qualified to hold the helm of State even in a dangerous crisis. That statesman is Ali Pacha, a resolute officer, enlightened, possessing broad views of justice—the good genius of the empire. In appearance the Grand Vizier is rather insignificant. In a crowd of lawyers, clergymen and college professors he would pass unnoticed, there being nothing in his face, manner or bearing to distinguish him from such men. He has that lofty brow and impressive seriousness which belong to such characters. His features are thin, incisive, bearing decidedly the impress of intellect, with a certain humane and lofty nature just perceptible about the eyes. He is one whom at one glance you would instinctively judge to be qualified for business, who would do credit to it and engage in it with spirit and sense. Such is the statesman in whose hands alone Turkey's fate would rest; to whom would be left to mould adverse and dissonant characters for the good of the State, to cope with a hydra-headed rebellion. At his disposal would be an army of 800,000 men, to be despatched to all points of the extensive empire, to fight Persians in the East, Egyptians, Syrians and Wahabees south, Candiotes west, Greeks and Slavonians north.

The Turks are good soldiers, but they are poorly officered. It would be difficult to match a Turkish regiment in point of robust physique and vigorous strength, in good temper and adaptability for the fatigues of a campaign; but the officers have no moral force, no spirit, no military ardor, no capability, no resource; they are spiritless, lack-lustre every-spawn of men. I mean the majority of the officers of the line regiments. For the life of them they could not intelligibly answer why they were Mussulmen. For a navy to operate against the sea towns he could despatch a fleet of fifty good vessels, well armed and manned, twelve of which are iron-clad frigates of the New Ironsides class, carrying heavy metal, complete in all the latest improvements of naval architecture. But the enemies of Turkey would number a million. What could the Turkish soldiers, despatched into the field with but crude ideas of obedience and discipline, effect, especially under such officers as they have? How much of an army could the Sublime Porte send against the Viceroy? Not over 100,000 men at the most. To meet these the Viceroy could raise 100,000 soldiers. You would imagine it then a drawn game—100,000 strong Turks opposed to 100,000 muscular Arabs. In physique they would be about the same, in courage also; but still the palm lies with the Egyptians. They are on their own soil; they have much better officers; possess much higher ideas of their duty. Englishmen and a few partial Americans may, perhaps, smile at the latter statement; but I cannot forego it, for it is a bare fact. Nevertheless, Turkey let alone and other races and fragments of races submissive, there need be no doubt that Turkey could conquer Egypt in short time. As it is not within the bounds of possibility that the turbulent and esurient Greeks of Candia and the European Eyalets or the vindictive Syrian Arabs would remain quiescent with such splendid opportunities of regaining their independence, it is not difficult to foresee the end.

CORDIALITY.

But Egypt having made the *amende honorable* with such unctuous, soothing phrases, that must have smitten the heart of the Grand Seignior, since he accepted them readily, the armans being re-established, the Viceroy's frigate Ibrahimich and corvettes Mussaer and Hamre given up to the Porte, the Sultan much stronger in his navy, the Viceroy where he was, the Egypto-Turkish question is considered as settled, and sapient surmise as to its political significance and consequence of a violent solution of it must rest.

The Viceroy has returned to his allegiance—if people must have it that he ever entertained the sinister designs with which he was accused. But I cannot help thinking that other very good reasons might have been produced why the Viceroy should have purchased iron-clads and new rifles, which I have not seen, nor heard advanced by any organ or body. When the firman of 1841 was drawn up Mehemet Ali was the ruler of Egypt, Mahmoud Khan had been lately Sultan, which is vastly different to the present status—Ismail Pacha of Egypt, Abdul Aziz Khan Sultan. The respective countries have changed their conditions somewhat; the Turkey of 1870 is not the Turkey of 1841. In 1841 the losses incurred by the Turks, and the victories of Mehemet Ali, were still fresh in the minds of Turkish ministers and foreign Powers. Greece had become irrevocably lost to Turkey, and the destruction of almost the entire Turkish navy ten years before was yet recent and unrepaired, when Egypt became, by the treaty, a province nominally tributary to the Ottoman empire, powerful enough at any moment to throw off the yoke; able to take the offensive character of a strong enemy. Now, how stands the case?

THE NAVY.

Turkey has a reconstructed navy; she is the fifth of the naval Powers of Europe—England, France, Russia and Prussia being alone stronger than Turkey in naval fleets. She has twelve iron-clad frigates in the Bosphorus, three more building, besides a multitude of wooden line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, steam tenders and gunboats. Egypt, though commercially far more prosperous, in material of an army much finer, in internal communications far ahead of Turkey, is comparatively weaker in her navy than she was during the reign of Mehemet Ali. Such being the case it was but fair that she should purchase iron-clads, not for the purpose of gaining her independence, but for maintaining the proper equilibrium of power between herself and Turkey as Mehemet Ali and the foreign Powers established it. If Turkey had a right to purchase iron-clads, then Egypt, being but nominally subject to her, had also that right. If Turkey improved herself, then Egypt was in duty bound to do so, just as much as when Prussia increases her army to 1,000,000 of men it is politic in France to increase her army in the same ratio. Turkey has been guilty of as much treason in reconstructing her navy as thoughtless people have accused Egypt of being.

MORE STERN.

For as late facts have shown themselves, Turkey has altered her tone to Egypt; instead of a request to which attention and compliance was due, according to treaty, Turkey commands—it is the Sultan's absolute will. Imagine Mehemet Ali being addressed in such language, or Prince of Roumania. It is evident, therefore, that ordinary logic even proves that the Sultan was as much in the wrong as the Viceroy was disposed to be ambitious; that the Sultan was endeavoring to tighten the bonds of vassalage as much as the Viceroy tried to loosen them; that the cavilling petulance of a despot, inspired by that cunning spirit of intrigue, Mustapha Fazyl Pacha, by the malevolence of Halim Pacha and Halil Bey and other weak officials who had been cajoled or bribed to their side, occasioned the late imbroglio equally with the dreams of independence which the Viceroy may be supposed to have fostered.

RACE AND THE CONTEST OF BLOOD.

There was another anomaly in the letter of the Porte to which sufficient attention was not drawn by political article writers; I mean that extraordinary anomaly of the Turk presuming to teach the Arab. The Arab once in his time represented the head and front of civilization. The Turk never did. In the circumrotation of events the Arab has given way before the excellence of the Frank; yet he has not sunk so low as to be beneath the Turk. The Arab is to-day ahead of the Turk, he has a more ductile brain, and has within him yet the soul of the Saracen, and under happier auspices than the Mussulman *régime*, and the repressing influences of the Koran law, might show power and adaptibility not much inferior to the Frank. But the Turkoman, as in the days of Othman Khan, has been always a Turkoman, a strong barbarian, but never a civilized man or a lover of civilized and moral manners. Think, then, of the barbarian Turk telling the Viceroy, in the tone of a Lycurgus, how to govern his country; that "luxury being not the cause but only the effect of civilization; to neglect the cause which consists of real reforms and to begin by the effect can only have the most dangerous consequences." This last emanated solely from Ali Pacha's fertile brain; but it is entirely unauthorized by example. Egypt has more miles of railway, comparatively, than France has. France is eighteen times larger than Egypt, yet she has only sixteen times more railways. How stands Turkey? She has 437,000 square miles of territory on the Asiatic continent and 238,030 square miles in Europe, making a total of 645,000. Yet she has only 450 miles of railway throughout all her vast territories, or a mile to every 1,453 square miles of territory.

MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Though Ali Pacha is Grand Vizier and a well meaning man, yet he is subject to the caprices of Abdul Aziz Khan, the Sultan: he has to provide vast sums for his pleasures and whims—this before even the well being of the empire. While Turkey suffers from want of communication from her fine harbors to her gold and silver mines, to her iron and coal fields, to her opium and agricultural districts, the Grand Vizier lavishes the wealth of the country upon building fine palaces to please his master, who has already more than he can have any use for; he makes sterile outlays of moneys upon varied but all vain sumptuosities, upon the females of the Sultan's harem, upon hordes of eleemosynary dependents who devour the vital substance of the State. There are other congested evils, such as official corruptions, frauds, mal-administrations, purblind policies, all of which tend to fritter away wealth, which, being put to sustain schemes certain of opulent returns, might make Turkey a most powerful and prosperous country.

CASH TRIBUTE AND PRAYER.

Take two pictures of Turkish life which any traveller must have seen often in this country:—

Every Friday, about noon, the Sultan, in his gilded caique, glides to his prayer house, indolently incumbent upon crimson cushions diapered with gold, under a gorgeous canopy tasselled with gold, rowed by fifty picked oarsmen. The pomp of imperial state was never seen to better advantage than at this moment. Several caiques, gay with golden bands tracing the bulwarks, winged eagles, and dragon heads with their mouths wide gaping, all speak at the stem, follow, servilely, the imperial boat, wherein the Padishah is seated in grandeur. The air resounds with sonorous cannon salvoes, fired quickly, and repeated by the war ships, which eagerly take up the saluting roar, one by one. The yards are manned, lusty cheers come pealing to the ears, soldiers line the quays presenting their arms, strains of stirring music gush out from behind each obstructing wall. Arrived at his mosque, he finds numerous officers drawn up in respectful attitude without the door, displaying such glistening and varied colors that the eye fails to discern the prominent hue; he treads the steps leading from the water's edge to the door of the mosque carpeted with the finest cloth, and as he enters the portals the household officials lift their voices in a tuned vocal prayer that Allah may be merciful and deign to accept the imperial offertory. As the shadow of him dies away within the arrased portal, the music, which was a fit accompaniment to the stately aulic procession, becomes silent; the deep toned salute from great guns fretting the echoes of the Bosphoric shores is hushed; the muezzin's chant and the admiring murmur of the crowd is stilled, for the Sultan is in commune with God. The sublimest conception to give due effect to kingly splendor has here reached its perfect realization—the silent, intense, open-mouthed adulation of the people bespeaks it. Art and nature lend their happiest concomitants towards it; the amphitheatrical heights divinely curtained by profoundest azure; miles of gardens aslope exhibiting their flowery treasures, which feed the air with voluptuous odors; the legions of golden-topped minarets spiring into the pure void—mocking mensuration by their height; the crowds of budding domes, so lightly resting on their foundations that one is prepared to see them float upward like bubbles as they seem; the long, long frontage of a noble city, rising sheer out of the lucent depths of the sea, like an enormous fresco, conspicuous with fresh coloring, wherefrom project balconies upon balconies, with cunning filigree of iron work, under outspreading eaves fanned for elaborate arabesque and gilded frets, and these overtopped by many roofs of houses rising one above another in a fantastic series, up to the lordly marble fabrics which crown the summits of the hills. Do these combined not enhance most fitly the scene?

THE REVERSE.

Look at another picture to be seen in the interior of Asiatic Turkey, within the limits of any Turkish pashalic where the cruel direption of feudalism in Europe during the Iron Ages never exceeded in unconscionable severity that practiced by the rapacious pachas of modern Turkey.

This is of a peasant in an agricultural district, over which a Pacha rules with as much absolute authority as the Sultan rules over the Pacha. It is a district where a population vegetates in tranquillity, nourishing no sort of political ferment, situate far from political turbulence, adhering firmly to its religious creed, believing without a grain of doubt that Mahomet was the true prophet, and that the Sultan is the representative of God on earth; where no strange ideas ever intrude themselves; whither no priestly itinerants never venture; where patient submission and loyalty are the characteristics of the people. The peasant owns perhaps a few arable acres of land, a house, or rather a small hut, a few goats and half a dozen head of cattle. The Pacha is bound to collect so many purses, which he must remit to Stamboul. This man's property must be appraised by a commission. His hut is worth 3,000 piastres, at least it cost so much to build, though it would be doubtful whether he could sell it for so much. The appraisers have valued it at five times the value, 15,000 piastres. He therefore must pay 150 piastres tax per annum instead of thirty piastres. On each goat he must pay four piastres a year, though a goat may be purchased in the interior for ten piastres. His vineyard, his rabbit hutch, his chickens are taxed in the same proportion. For his crops about forty per cent. must be paid altogether for titles and taxes and backsheesh. His eldest son is at Stamboul helping to sustain the government which oppresses and enslaves himself. He is indigent, and continues indigent; yet he knows not why, neither seeks he to inquire the cause of it, and if he did and could know he could not remedy himself. One year he has a bountiful harvest; the next year, from drought or locusts, he has barely enough to live upon. Long before seedtime he finds his grain diminishing. Then he has to procure money at twelve per cent interest to purchase seed for sowing, to keep his family from starvation, which he will have to pay back with next year's harvest. If he should find himself prospering the Pacha hears of it, and suspects that his property has not been properly valued; hence begins a system of spoliation *backsheesh* demanding, in lieu of which the bastinado and imprisonment.

THE SULTAN.

This ruler, who receives almost divine honors from his subjects, is a man of forty or thereabouts, a coarse looking man with a surly face, with creases of fungus flesh on the nape of his neck, which, as he straightens his back, pucker and overlay the collar of his coat, and are even with the back of his head. He has a high stomach, and projecting belly, dropsical legs and hands. His hypertrophic neck denotes philogenic taste; the shape of his belly tells of ripe manhood indulging in generous comestibles. For himself, the Sultan receives one-fifth of the entire revenue of the Ottoman empire.

THE WORKER AND PRODUCER.

The peasant is a stalwart man of fine, powerful athletic frame. He has one wife, whom he locks up in her humble harem, if she is not occupied doing chores. He has a family of large-boned children, with large appetites. His income is what is left after the tithes, the taxes, the onerous backsheesh of the Pacha has been paid, which amounts to the minimum of nothing.

Such are two pictures of life in Turkey. Is it not an anomaly that such Lycurgan wisdom should be wasted on Ismail Pasha, that such wisdom as is contained in these words—"luxury being not the cause, but only the effect of civilization, to neglect the cause, which consists of real reforms, and to begin by the effect, can only have the most dangerous consequences"—should not have been applied to the well-being of the country which most needed it?

IS IT PROGRESS?

Turkey is supposed to be improving. There never was a supposition more negatived by actual facts. Foreign consuls resident at the seaports may be forgiven for such assertions, but a traveller who penetrates into the interior and witnesses the woful waste, hears from all mouths the story of woful want, will never return to his own country endorsing the statement that Turkey is improving.

QUIET BEFORE THE PLAY.

The Turco-Egyptian difficulty is disposed of for the present, and the sullen silence of both parties after the brief unrest may be called an *entr'acte* before the curtain will rise to exhibit new characters, dressed for the tragedy which is to close the drama. Humanity will thank the actors to defer the tragedy as long as possible.

RUSSIA.

I have heard it said that Russia lost a splendid opportunity by not precipitating matters between the Sultan and his tributary. Ought not at all. Nicholas, in 1853, called Turkey a "sick man." A very fit appellation for the empire which reeled through excessive debility after the conflict at Navarino, and was still prostrate when the war cloud of 1853 loomed murkily and dense. But there were two doctors who came to the rescue, made a diagnosis of the disease, prescribed for it, and managed to drag the sick man through a crisis. The physicians are still in attendance and hang so lovingly about the bedside that they utterly prevent an outsider from coming near. When the doctors disagree—that is France and England—there will be found the great Russian, who will decide quickly enough by snapping the patient from under the divided charge. This fracas between the Sultan and the Viceroy was nothing in the world but the expression of coming events. Never was anything so plain. Who first doubted on scientific grounds that the Suez Canal would be a success, thereby driving capital from investment in it? Who tried to draw away the fellahs on the plea that slavery was abolished and that they could not be parcelled and farmed out as slaves? Who prevented the French occupation of the land along the Suez Canal—its colonization by French settlers? Well, that same power urged the Sultan to adopt that unusually bold and uncompromising manner and tone with the Viceroy. Eugénie, understanding politics as well as she understands the virtues of flesh-beautifying cosmetics, hastened to the East, and we may imagine that her fair face must have counteracted for a while the baleful effects of British diplomacy, else why the sudden cessation of wordy hostility, on the part of the Sultan, and the humble, apologetic submission of the Viceroy? Clearly it was the work of Eugénie, to counteract the influence of perfidious Albion.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIES.

The quarrel, however, was the expression of the struggle which must come sooner or later between France and England for supremacy in the East. France will stick to Egypt, England to Turkey. Be the result of that struggle what it may, it will be a gain to Russia. The longer the struggle be deferred the greater still the gain to Russia. The railroads Russia is projecting, the railroads she has completed, are worth armies to her. Upon four ports of the Turkish frontier Russia can bear down in twenty-four hours with half a million of men. She has a splendid fleet of steamers ready in the Russian Steam Navigation Company's line, in her despatch steamers and salns. Odessa is twenty hours only from Varna, the Turkish port of the Danube; Sebastopol is but fifteen hours from Sinope; Taganrog is but thirty hours from Samsoun; Poti is but ten hours from Trebizonde—on her extreme southwest she borders Turkey for 270 miles. What lies beyond Odessa, Sebastopol, Taganrog, Poti more than in 1854? Russia, with lines of railways intersecting the country at all points; Odessa, with a direct line of railroad to Moscow and St. Petersburg; Taganrog, with its line binding it to the capital; Poti, with a railway to Tiflis, the very heart of the Caucasus, whence legions upon legions of Cossacks might be despatched upon Trebizonde; Sebastopol, with its railway—yet in prospective, but about to be constructed—to run direct through the length of the Crimea, thence to Moscow.

RELIGION.

The Christians of the East complain that Russia has deserted their interest. If the party of action of them entertain views of independence or aspire to exert themselves more decisively in some field there is instantly felt an influence which bridles their impatience, which curbs their rising spirit, and none know whence it came. This influence is strong, deep, terrible: for whenever it becomes palpable it seems to carry with it hope, promises, threats: It is like the Holy Vehme—though secret it is powerful. As its influence is directed to checking vain aspirations, and inspire new societies of Christians with vigorous hope, it is suspected to be the Muscovite, masked, but tireless and tenacious. Now, Bulgaria wants to be nationalized, must have a church of its own, to form a separate nation of that Slavonic people, independent of Greek domination. Of course, Russia will not aid such a proceeding, and her influence is directed steadily against that tendency. Hence arises the cry of dissatisfaction with Russia of the Eastern Christians, and charges are made that she never aided the Cretans at all. She is charged with having tempted the Candiotes to war and then left them to their fate; and during the Egypto-Turkish imbroglio she is accused of standing aloof, of having lost a splendid opportunity to push matters to extremity.

THE CZAR SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

But any traveller who will go to Russia will perceive the certain solution of the Eastern problem to which she is arriving. The method she has adopted of resolving it is so quiet, noiseless, barely perceptible that something like a feeling of finished awe comes over one when he has set foot upon Russian soil and discovered what she is about. In a couple of years the main railway—that leading from Sebastopol to Moscow, as the line to run along the seaboard of the Azoff and the Euxine—will be completed, and, whatever turns up afterward, Russia will be prepared at least, and not all the Powers of Europe will be able to check her advance south and east.

THE TENDENCIES OF GOVERNMENT.

MRS. WOODHULL'S THIRD LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Nearly all historians who have written since Josephus have endeavored to reconcile sacred and profane history. This task Rollin attempts regarding the origin of the Assyrian empire. Diodorus says that "Ninus, the most ancient Assyrian king, performed great actions. Being naturally of a warlike disposition, and ambitious of glory which results from valor, he armed a considerable number of young men that were brave and vigorous, like himself, and trained them to all manner of hardships." This Ninus Rollin endeavors to make it appear was the Nimrod of the Scriptures, and the Belus who was afterward worshipped as a god. Calisthenes, a philosopher, who was one of the retinue of Alexander the Great, says the Babylonians reckoned their origin back some 115 years after the Deluge, which would be about 2,250 years before Christ. The conflict of authority upon the origin of this empire renders it competent for our purpose to assume this date, and that Nimrod was the first historic king of Assyria.

Assyria is supposed to have derived its name from Asshur, the son of Shem, who, the Scripture says, settled this country. Nimrod possessed himself of the province, introduced his own subjects into it, built cities and made himself generally beloved. It is said he built Nineveh, more grand and magnificent than all the rest, and named it after his son Ninus, who, on his accession to the throne, conceived the design of extending his conquests, and began to prepare troops and officers capable of carrying it out. In seventeen years he conquered all the country between Egypt, India and Bactriana, which last country he did not think himself strong enough to attack with success. While preparing for farther and greater conquests he also determined to immortalize his name by making of Nineveh a city at once commensurate with his power and wealth. His design, says Diodorus, was "to make it the largest and noblest city in the world, and to put it beyond the power of others who might come after him to over build another such." Nor, as Rollin adds, was he deceived in this; "for never did any city come up to the greatness and magnificence of this." It was 19¼ miles long and 11¼ miles broad, and was surrounded by a wall 100 feet high. Having completed Nineveh he pursued his intended campaign against the Bactrians, into whose country he marched an army of 1,700,000 foot, 200,000 horse and 23,000 chariots, armed with scythes. With this vast array he quickly overran the whole country and finally laid siege to its capital. This city was strongly fortified and stoutly defended, so much so that Ninus began to despair of reducing it, when the wife of one of his officers advised him how to attack its citidels so as to capture them, and by this the city. This woman was the afterward celebrated Semiramis. Ninus made use of her advice, and the city fell into his hands with but little loss to him. Ninus, finding a woman possessed of such remarkable capacity to aid him in his ambitious designs, at once conceived for Semiramis the most violent passion. Her husband, upon learning this, killed himself to escape the fury of Ninus. Having married her, he not long after died—some assert by her connivance—and left the kingdom to her.

It was Semiramis who undertook the building of the mighty Babylon, in which work she employed two million men. Dr. Prideaux tells us the walls around Babylon were three hundred and fifty feet high and eighty feet thick, and that it contained six hundred and seventy-six squares two and a quarter miles in circumference. His description of the walls, the quays and bridges, lakes, ditches canals, palaces, hanging gardens and temple of Belus presents a picture of grandeur and magnificence unknown in this age. Diodorus also says even in his time there were many monuments of grandeur still standing bearing the name of Semiramis. This beautiful and extraordinary woman possessed the most marvellous control over all she came in contact with. Her simple presence was sufficient to quell any tumult or mutinous proceeding. Not satisfied with the immense possessions left her by Ninus, she conquered Ethiopia and the larger part of Africa. Not yet content, she determined upon the subjugation of India, against which she set out with 3,000,000 foot, 500,000 horse and a multitude of camels, with which she thought to make head against the Indian elephants. After she had successfully crossed the river Indus the Indian King fell upon her army with his elephants with such fury that it was utterly routed. Semiramis was by this defeat compelled to give over the conquest of India. Having reigned forty-two years she resigned the throne to Ninyas, her son, whom she discovered was plotting against her life, as the Jupiter Ammon of Egypt had told her years before he would. She retired from the sight forever of men, hoping speedily to have divine honors granted her name, which was also prophesied for her by the Egyptian god.

Of these vast armies, which predicate still more vast population, Rollin remarks:—"I must own I am somewhat puzzled with a difficulty which may be raised against the extraordinary things related of Ninus and Semiramis, as they do not seem to agree with the times so near the deluge; I mean such vast armies; such a numerous cavalry; so many chariots armed with scythes; such immense treasures of silver and gold, and the magnificence of the buildings. The temple of Belus alone contained more than twenty millions pounds sterling hoarded treasure." Rollins argues that the Greek historians, from whom he compiled, must have fallen into some grave errors, since that such things should have occurred so soon after the deluge, presupposes what must have been beyond the range of possibility.

The Assyrian empire having attained the zenith of power and magnificence under Semiramis began to sink into a gradual decay, the kings themselves setting the example of indolence and dissipation. This process of decay continued until the time of Sardanapalus, about 700 years B. C. He surpassed all his predecessors in effeminacy, cowardice and licentious luxury, and abandoned himself completely to pleasure, wine and women; even dressing and painting his cheeks as the women did. It seems strange that a people so used to glory and conquest should not have sooner revolted against such debauchery and dissoluteness. This was left for one Arbaces to do; he obtained entrance to the King's palace, and with his own eyes witnessed the truth of the reports about the King. Arbaces at once began to incite rebellion; by his reports he gained over the governors of several provinces, who raised an army and marched against the King, whom they succeeded in shutting up in the city of Nineveh. The King considered Nineveh impregnable, but the river Tigris suddenly rose to a great height and broke down some portions of the walls of the city, which admitted the troops of the rebellious governors. Sardanapalus then proceeded to burn himself, his women and treasure, which latter, according to Athenæus, amounted to "a thousand myriads of talents of gold and ten times as much silver, each myriad of which was of the value of $7,000,000." Such treasure we in this age know nothing of. After the death of Sardanapalus the empire was dismembered, and the kingdoms of Babylon, Nineveh and Media formed from its ruins. Between these there was constant warfare waged. During the time of Cyaxares a horde of Scythian barbarians devastated the three kingdoms, remaining their masters until the people disposed of them by a general stratagem—slaughtering them while drunk with wine, at feasts to which, by concert, each family of Assyrians had invited them upon an agreed day. Such as escaped this fled the country. Cyaxares, after repeated efforts, succeeded in utterly destroying Nineveh, the last city that held out against him, and with the aid of his nephew, Cyrus, united the three kingdoms again under one government, which was the beginning of the famous empire of the Medes and Persians.

Crœsus, King of Lydia, is here entitled to a slight digressive reference on account of the influence he at this time exerted. Vast riches in most kingdoms had led to indolence, effeminacy and licentiousness; but Crœsus thought it unworthy for any person, much less a king, to surrender himself to these. Not only was he vastly rich, and an extraordinary conqueror, but his chief delight consisted in literature and science; he patronized the learned and wise of all nations; so much so that they all made particular effort to visit his dominions to receive his assistance. His court was the ordinary residence of the seven wise men of Greece. It was with him that Æsop, the author of the Fables, flourished. The possession of these characteristics entitle Crœsus to most honorable mention and memory, and he should be regarded as a representative king.

It will be remembered that Cyrus was the first King of Persia, which by conquest he enlarged until it comprised all the territory between the Tigris and Indus, the Caspian Sea and Indian Ocean. His uncle Cyaxares retained Media. He finding himself involved in a terrible war with the kings of several provinces—among whom was Crœsus of Lidea—sent to Cyrus for aid, who set out at once with an army. The vast preparations made on both sides culminated in the battle of Thimbræ—one of the most remarkable events of ancient times—which decided the empire of Asia against the Assyrians and in favor of the Persians. This battle has always been the study of great commanders, because the military genius there displayed by Cyrus makes him rank as one of the greatest of generals. After reducing all the smaller nations of Asia Minor, Cyrus turned his whole power against Babylon, which he determined upon destroying. He accomplished its capture by emptying the river Euphrates into the vast ditches prepared by Semiramis, and marching his army over its dry bed into the city at night, while its inhabitants were engaged in some general entertainment. Thus the mighty city built by Semiramis fell, and the destruction ceased not until not even its walls remained to tell the story of its grandeur.

With the reunion of what constituted the first Assyrian empire the conquests of Cyrus seemed to have ceased. He turned his whole attention to perfecting a system of government for the vast country he had acquired. This he accomplished most wisely. All historians agree that in this task he was greatly aided by the wisdom and counsel of Daniel the Prophet, who obtained a position of great power and influence. It was, no doubt, he who obtained from Cyrus the famous decree regarding the Babylonish captivity of the Jews. So prosperous and happy did the empire become under the reign of Cyrus that historians affirm "that after his death he was universally regarded as the common father of the people." Having reigned seventy years he died 529 years B. C., leaving the empire to Cambyses, his son, who was as great in crime as his father had been in virtue. He caused the death of his only brother, Smerdis, married his youngest sister (who was very beautiful), and afterwards killed her because she lamented the death of Smerdis. Happily his reign was cut short by death, having lasted less than eight years. It was not generally known that Cambyses had caused the death of his brother Smerdis, which made it possible for Smerdis the Magian to usurp the throne, giving out that he was the true Smerdis. He was exposed by one of his wives at the instance of a nobleman named Darius, who managed to slay him, and was then unanimously named king by his brother noblemen for having done so. Soon after becoming king, Darius, with an army of 1,000,000 men marched into Europe to chastise the Scythians for having overrun Assyria in the time of Cyazarus. The expedition resulted disastrously to Darius, who could not even bring the Scythians to battle. They continually retired before him, and left him to be defeated by the scarcity of provisions, from which cause Darius came near losing his whole army, and was obliged to beat a hasty retreat to his own country. Darius then determined upon the conquest of India, which he accomplished. Of the particulars of this campaign no records are left, though it is known that India remained a Persian province many years and paid annual tributes of £500,000 sterling. Darius was the only conquerer who ever subjugated India sufficiently to reduce it to a tributary province, it made the twentieth that had been added to Persia.

During the reign of Darius the Ionians revolted against Persian control, and succeeded in involving the Athenians with them; they furnished the Ionians twenty ships, by the aid of which Sardis was captured and burned. This so enraged Darius that he formed a solemn resolve to destroy Greece. Thus began that implacable strife of the Persians against the Grecians, by which Persian power was almost destroyed and in which the Greeks performed the most remarkable exploits known in military history. These coming more, properly under Grecian summary, it will only be remarked here that Miltiades on the plains of Marathon; Leonidas at Thermopylæ; Themistocles at Salamis; Aristides at Platæa; Leotychides at Mycale, and Simon at Eurymedon, taught the Persian monarchs that they were not to be subdued by them, though they should expend their mightiest power in their attempts.

So exhausted was the empire from the Grecian wars that when the Egyptians revolted during the reign of Darius II. he found himself unable to subdue them. The superb empire made and left by Cyrus the Great under such admirable government was now becoming thoroughly corrupted and debauched, and was given to all species of licentiousness. Its former glory rapidly departed, and the elements of destruction were actively at work preparing it for the blow Alexander of Macedon was soon to deal it, from which it was destined never to recover.

After the dismemberment of the Macedonian empire Persia partially recovered, but became the field for constant barbarian inroads which kept the kingdom in poverty and misery. Under Chosroes, about the year 600, the empire again extended from the Indus to the Mediterranean. Justinian I. waged a successful war against Chosroes and compelled a disadvantageous peace. This was annulled by Chosroes II., who again raised Persia to its former greatness by conquering Egypt, Ethiopia, Lydia and Yemen. These sudden conquests were soon lost, and the partially resuscitated empire passed into a rapid decline. At no time since has Persia exerted any considerable influence upon surrounding nations. Under Timour in the fourteenth century, and the Turks in the fifteenth, it decayed rapidly; in the sixteenth century it became nearly extinct, and as a nation it remains virtually so to this day.

THE JEWISH REFUGEES FROM RUSSIA.

Meeting of Delegates of Hebrew Societies and Congregations—The Appeal.

A number of representative Jews of this city, from various societies and congregations, met yesterday forenoon in the vestry room of the Temple Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, on Chrystie street, between Canal and Hester streets. Mr. L. Cohn was called to the chair and Mr. M. S. Isaacs was appointed secretary. The latter gentleman informed the meeting that the Commissioners of Emigration had agreed to provide temporary quarters, with a separate kitchen, for all the Jews who may arrive as fugitives from Russian oppression. Rev. Dr. Mielziner and all others who have collected funds in aid of these Russian immigrants are to be requested to transfer the several amounts to Mr. A. S. Saroni, treasurer of the executive committee. It was also resolved that the committee place themselves at once in communication with Mr. Bernard Casserly, the General Superintendent at Castle Garden. The following circular was ordered to be addressed to all the Hebrew congregations and charitable societies in the city and vicinity:—

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK, April 27, 1870.

TO THE PRESIDENT:—Notwithstanding our urgent remonstrances against indiscriminate emigration from West Russia, hundreds of Israelites are here, despatched by the Koenigsberg Committee, and utterly penniless. We cannot see them starve or sent to Ward's Island. Something must be done for them. The Charity Committee of the Hebrew Benevolent Society have already sent twenty-two West to their friends, and the following gentlemen have consented to take the matter in charge and to distribute, in the most effective way, the means placed at their disposal for the benefit of the immigrants:—Messrs. Myer Stern, P. W. Frank and S. Solomon, of the Hebrew Benevolent Society; H. S. Allen, of the Hebrew Relief Society; E. Japha, President of the Henry street Synagogue; N. Cowen, of the Chrystie street Synagogue; A. Baum, of the East Broadway Synagogue, with L. Cohn, A. S. Saroni, E. Joseph and T. H. Keesing, of the committee. Please take up a collection among your members at once, as we need a large amount to give temporary relief to those here and soon to arrive, to send them West or South, or enable them to earn a livelihood. Please send the sum collected to A. S. Saroni, Treasurer, 53 Leonard street. Yours, respectfully,
L. COHN, Chairman.
M. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

It was also agreed that appeals shall be made to Hebrew congregations and societies in all Western cities, asking them to provide means to take care of such of these immigrants as will be sent West. After providing for semi-weekly meetings an adjournment was carried.

The executive committee, of which Mr. P. W. Frank is chairman, then went into session, and all those of the Russian emigrants already in the city were called in one by one, their names recorded, and other information obtained preparatory to extending them proper relief.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The Fourteenth precinct police sergeant reports that at fifteen minutes after two o'clock yesterday morning, while George Lierneur, of No. 8 Varick place, was passing the corner of Bleecker and Mott streets, he was attacked by one William Davidson, who seized his watch and at the same time dealt him a heavy blow with some instrument. John Bolz, of 209 East Fourth street, was passing at the time and gave an alarm. Captain Walsh's officers were promptly on hand and secured the ruffian, who was locked up for the night. Lierneur's wounds were but slight.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A Broad and Comprehensive Charter—Ample Means for a Splendid Crystal Palace in New York

The following is the charter of the Industrial Exhibition Company passed by the late Legislature. As the directors of the exhibition mentioned in the charter will probably give way to others when the regular officers are elected at the forthcoming meeting of the stockholders, their names are omitted:—

AN ACT to incorporate the Industrial Exhibition Company, and to authorize said company to purchase real estate, and to erect thereon a building or buildings which shall be used as an Industrial Exhibition.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. ***** their associates, successors and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby declared and created a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Industrial Exhibition Company, and by that name shall have succession, and all the powers and privileges conferred upon a corporation created under an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical or Chemical Purposes," passed February 17, 1848; and the several acts extending and amending said acts are hereby granted to the said Industrial Exhibition Company; and said corporation shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities prescribed by said act and the acts amendatory thereof, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall be $7,000,000, divided into 70,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each.

SEC. 3. All the affairs of said corporation shall be managed by a board of fifty-two directors, who shall, except as herein after provided, be annually elected by the stockholders.

SEC. 4. The said Corporation is hereby authorized to purchase and hold such real estate as may be necessary, and to construct thereon such buildings as may be necessary for the maintenance and carrying on of the business of exhibiting the products, goods, wares and merchandise, machinery mechanical inventions and improvements of every nature, name and kind, and such as are usually exhibited at fairs, and to award and pay to exhibitors therein such prizes and medals and honorary distinctions as they shall deem proper; and to lease, let or own stalls, stands, rooms and places in said building or buildings, upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors shall deem best for the interests of said company, and for the promotion of science, art, commerce and literature. And the said company is hereby further authorized to construct studios and picture galleries, and to exhibit therein paintings and statuary of any nature and kind, and to buy and sell such paintings and statuary, and to award such prizes for the creation of the same as such board of directors may deem proper; and, generally, said corporation shall have power to carry on in its said buildings, erected for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, all legal and proper business. And said corporation is hereby further authorized to purchase and hold, by gift, grant, lease or conveyance, any real estate, or interest therein, which shall be necessary or useful for carrying on the business hereby authorized to be carried on by said corporation.

SEC. 5. Said company is hereby authorized and fully empowered in its corporate capacity to borrow any sums of money from any person or persons, corporation or body politic, at any time, for any rate of interest which may be agreed upon by and between said company and any person or party of whom said money may be obtained; and to make, execute and deliver all necessary writings, notes, bonds, mortgages, or other papers and securities in amount and kind which may be deemed expedient by said corporation, in consideration of any such loan, or in discharge of any liabilities that it may incur in the purchase of its said real estate, or in the construction of its said buildings, and in carrying on of its said business; and the powers of said corporation for all purposes necessary to carry out the object of said company are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the contracts and official acts of said company are declared binding in law and equity upon said corporation, and upon all other parties to such contracts.

SEC. 6. The first fifty-two persons named in this act shall constitute the first board of directors, and shall have the power to name a board of regents, not to exceed in numbers ten for each State or Territory in the United States, and also a board of regents for other countries that may propose to exhibit wares in such building; the regents to hold office at pleasure of the board; and these first fifty-two corporators shall constitute the first board of directors until the capital stock of said company shall have been subscribed for and paid in in full and the said building shall have been constructed, after which time said directors shall be annually elected by the stockholders, as provided in said act, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining mechanical or chemical purposes," passed February 17, 1848; and in case of a vacancy in the said first board of directors, occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise, the persons remaining in said board shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment.

SEC. 7. The first board of directors shall have power to elect such officers as they may deem advisable, who shall hold their respective offices during the existence of the first board of directors, unless vacancy is caused by their own act. After this act becomes a law, any five of the herein named directors may, by signing a call and publishing such call in a daily paper for twenty consecutive days, and by mailing a printed notice to each of the directors herein named twenty days prior to the time of such meeting, convene the board; and if there are present at such meeting thirteen of the herein named directors, they may proceed to elect such officers as shall be necessary and to adopt a set of by-laws.

SEC. 8. The building to be erected must be fireproof and of solid masonry.

SEC. 9. Persons subscribing to the stock of this company, or being directors, shall incur no personal liabilities beyond that which the by-laws of this company shall make.

SEC. 10. The corporation hereby created shall continue for the period of fifty years from the passage of this act, and thereafter unless repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

GENERAL LEE IN HIS GLORY.

Southern Homage to the Ex-Rebel Chief.

[From the Charleston Courier, April 29.]

A grand reception on Wednesday night, at the residence of W. J. Bennett, bore testimony, ample and grateful, of the veneration and affectionate esteem in which Robert E. Lee, the great chief of the (so-called) "Lost Cause," is held by the *élite* of our people. From eight P. M. to twelve there was no cessation of the overflow of comers. Old and young, the graybeards and sages of the country, the hope, pure, honorable, poor and wealthy, with hardly an exception, were present, and glad to do him honor. Stately dames of the old school, grandmothers of seventy, and a long train of granddaughters, all flocked around the noble old chief, glad of a smile, of a shake of the hand; and happy was the girl of twelve or fourteen who carried away on her lips the parting kiss of the grand old soldier.

Such has been his welcome in Charleston; but oh! how much more fervent it would have been had his health been sufficient to have permitted him to yield himself freely to the popular anxiety to see him, feel the pressure of his hand and hear his words, however few, in those subdued and mellow tones which declare the gentleman.

General Lee is evidently feeble, and his good nature was severely taxed, even by the loving exactions of those who only sought to do him honor. His fine figure seemed relaxed and weary, but his noble and benign features, heroic and handsome, lost none of that amiable sweetness of expression which, even in his case, trained to the field, spoke for the courtier far more than the soldier. We noted that his skin was fair, florid and healthy, announcing sufficient stamina, could he escape from toil and society, for perfect recuperation. The grace, ease and simplicity of his manner were a charm in every eye, and even the few sentences which it was permitted him to speak were all so many tones of fascination to the eager ear that bent forward to listen.

Among the visitors present were noted two of the Secretaries of President Davis' Cabinet, the Hon. Messrs. Memminger and Trenholm; and Judge Bryan, District Judge of the United States, did not conceive it inconsistent with his loyalty to do reverence to the great man in seclusion. His classical studies alone would keep him from such slavish disregard to genuine heroism. He well knows, as well as any man, that

More true price Marcellus, exiled, fee's,
Than Cæsar, with a Senate at his heels!

But the tributes of the ladies were even more profuse than those of the gentlemen. Very beautiful was the collection, and it spoiled the eye and charmed the senses of the veteran. He remarked:—

"It is so grateful to see so much elasticity among your people; and I am astonished to see Charleston so wondrously recuperated after all her disasters."

Very wonderful! More wonderful, if he had known all; but our people have a fine elastic capacity for springing up erect, even under the tread of tyranny? As was said by the brave Carolina lady in the Revolution, when the British officer asked her why the chamomile was called the "rebel flower," she promptly replied:—

"Because it grows the more vigorously the more it is trodden upon."

So let us rise! We have the hearts and the souls! "We are a people yet!"

General Lee felt all this when he made the remark. He left us yesterday for home. We rejoice that we have seen him; that we have heard the benign tones of his voice; that we have felt the pressure of his hands. May the good God protect him where he goes; restore him to his home, and to that repose and health which are all that he requires. Enough for him, that his record here on earth is that of the hero; unstained by selfishness—no mercenary—one devoted to his country and his country's good—one whose honored memory will never be forgotten among brave and true peoples, while patriotism and virtue still survive the bayonet.

We must not omit to record the delicious music of the bands of the fire companies, which succeeded to the reception, or rather blended with it. It was the spontaneous tribute of three thousand souls, speaking without concert, the common language of reverence and affection.

Sam Pike, the opera house builder, is in bad odor among his old fellow citizens of Cincinnati because he will not impoverish himself by building them a two million dollar hotel and opera house out of his own pocket.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, May 1, 1870.

THE ADVANCE IN VALUES

in the several markets here during the past week has been, almost without exception, in the entire list of securities. Being in a great measure unexpected and surprising at its inception, it was very generally looked upon with some distrust during the first days; but the week closed, on Saturday night, notwithstanding the already considerable progress made upward, with a strong, confident, buoyant feeling in all departments of speculation. The reason of this change is a simple one. At the start of the movement operators were mostly mindful of their late experiences, so often repeated since the first of January, of similar "bull" essays, promising great profits, but resulting in very "short turns," which left them largely losers, and feared to be again deceived. As the movement, however, progressed and passed beyond the point of predicted failure, an examination into the natural conditions influencing the market seeming to offer more assurance of success now than on former occasions, induced large accessions to the ranks of buyers and developed the present excitement.

THE PRINCIPAL ARGUMENTS

in support of a "bull" movement at this time are: first, an easy money market, with every prospect of its continuance for some time. Some weeks ago, although money was in easy, there was the expectation of the usual spring activity to induce caution. As the period of that activity has passed, and it has been demonstrated it is to be remitted this year, the present ease is one giving every encouragement to speculation. Again, after a long period of a declining tendency in gold, that measure of value has suddenly exhibited a reactionary feeling and advanced very considerably. Although this is helped by speculative purchases, these are in turn stimulated by the natural conditions of the market. In the first place an upward turn in gold is customary at this time of the year, when, other commodities being exhausted, we are

OBLIGED TO SHIP SPECIE OR BONDS

in settlement of foreign contracts, and continues until the early fall, when the new crop movement supplies a means of payment. This would not, however, wholly account for the strong gold market so early as this, when the Treasury is disbursing large supplies of coin in payment of the May interest, if the demand for our bonds was equal to that of former years. But the fact is clear that that demand has suddenly fallen off. But few orders have been received from Europe to reinvest the May coupons, and the dealers in foreign exchange have strengthened their rates in consequence. How long this indifference to our securities abroad is to last it is hard to determine. American credit would appear to have received a blow of some severity, but not, we trust, a lasting one. The discussion of the funding measure in Congress and outside, and many of its provisions, have undoubtedly served to interrupt the investment demand, which was likewise checked by the manner in which the present Secretary of the Treasury has endeavored to force his bill through in the face of the opposition of so large a class as competent as himself to judge of its value. Then the agitation respecting the legal tender decision, the demand for its review and the general discussion of its merits on either side has awakened grave fears as to the responsibility or respectability of American courts and Legislatures, and otherwise exposed us to harsh criticism in the minds of foreigners who do not understand our American way of doing things. This is especially operative in Germany with the class who invest in small lots. In England there appears to be a distrust of American business since the gold corner, which has been further increased by more recent events, that the London journals do not omit to quote to our discredit. The absence of the usual orders for reinvestment have thus served to strengthen gold in the face of the payment of the May interest, the larger portion of which is due to foreign holders, as well as counteracted the expectation of increased sales by Secretary Boutwell this month. The following table shows

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET

during the week:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	113¾	113½
Tuesday	115⅜	114¼
Wednesday	115¼	114½
Thursday	114⅞	114⅞
Friday	115⅜	114⅞
Saturday	115⅛	114¾

GOVERNMENTS ARE STRONG AND ACTIVE

in this market, in spite of the falling off in the foreign demand, moving in sympathy with gold and the general tone of the other markets. The May "policy" of Secretary Boutwell has been much canvassed during the week and confidently discounted as largely increasing his purchases. The latest reports put these at eleven millions. The following table of

COMPARATIVE PRICES

shows the considerable advance during the week, giving the closing prices on each date:—

	April 23.	April 30.
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg	114¼ a 115	116½ a 117
6's, 1881, coupon	114¼ a 115	116½ a 117
5-20's, 1862, reg	107⅜ a 108	110¾ a 111
5-20's, 1862, coupon	112⅝ a 113	115⅜ a 115⅞
5-20's, 1864, coupon	111⅛ a 111¾	114⅜ a 114¾
5-20's, 1865, coupon	112⅛ a 112¼	111⅜ a 115
5-20's, new, 1865, coupon	110 a 110⅜	113⅞ a 113⅞
5-20's, new, 1867, coupon	110⅜ a 110½	113⅜ a 113⅞
5-20's, new, 1868, coupon	110½ a 110⅜	113⅛ a 113⅞
10-40's, reg	106 a 106⅛	107⅛ a 107⅞
10-40's, coupon	105⅜ a 106⅜	108⅛ a 108⅛
Currency 6's	112 a 112⅝	112 a 112¼

THE ADVANCE IN THE STOCK MARKET

is exhibited in the following comparative table of prices of the leading speculative shares, giving the closing prices last evening and the previous Saturday:—

	April 23.	April 30.
N. Y. C. and H. RR. Con.	94⅛ a 94⅞	97⅝ a 97⅞
N. Y. C. and H. RR. scr'p.	92 a 92⅛	91½ a 91⅝
Harlem	145 a 145¼	147⅜ a 148⅜
Erie	24⅜ a 25⅛	23⅝ a 24⅛
Reading	100⅜ a 100⅝	102⅛ a 102⅜
Michigan Central	124⅛ a 125	124⅛ a 125⅛
Lake Shore	91⅜ a 92	93⅝ a 93⅛
Illinois Central	139⅛ a 140⅛	141 a 142
Cleveland and Pittsburg	104⅜ a 105	137⅜ a 137⅛
Chic. and Northwestern	74 a 76⅛	80⅜ a 80⅞
Chicago and NW., pref.	86⅜ a 88⅛	91⅞ a 91⅞
New Jersey Central	105⅛ a 105⅞	109⅛ a 109¼
Rock Island	118 a 118⅜	123⅛ a 123⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	60⅜ a 61	65⅛ a 65⅛
Mil. and St. Paul pre.	74⅜ a 75	79⅛ a 79⅝
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛ a 51⅝	53 a 53⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅜ a 32⅝	35⅛ a 35⅞
Fort Wayne	92⅛ a 92⅞	93⅛ a 91⅛
Pacific Mail	37 a 37⅛	42⅛ a 42⅞

THE BANK STATEMENT

is a favorable one. The banks gain heavily in their reserve, and hold in lawful money, above the legal requirement, $23,188,526 against $19,129,833 during the preceding week. The total reserve has increased $5,332,493, against an increase in the total liabilities of $5,095,413. The change in the specie average is explained by the Treasury operations during the week, while the gain in deposits is accounted for by the increase in specie and legal tenders. The statement is favorable to continued ease.

The following table shows the condition of the banks this week compared with last:—

	April 23.	April 30.
Loans	$269,016,279	$269,504,285
Specie	25,310,832	28,817,536
Circulation	34,616,928	33,506,393
Deposits	203,585,375	208,790,350
Legal tenders	53,119,646	54,944,865

The changes in detail in each item are:—

Increase in loans	$488,006
Increase in specie	3,507,274
Increase in legal tenders	1,825,219
Increase in deposits	5,205,975
Decrease in circulation	110,535

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLOSED STEADY

at the morning rates, on the basis of 109½ for bankers' sixty days sterling. Some transactions are reported outside at a concession from that figure, but few bids are offering, and the expected coupon demand keeps the market steady.

THE MONEY MARKET

worked with continued ease at four and five per cent on approved collaterals, the features of the bank statement being anticipated and favoring free offerings. Commercial paper is unchanged.

EXPRESS AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

The following were the closing prices of the express and miscellaneous list:—Canton, 70½ a 72; Cumberland, 32; Western Union, 33⅛ a 33½; Quicksilver, 9⅝ a 10½; Mariposa, 8 a 8½; do. preferred, 15⅜ a 15⅝; Adams Express, 63⅛ a 63⅝; Wells-Fargo Express, 18⅜ a 19¼; American Express, 38⅝ a 38⅞; United States Express, 43⅛ a 44.

BUSINESS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

at the present time, we are informed, exhibits the same hopeful signs that have been so welcome in Wall street during the past week. The greatest activity prevails in all departments of trade, and assurances are felt generally of its continuance.

The country breathes freer in the prospective defeat of the Funding bill and other proposed financial measures this season. What is wanted is not legislation, that is such legislation as is proposed, but to be let alone. And particularly is it felt that all contraction measures, all currency bills looking to withdrawal from circulation of any portion of the legal money of the country, competent to serve as a portion of the bank reserve, even though the wants of ordinary business were provided for by the substitution of a baser circulating medium, in the shape of national bank notes, competent enough for the purposes of trade, but utterly worthless to the banks as a security, should be carefully avoided. The true policy at the present time, and the one which would bring the greatest relief to the country, would be the retirement of the national bank currency and the substitution therefor of government money. This might be done to a large extent, and by strengthening the banks enable them to meet the largest requirements that might be made upon them. Mr. Garfield, who has this matter of banking and currency legislation in charge, should give full thought to this suggestion. It is the only change that ought to be made at this time, and is one largely demanded.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, April 30—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio was steady and firm at our quotations, though we heard of no further sales. For other descriptions prices were steady, though the demand was less active. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 15c. a 15½c.; fair do., 16c. a 16½c.; good do., 17c. a 17¼c.; prime do., 18c. a 18½c.; extremes for lots, 15c. a 19c.; Java, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16½c., Costa Rica, 16c. a 21c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 16c a 17½c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market opened dull and heavy, with fair offerings and but little demand, but subsequently became fairly active, the demand being chiefly for spinning, and at the close prices were quite steady at yesterday's closing quotations. Including 73 bales to arrive, there were sold 1,501 bales of which 1,112 were for spinning, 306 for export and 233 on speculation. For future delivery the business was fair, the sales being as follows:—100 bales basis low middling for April at 22⅛c., 800 do. for June at 21⅞c. a 22⅛c., 500 do. for May at 22c., 100 do. for July at 22c., 100 do. for September at 21c., and 100 do. for October at 19⅞c. We append the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¾	18½	19¼	19
Good ordinary	20⅜	20⅝	21	21⅛
Low middling	22⅜	22⅜	22¾	[illegible]
Middling	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	[illegible]
Good middling	24⅜	24⅜	25	24¼

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 7,787 bbls. flour, 1,409 bags corn meal, 3,159 bushels wheat, 11,000 do. corn, 122 do. oats, and 5,100 do. malt. The flour market ruled steady under a fair inquiry for low grades for export. The sales were about 9,000 bbls., of which about 5,500 bbls. extra at $5 a $5 25 for shipment. Southern flour was steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was still scarce and firm. Sales 150 bbls. Corn meal, though quiet, was firm at our quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 state	$4 40 a $4 65
Superfine State	4 65 a 4 85
Extra State	5 00 a 5 30
Choice do.	5 00 a 5 30
Superfine Western	5 25 a 5 60
Extra do	4 65 a 4 85
Extra Minnesota	4 90 a 5 15
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 6 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 25 a 5 50
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	5 25 a 6 00
St. Louis choice double extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice family	7 00 a 7 50
Southern choice and family	7 50 a 8 50
Southern superfine	6 00 a 9 25
Rye flour	4 60 a 8 00
Corn meal, city	4 50 a 5 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 75 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 75 a —
	5 75 a 5 85

—Wheat was dull, unsettled and a shade lower. The sales were confined to about 72,000 bushels, mostly taken to fill freight engagements, at $1 05 for rejected spring, $1 14 a $1 15 for No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 16 a $1 16½ for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 17 a $1 25 for amber winter in store and $1 25⅛ a $1 35 delivered, and $1 65 for choice Genesee. Corn was quiet but unchanged. The sales were about 17,000 bushels, at $1 08 a $1 10 for new mixed Western afloat, $1 10 for new white and $1 18 for choice yellow State. Oats were a shade firmer, closing at 64c. for Western in store. The sales were 34,000 bushels at 63½c. for Western in store, 63½c. a 63⅞c. for white Ohio and 65c. for State on track. Rye was still dull and nominal, at $1 05 a $1 10 for State and Western. Both barley and barley malt were neglected.

FREIGHTS.—The market was rather more active, and rates to most ports were steady. The chartering business continued to rule dull. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 200 boxes bacon at 12s. 6d., 100 per steamer 850 bales cotton at 3-16d., 900 do. hops at 2d. To Bristol, 5,800 bbls. flour at 1s. 6d. To London, 1,500 bbls. flour at 1s. 6d. a 1s. 10½d., the inside price to fill, and per steamer 20,000 bushels wheat at 9d. The charters were: A brig to Gibraltar, for orders, with 1,700 bbls. and about 2,500 cases petroleum at 5s. 3d. for the former and 25c. for the latter; a bark from Philadelphia to Leghorn with 2,200 bbls. do. at 4s. 9d.; a bark, about 450 tons, to the Mediterranean and back on private terms, and a brig to the north side Cuba and back, with sugar, at $5 8¼.

GUNNY.—The market for bags was quiet but firm at 18c. a 19c. Cloth was quoted at 28⅝c. a 29c., without sales of moment.

HEMP.—Manila was firm at 14⅛c., gold, at which price the last sale was made. Other kinds were quiet but steady at former quotations.

HOPS.—There prevailed a moderate demand for new Hops, which were selling at prices ranging from 10c. to 25c.—the inside price for inferior lots. The receipts continue small and the offerings at present prices are light.

HAY was unchanged, being in moderate demand at yesterday's quotations.

MOLASSES.—There was a fair business transacted in the good grades at full prices. Other kinds were in but little demand and heavy; sales 50 hhds. Clarified, 108 at 38c., and 400 do. Barbadoes on private terms. We quote:

	New Crop.	Old Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	30c. a 32c.	20c. a 22c.
Clayed	— a —	22c. a 25c.
Muscovado, refining	36c. a 4—c.	— a —
Muscovado, grocery	40c. a 45c.	— a —
Porto Rico	40c. a 65c.	— a —
English Islands	40c. a 65c.	— a —
New Orleans	70c. a 85c.	— a —

NAVAL STORES.—The business transacted in spirits turpentine was only moderate and prices were heavy, though no lower, closing at 45½c. for merchantable and 44c. a 44½c. for shipping lots. The sales were 300 bbls. at 45½c. a 44c. for merchantable and New York bbls. and 45c. for lots, in time packages. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. The market for rosin was dull and heavy, though no lower; sales 500 bbls. strained at $2 10, and 250 do. No. 2 at $2 15 a $2 30. We quote:—Strained, $2 05 a $2 10; No. 2, $2 20 a $2 60; No. 1, $2 75 a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8. Tar was dull at $2 25 a $2 25 for Wilmington.

OILS.—Linseed was firm, with a moderate jobbing demand, at 90c. a 92c. Lard was steady at $1 35 for prime winter.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude, in bulk, was less active, the smallness of the supply and the increased firmness of sellers checking sales. Holders demanded 16c. a 16⅛c. for spot and 15¾c. a 16c. the first half next month. A small lot was sold on the spot at about 16c. Sales to a moderate extent were made on the Upper Creek at $4 45, at which price the market closed strong. Crude, in bulk, was quoted at 20⅝c. a 20¾c. A sale of 2,000 bbls. was made in Philadelphia at 29c., an advance of ⅛c. Naphtha was steady, at 10c.; no sales were reported. The market for refined oil, both on the spot and for future delivery, was firmer, holders demanding ⅛c. a ¼c. higher prices. The amount of business transacted was light, however, and almost all of the sales were at yesterday's prices. There were sold 2,500 bbls. standard white, on the spot, at 27⅛c. for Western and 28c. for Canada, the former being generally held at the close at 27⅛c. For future delivery the sales were 2,000 bbls for May, June and July at 27⅛c., closing at 28c. bid, and 500 do. for July at 25c. There were no further sales of standard white in cases. Jobbing lots refined were selling moderately at 29c. a 30¼c. In Philadelphia the market was passably active, the demand being almost entirely of a speculative character, and as the offerings were light prices were firm, especially for spot, which sold as high as 27c. May closed strong at 27c. and June at 27⅛c., seller's option. The sales were as follows:—2,500 bbls. on the spot at 27c., 500 do. for May at 27c., 3,000 do. for the last half June at 27⅛c., and 2,500 do. for the same delivery at the same price, seller's option.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 41 bbls. pork, 167 packages cut meats, 24 do. and 53 kegs lard. There was less demand for pork to-day, and holders generally being anxious to realize the market was heavy, and prices of new mess on the spot declined to $28 50 a $28 62½. Jobbing lots were held at about former prices, but buyers refused to operate except at some concession, and the business was light in consequence. The sales were 500 bbls., in lots at $27 87½ a $28 62½ for new mess—the inside price for heavy mess—and $25 a $25 50 for prime mess; also 1,000 bbls. new mess at $28 50 for July delivery, and $28 55 for June do. Dressed hogs were dull and heavy at 12½ a 12⅝c. Beef was quiet, but steady in value. There were sold 150 bbls. within the range of $10 a $17 for plain and extra mess; also small lots tierce beef within the range of $27 50 a $36 for prime mess, and $37 a $33 for India do. Beef hams were steady and firm, with sales of about 100 bbls. at $24 a $30 for common to choice Southern, and $32 a $33 50 for Western. Bacon was quiet, but firm, at 14c. for Cumberland cut, 15c. for long clear, 16c. for short do., and 15¾c. for short rib; no sales. Cut meats were steady and firm, the demand being chiefly for pickled hams. There were sold 300 packages within the range of 16½c. a 17c. for pickled hams, 12c. a 13½c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 18½c. a 19c. for smoked hams, and 20c. a 20½c. for bagged do. The market for lard was dull, there being no demand of consequence, and prices were lower, closing at 16⅜c. for prime steam. The sales were 150 bbls. at 16⅛c. a 16⅜c., and 500 do. for May and June delivery, at 16⅜c. a 16⅝c.

SUGAR.—There was a good business consummated in raw, the demand being principally from refiners, and the market was steady at yesterday's prices. There were sold 1,800 hhds. at 8⅞c. a 10½c. for Cuba and Porto Rico, 12c. for Demerara, and melado on private terms. Refined was moderately dealt in at 12⅛c. a 12⅝c. for hard, 11⅞c. a 12⅛c. for soft white, and 11⅛c. a 11⅛c. for extra C. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅛c. a 8⅞c.; fair to good refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8⅞c. a 10⅞c.; molasses sugar, hhds. and boxes, 7c. a 7⅛c.; melado, 4⅛c. a 9c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; do., 16 to 18, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 11c. a 12⅛c.; do., white, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; grocery grades, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.

RICE.—Carolina was steady, with small sales within the range of 6⅝c. a 7⅛c. for common to prime.

STEARINE was firm at 17⅛c. a 17⅜c., with small sales at the inside price.

SEEDS.—All kinds were quiet, but steady at our last quotations. We heard of no sales of consequence.

TALLOW was steady, with sales of 25,000 lbs. at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.—the latter price for choice.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 586 bbls. The market was quiet, but firm at the close. Sales 150 bbls. at $1 04 a $1 04½.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ADEE—HOLL.—On Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. W. McAllister, FRED ADEE to SARAH E. HOLL.

EVANS—DESLANDES.—On Saturday, April 30, at the chapel of St. Augustine, by the Rev. J. B. O. Baublein, ISAAC EVANS to JUSTINE CORBET, only child of P. F. C. Deslandes, M. D., both of this city.

PLUNKETT—BRAILLY.—On Tuesday, April 26, at St. Ann's (Roman Catholic) church, by Rev. W. O. Poole, ERNEST L. PLUNKETT to COSMA E., eldest daughter of Dr. G. Brailly, all of this city.

WHEELER—BARNUM.—On Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. Dr. Lucas, at the residence of the bride's parents, Morrisania, J. B. WHEELER, of Westport, Conn., to HENRIETTA V. BELLS, daughter of J. G. Barnum.

Died.

BILLINGS.—In this city, on Sunday, May 1, SOPHIA WETHERBE, wife of Oel Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., aged 74 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Funeral services will be held at Woodstock, Vt., on Tuesday.

BRENNEN.—On Sunday, May 1, after a long illness, ANN BRENNEN, wife of Michael Brennen.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 169 Mulberry street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BUIST.—On Friday, April 29, EUPHEMIA PEATTIE, wife of James Buist, florist, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, 238 East Fourteenth street this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

British papers please copy.

CLEARMAN.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, May 1, FREDERICK G., son of George M. and Catharine C. Clearman.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLIFFORD.—On Sunday morning, May 1, JAMES CLIFFORD, a native of Nenagh, county Tipperary, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his residence, Eighty-seventh street and First avenue.

CROCKETT.—On Saturday evening, April 30, REBECCA LETITIA, only child of Simon and Rebecca Crockett, aged 10 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal church, corner Bedford and Morton streets, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CUSHMAN.—On Saturday, April 30, in the 23th year of his age, ALONZO R. CUSHMAN, Jr., eldest son of Alonzo R. and Elizabeth A. Cushman.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, May 2, at half-past four o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 419 West Nineteenth street.

DAHLGREN.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 29, EVA, daughter of Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Matthew P. Read, No. 269 Madison avenue, this (Monday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DONNELLY.—On Sunday, May 1, ALEXANDER, only son of Francis J. and Annie Donnelly, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 195 Greenwich street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, May 1, in the 42d year of her age, MARGARET, beloved wife of Francis Duffy, of the townland Cootheinagish, county Monaghan, Ireland.

The friends of the family and those of her cousins, Owen, James and Patrick McNally, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 359 East Nineteenth street, corner First avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

DUPIGNAC.—On Saturday morning, April 30, ELIZA, beloved wife of James B. Dupignac.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Van Nest place (Charles street), on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

HALLENBAKE.—At New Monmouth, on Friday, April 29, JOSEPHINE BELL, wife of Alvin B. Hallenbake.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at New Monmouth, to-day. Boats leave foot of Duane street at nine o'clock A. M.

HEYDORF.—On Sunday, May 1, PETER HEYDORF, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from 241 Greenwich street.

KEECH.—On Sunday, May 1, MARY, widow of Joseph Keech, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. L. Bogart, Esq., James L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LANZIROTTI.—On Sunday morning, May 1, at his brother's residence, in Wythe avenue, fourth door from Rodney street, E. D., JOSEPH LANZIROTTI, native of Italy, son of the late Baron Lewis Lanzirotti, of Palermo, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter and St. Paul's church, Second street, between South Second and Third. High mass will be celebrated on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

Palermo (Sicily) papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, April 30, WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, J., in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity church, Newport, R. I., on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday, April 30, Mrs. SARAH LOCKWOOD, widow of Andrew Lockwood.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, from the residence of her son, Chas. A. Lockwood, No. 71 Seventh avenue.

LYONS.—At Greenpoint, on Sunday, May 1, JOHN LYONS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Freeman street, fifth house east of Union avenue, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, and from thence to the Church of St. Anthony, in that street.

MACAULEY.—On Sunday, May 1, of consumption, WILLIAM MACAULEY, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Copestone, Templar, Scotia and Tabernacle Lodges, F. and A. M., and the members of Union Chapter R. A. M., and Manhattan Commandery K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Union place, near cricket ground, Hudson City, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

Copestone Lodge, No. 641, F. and A. M., is hereby summoned to be present at a special communication of the lodge to be held at the lodge rooms, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at half-past eleven A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, William Macauley. By order of the M.

H. T. GIBSON, Secretary.

MARTIN.—On Saturday afternoon, April 30, CHARLES DANIEL, only and beloved child of Robert S. and Mary H. Martin, in the 17th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, 285 Madison street, this (Monday) afternoon, at four o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken, on Tuesday morning, to Newark, N. J., for interment.

MITCHELL.—On Sunday, May 1, of cholera infantum, JAMES FRANCIS MITCHELL, the beloved son of Thomas and Ann Mitchell, aged 9 months and 11 days.

This beautiful rose budded on earth
To bloom in heaven.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, in Van Brunt street, near Dikeman, Brooklyn. The remains to be interred in the family burying ground Calvary Cemetery.

MOREHEAD.—On Saturday, April 30, Mrs. ADELLA HUNTER MOREHEAD, aged 40 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of James B. Pollock, at Port Richmond, S. I. Steamboats leave pier No. 19 North river, for Port Richmond at half-past one A. M. and twelve M.

MULFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 28, ANNA CHANDLER, wife of Joseph H. Mulford and daughter of John A. and Harriet Nie II.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 401 State street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MULKEARN.—On Tuesday evening, April 26, THOMAS MULKEARN, from the town of Clifton, parish of Connemara, Ireland, aged 55 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the chapel at Calvary Cemetery, this day (Monday).

Galway and Glasgow papers please copy.

McCABE.—On Friday, April 29, ROSE, relict of Thomas McCabe, of Kilbride, county Cavan, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons Peter, Patrick and Philip, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 132 East Twenty-sixth street, to St. Stephen's church, East Twenty-eighth street, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

McCLINTOCK.—On Friday morning, April 29, ROBERT McCLINTOCK, aged about 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 309 West Twenty-ninth street.

McCUTCHAN.—On Sunday, May 1, JAMES McCUTCHAN, son of the late Rev. James McCutchan, of Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 46 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McEVOY.—On Sunday, May 1, HUGH McEVOY, a native of Newry, county Down, Ireland, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, First avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

McGOVERN.—On Saturday, April 30, JOHN F. McGOVERN, son of James and Elizabeth McGovern, aged 4 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandparent, Edward Sheridan, 344 East Thirteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

SAXTON.—On Thursday, April 28, SARAH W. SAXTON, wife of John Saxton, aged 84.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Josiah S. Bennett, 114 West Forty-second street, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

SLEIGHT.—On Sunday morning, May 1, at eight o'clock, at Tottenville, S. I., WILLIAM R., second son of Barnett and Eliza Sleight, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Washington square Methodist Episcopal church, New York city, this (Monday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The remains will be taken to Unionville, Westchester county, on Tuesday morning. Train leaves Twenty-sixth street at half-past eight o'clock A. M.

SMILLIE.—Suddenly, at Harlem, on Saturday evening, April 30, THOMAS C. SMILLIE, of the firm of Thomas Tweed & Co., late Smillie & Co., aged 34 years and 26 days.

Relatives and friends, also the friends of his mother-in-law, Mrs. James H. Stevens, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Zion church, corner Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

STEVENSON.—On Sunday morning, May 1, SARAH E., youngest child of Frederick R. and Mercy H. Stevenson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her grandfather's residence, 245 Court street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

STINER.—On Saturday, April 30, WILLY STINER, son of Simon and Jennie Stiner, aged 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 60 Beach street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 1, KATE HARTER, wife of Edward W. Taylor, of San Francisco.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WILKINS.—At Jackson, Tenn., on Thursday, April 14, of congestive chills, AGNES WALLACE, wife of William Wilkins, in the 40th year of her age.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. JAMES SELBY THIS DAY RETIRES FROM OUR firm. The business will, as heretofore, be conducted under the style and firm of Penniman & Wight, by the undersigned.

WM. R. PENNIMAN,
GEORGE W. NAVY,
WM. H. WIGHT.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING AT 143 Maiden lane, under the firm name of Woodward, Browne & Young, is this day dissolved by reason of expiration of term of said copartnership. Sarsfield B. Young, of said firm, is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

A. T. WOODWARD,
WM. B. BROWNE,
S. E. YOUNG.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1870.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP known as Tietjen & Hilsmann is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Hilsman paying all liabilities of said firm.

JOHN H. TIETJEN,
ADOLPH HILSMANN.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1870.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm name of Minis & Carey, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c., at 12 Broad street.

P. H. MINIS,
H. T. CAREY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FIRM DOING A VERY SUCCESSFUL AND PROFITable manufacturing business, wishes a competent, reliable man as partner, to extend the same.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.—IN A well established Dining Saloon, on a principal thoroughfare; is a decided bargain for a cash customer.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $4,000, in a live business, part of which is a monopoly. Address COMMERCIAL, Herald office.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LAW SUITS ALL SETTLED. The elegant Wine and Lunch Rooms 189 Broadway can now be leased by an enterprising man. A large business insured. Apply on the premises, of C. T. CHICKHAUS.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES A LADY Partner to commence business; no objection if not a perfect dressmaker. Address DRESSMAKER, station G, N. Y.

AN OPENING WILL BE GIVEN ANY PARTY WHO has from $500 to $1,600, to extend a hotel business; this is a rare opening for an honest party. Call on or address Mr. FOWLER, 61 Bleecker street.

LAW PARTNER WANTED.—A LAWYER HAVING A good practice, and more business than he can attend to alone, wishes to get an honest and straightforward young lawyer as junior partner. The business will pay from seven thousand to twelve thousand dollars per year; there is over $5,000 in fees due upon cases now pending, which will be settled within the next six months. Three thousand dollars will be charged for an equal partnership and no other terms considered. Business strictly first class and rapidly extending. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing F. H., Post office box 701, New York city.

THE SPLENDID DRY GOODS STORE ON EIGHTH avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, west side, will be sold or exchanged for good city property. For particulars apply to B. S. LEVY & CO., 271 West Thirty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PATENT, COUNTY AND city, or Shop Rights in the same, for sale invaluable to the shoe trade, on favorable terms. Agents wanted at once. Apply to S. NEWELL, 31 Liberty street, room No. 4.

WANTED—TO ESTABLISH AN AGENCY OR BRANCH office, in Cleveland, Ohio, for a newly manufactured article of first class merit, by a competent man, who can give satisfactory references and security. Address D. S., 110 Clinton street, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE FURNITURE AND upholstering business up town. Address for interview Z., Herald office.

$700.—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH THE ABOVE capital can make $100 per week in a cash manufacturing business. For full particulars apply at the real estate office 94 Reade street, from 11 till 3 o'clock.

$5,000.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD LIKE TO put $5,000 in a well established business; manufacturing preferred; best references given and required. Address S. S. G., box 4,513 Post office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DOMINE BELLENGER, FROM SHARON, N. Y., WILL preach in the Dutch Reform Lecture Room, No. 27 Sixth avenue, at 7½ o'clock, May 2; also at Piermont, N. Y., May 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ORDNANCE.
4,000 Springfield Rifles, with Bayonets.
5,000 Enfield Rifles, with Bayonets.
20,000 United States Rifles, with Bayonets.
5,000 Sharpe's Rifles and Carbines.
2,000 Peabody Rifles.
5,000 Remington breech loading Muskets.
2,000 Winchester and Spencer Rifles and Carbines, with Ammunition to suit.
Mountain Howitzers and Field Batteries.
Cannon for ship use, with Ammunition.
Colt's, Smith & Wesson's and other Revolvers.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 Maiden lane.

AT PECKHAM'S HAIR BAZAAR, 251 GRAND STREET, near Bowery—Grecian Bend Curls, $4; Chatelaine Braids, $3; two Puff and Braid, $4. Everything below regular price; Chevalier's, only 65c.; Hall's, 65c.; Phalon's Vitalia, only 85c.; Ayer's Vigor, 75c.; Allen's, 90c.; Barry's, 40c.; Gouraud's Oriental Cream, $1 25; Hagan's Balm, 60c.; Laird's Bloom, 60c.; Lucin's, 75. All genuine.

JAPANESE CORN FILE REMOVES CORNS WITHOUT pain. Twenty-five cents. Sold at all drug and shoe stores.

COAL AND WOOD.

BEST FAMILY COAL $6 50 PER TON; LARGE NUT $6. Screened and delivered. THOS. STOKES, corner Thirty second street and Tenth avenue.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—THIRTEEN years—Benumbing application (narcotization); gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1, Sets, $10; old sets bought; Plumpers for thin faces.
J. JAY VILLERS,
165 Grand street, near Broadway.

CLOTHING.

AT S. MISH'S, 127 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest prices for cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT 832 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ, successor to Cashberg, pays highest prices for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street—M. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

ATTENTION!—THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR Ladies' and Gents' Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. MANNES, 252 Seventh avenue, near Twenty seventh street.

AT 29 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, CORNER OF Waverley place—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices B. MINTZ pays for Cast-off clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry; from $5 to $35 for silk dresses; coats, $3 to $12; pants, $2 to $5. A note through post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Mintz.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 251 Bowery)—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE TO LET—HANDSOMELY furnished, on Washington Heights; 4½ acres of ground; beautifully laid out; greenhouse, stables, &c. House contains 12 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c. Apply to V. R. FRANKLIN, 46 Union square.

AT 246 SEVENTH AVENUE, SECOND DOOR ABOVE Twenty-fourth street, received $60,000 cash to purchase Wearing Apparel and Household Furniture for the Western market. Promise to pay 50 per cent more than any one by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG.

A!—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

A!—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, ladies and gentlemen can receive full value in cash for cast off Clothing, Carpets, by calling on or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Miller.

AT 816 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SIXTH STREET, ladies and gentlemen will be satisfied with the prices T. FLATTO pays for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Having large orders for Omaha market will pay 50 per cent more than any dealer. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. Flatto.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WILL RECEIVE the full value for their Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing M. COHN, 424 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Cohn.

AT THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 23 SIXTH AVENUE, near Fourth street.—A. MARKS will pay 50 per cent more than any other dealer in the city for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Please call at or address the number as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks.

AT 267 SEVENTH AVENUE, H. KALISH WILL PAY the best prices for Cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Kalish.

ALL WONDER HOW H. HARRIS, 192 SEVENTH AVENUE, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, can pay such high prices for cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. It is very simply answered. Because we have a great demand to supply the South, West, &c., for these articles; so we must have them. Ladies and gentlemen can do well by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 192 Seventh avenue.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WAVERLEY place—F. HARRIS will pay the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast-Off Clothing, Carpets and Furniture, as we have to fill a large order. We promise to pay 25 per cent more than any dealer in the city. Call or address F. Harris, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT J. ANHALT'S, 178 SEVENTH AVENUE, LADIES and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Anhalt.

AT J. BERGMAN'S, 408 SEVENTH AVENUE—LADIES and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Bergman.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF CLOTHING to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, 466 Pearl street, near Chatham.

M. ZICKEL, 528 SEVENTH AVENUE, PAYS THE highest cash prices for cast off Clothing, Carpets and Furniture. Ladies will be waited on by Mrs. Zickel.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE.
THIS DAY (Monday), May 2,
of over $25,000 worth of
elegant and costly Household Furniture,
many rare and costly Works of Art contained
in the five story private mansion 118 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.
J. D. PARKER & CO. will sell to the highest bidder, without regard to cost,
by LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
commencing at 10½ sharp,
Parlor, consisting of
one magnificent rosewood 7⅛ octave Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker, carved legs and case, overstrung bass, full iron plate, made at a cost of $900; three rich Parlor Suits, covered in French satin brocatel and silk reps, rosewood and gilt frames, made in style Louis XIV.; walnut Etageres, two French plate Mirrors, size 92x52; Bookcase, Writing Desk, rich Centre Tables, French Cabinets, Jardinieres, imported Bronzes, 25 fine Oil Paintings, real lace Curtains, Chandeliers, Turkish Easy and Reclining Chairs, French Gilt Clock, runs 60 days; Gilt Reception Chairs, over 50 Parlor Ornaments, rich velvet and body Brussels Carpets, &c., &c. Dining room consists of twelve foot extension Dining Table, Buffet, 12 Chairs in black walnut, French china Tea and Dinner Services, sets 130 pieces; cut and engraved Glass Ware in full sets; solid Silver and Sheffield Plated Ware, consisting of Tea Set, Urns, Spoons, Forks, covered Dishes, Casters, Waiters, Knives, &c.; rich ruby Glass Ware, &c. Bedrooms consist rich carved rosewood and walnut Bedroom Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Armoirs a Glace, 45 lbs. curled hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, 16 Beds, Pillows, Linen Sheets, Blankets, Spreads, &c. Kitchen and basement consist of Ice Box, Stoves, Chairs, Carpets, Oilcloth, Extension Table, Sofas, Rockers, Cooking Utensils and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive, commencing at 10½. N. B.—Strangers desirous of attending this sale can take the Sixth avenue cars at Astor House, stopping at Twenty-seventh street, near the above sale. Responsible men in attendance to pack and ship goods for purchasers. Luke Fitzgerald will pay personal attention to sales of private families at their residences. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE. AUCTION NOTICE.
JAMES MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
The Sale of the Season.
$20,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture.
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Silverware, Statuary and many rare and costly Works of Art, peremptorily sold at public auction,
on THIS DAY (MONDAY), May 2, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Drawing Room Furniture, covered brocatel, richest description; Marqueterie Bois de Rose Cabinet, Table Encoignures Etageres, Bookcase, Brocatel Window Curtains, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Chandeliers, Paintings by eminent artists, Bronzes, Statuary, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated makers, Canterbury; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Hair, Spring Mattresses, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Glassware, Chinaware, Basement, Kitchen Utensils.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, May 5,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, 34 Union square corner Sixteenth street, East,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
BOUDOIR PIANO by WM. HALL & SON,
ELEGANT MANTEL and PIER MIRRORS, &c., &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Household Furniture, &c., &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
will sell on Monday, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their Saleroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, nearly new and in good order, consisting of Carpets, Rockers, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Extension Tables, Arm Chairs, Lounges, Easy Chairs, &c.; also a large assortment of Kitchen Ware; also an assortment of Office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, &c., &c.
To be continued on Wednesday and Friday.

AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS, PASTAL PICTURES AND Crystal Medallions at auction. J. RODOLPH LEVISON, Auctioneer, will sell the entire collection belonging to the American Art Gallery, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, May 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the spacious salesroom, 521 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel. Catalogue numbers over 300 now on exhibition.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
SALEROOMS 108 LIBERTY AND 111 CEDAR STREET.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
ON TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
A fine assortment of second hand and new Furniture, Carpets, Desks, &c., Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bed-leads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Extension and Centre Tables, Buffets, Hall Stands, Paintings, Crockery, Cutlery, Kitchen Articles, &c.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Cabinet and Household Furniture,
at the old established Furniture Warerooms,
158 Hudson street, corner of Charles street,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1870,
at 10½ o'clock,
The entire stock of Furniture of this old and well established wareroom, consisting in part of rosewood, walnut and mahogany Parlor Suits, in crimson green and gold and figured brocatel striped and plain rep, in all colors; rosewood and walnut Etageres, walnut and oak Buffets, rosewood, walnut and mahogany Centre Tables, Hatstands, Lounges, Easy Chairs, &c.; walnut, oak and mahogany Chamber Furniture; enamelled Chamber Suits, with and without marble tops and a large assortment of other Furniture of different grades as is usually found in large warerooms. On exhibition Monday and Tuesday all day.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, MAY 3 at 12 M., at Exchange Salesrooms, NORTHWEST CORNER OF HOUSTON AND MERCER STREETS, three story attic basement and under cellar high stoop brick, 25x65, with extension, lot 25x195. Particulars of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
This day (MONDAY), May 2,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 558 Broadway,
The Furniture and Fixtures of a first class
Restaurant and Dining Saloon,
comprising in part Tables and Chairs, Bar and Bar Fixtures, Plated Ware, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, Steam Boilers and Steam Tables, &c.
Also,
10 French Plate Mirrors, various sizes.
Catalogues at our office and at place of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
118 Chambers street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
TUESDAY, MAY 3,
at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
Important sale of
Heavy and shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.
Also,
for account whom it may concern,
6 Casks and Cases French Tinned Ware,
168 Reams Paper,
23 rolls Fourdrinier Wire Cloth,
all in fine order.
Catalogues on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY,
at 11 o'clock,
SIXTEENTH REGULAR SPRING SALE
of
MANUFACTURED STRAW GOODS AND SOFT HATS.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES
LADIES', MISSES', MEN'S AND BOYS' PLAIN AND FANCY HATS, BONNETS, PLAIN AND FANCY SHADE HATS, LADIES' FANCY TRIMMED HATS, in all the newest and most desirable shapes and styles, received direct from Eastern and city manufacturers, and made for this season's trade.
ALSO MEN'S AND BOYS' SOFT HATS.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers,
No. 122 Church street.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
The largest sale at this season.
Over $20,000 worth first class
Household Furniture, Bronzes, Paintings, Vases, Statuary, Works of Art, Pianoforte, Silverware, Rosewood and Walnut Drawing Room Suits, Carpets.
On THIS DAY (Monday), May 2, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, 12 East Tenth street,
between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue, Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; rosewood and walnut Drawing Room Suits, latest style, covered with the richest description satin brocatel; Marqueterie Cabinet, bois de rose; Etagere Jardinieres; Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Mirrors, Curtains, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Book case, Centre and Pier Tables, brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; rosewood 7⅛ octave Pianoforte, stool and cover; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, walnut Suits covered with reps and haircloth; Sideboard, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Glass, China and Silverware, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack good for purchasers at reasonable charges. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or University place cars and stop at Tenth street, near the house.

AUCTION NOTICE.
A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneer, 505, late of 427, Broadway, will sell on Thursday and Friday, May 5 and 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of
J. V. Haughwout & Co. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome street, the entire collection of fine and rare Oil Paintings, very large assortment of Silver Plate Ware, extensive lots of Glassware every design; splendid lot of China-ware and sets of Earthenware, Bronzes, Statuary, Vases, &c. The above is portion of stock left from removal, and comprises a very large assortment. Goods will be arranged for inspection early part of this week. Great inducements to the trade, house furnishing stores, hotel and housekeepers will be offered. Catalogues of paintings and goods will be ready on Tuesday.
All the Fixtures, Cases, Mirrors, Office Furniture and large amount of Gas Fixtures and handsome Chandeliers will be sold after stock. Further particulars in Herald and other papers hereafter.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER, 528 BROADWAY, will sell this day (Monday), May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence 225 West Twelfth street, near Seventh avenue, all the splendid Furniture contained therein. Fine Piano, walnut and mahogany Chamber and Parlor Suits, Centre Tables, Pier Glasses, Mirrors, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Kitchen Utensils, &c. The above sale is well worth the attention of housekeepers and others, all the goods being in prime condition. Parties about commencing housekeeping are earnestly invited, as well as the trade. Sale positive. Catalogues at House.

AVERY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCtion.—The valuable and well known Works of Art, from the gallery of Mr. Avery, to which has been added, expressly for this sale, New Works by celebrated American artists, and new importations by foreign painters. On exhibition every day and evening at the Somerville Art Gallery, 82 Fifth avenue. To be sold on Thursday evening, May 5, by R. SOMERVILLE.

ART NOTICE.—OIL PAINTINGS—BY CATALOGUE.—P. LEVY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, this day, May 2, and to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artists' Salesroom, 30 Nassau street, a superb collection of Oil Paintings, selected from the studios of eminent foreign and American artists. Connoisseurs are invited. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION SALE.—IMPORTANT TO COAL DEALERS and others. C. W. LINDSAY will sell this day, at the corner of Hicks and Congress streets, Brooklyn, 3 splendid work Horses, 3 coal Carts, several sets Harness, Office Furniture, Iron Safe, &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT 91 ST Mark's place, this (Monday) morning, at eleven A. M.; bargains in carpets, &c.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—CAMPBELL & CO. will sell, by whom it may concern, on Monday, May 2, at two o'clock, the Lease, Fixtures, Furniture, License, &c., of Liquor Store and Sample room, 117 South street, near Catharine street. Dealers and speculators are invited.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 552 Greenwich street, corner Charlton st., that old, permanently established, paying corner Liquor Store, with the four years' valuable Lease; all and entire the fine Fixtures, Furniture, &c., contained in the establishment; also the entire Stock, &c. This sale is worthy attention. Buyers, dealers, liquor men and speculators are invited.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 860 Bowery.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell on Monday, May 2, at his salesrooms, 73 Nassau street, the entire furniture of several families, such as rosewood, walnut and ebony Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; several fine pier and oval French plate Mirrors, three rosewood Pianofortes, Library and Chamber Furniture, and in fact about 500 cart loads more or less, the property of several families declining. Full description in catalogues Monday morning at salesrooms.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL ON Wednesday, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at 218 East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, the entire rich Furniture of the house, made by Weeks, Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture; French plate Pier Mirrors, lace Curtains and Cornices, rosewood Parlor Furniture, in crimson brocatel, carved black walnut Chamber Suits, best hair Mattresses and Bedding, velvet and Brussels Carpets, China and Glassware.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS 10 o'clock precisely, at 643 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, elegant Fixtures, marble top Counters, marble top Soda Counter, 100 Jars, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Awning, Refrigerators, Shelving, Shades, &c., of Confectionery, in lots. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 231 Third avenue.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS Friday fine large Grocery cheap; at private sale if bought at once. Full particulars at MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 231 Third avenue.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS AT 11 o'clock, at 173 East Fourth street, the Stock and Fixtures, Counters, Cases, Shelving, Stock Groceries, &c., in lots. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S Office, 231 Third avenue.

BY JAMES C. EADIE, AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 3 and 4, 1870, commencing each day at 10:30 A. M., the entire Household Furniture, &c., contained in the extensive hotel known as the Wall House, Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., consisting of Parlor Suits and Bedroom Suits of 48 rooms; Mattresses, Pier Glasses, Mirrors, Extension Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Etageres, Bureaus, Washstands, black walnut marble top Oval and Centre Tables, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Dealers are cordially invited. Catalogues can be had at Auctioneer's office, 29 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage Sale of Elegant Cabinet Furniture,
BY EDWARD SCHENCK.
to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, 60 Liberty street, one of the largest and most valuable stocks of first class Furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of Parlor, Drawing Room, Chamber, Dining Room and Hall Furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, bois de rose and buhl; also a large quantity of Paris made Furniture, of the most unique and modern styles.
The sales will continue every Tuesday and Friday until the stock is sold.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.
I. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer,
By S. HERMAN & CO.,
will sell Monday, May 2 at 2 o'clock P. M., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the contents of the St. Charles Billiard Rooms, 644, 646 and 648 Eighth avenue, comprising 11 Billiard Tables, 11 sets Balls, 11 dozen Cues, one fire proof Safe, Window Shades, Chandeliers, Gas Brackets, walnut Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Pictures, Clocks, Bar and Bar Fixtures, Signs, Stoves and Pipe, &c. By order of L. RINDSKOPF, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTRIX SALE OF JEWELRY,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE J. B. PHILLIPS,
AT THE STORE OF J. B. PHILLIPS & SONS,
817 BROADWAY, NEAR TWELFTH STREET,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, MAY 4 AND 5,
AT HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK EACH DAY,
COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK OF
ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY,
FINE EIGHTEEN KARAT GOLD JEWELRY,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS,
SOLID SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &C.
TO BE SOLD POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE TO
CLOSE THE ESTATE. BY ORDER OF
CATHARINE A. PHILLIPS.
EXECUTRIX.
CATALOGUES READY TUESDAY.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS, 13 Bowery. Monday, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at 91 St. Mark's place, Eighth street, a general assortment of black walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Feather Beds and Mattresses; Bedding, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WALL HOUSE, Williamsburg, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 3 and 4, 10 o'clock. An immense quantity and variety of Housekeeping Goods.
JAMES EDIE, Auctioneer.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER,
By S. HERMAN & CO.,
will sell Monday, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the Liquor Store No. 37 Mulberry street, viz:—Bar and Bar Fixtures, Standing Casks, empty Barrels, &c.
BUTTERFIELD.
Also on same day, at 11 o'clock, the contents of the Concert Saloon No. 47 Bowery, consisting of Bar and Bar Fixtures, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Clocks, Gas Fixtures, Liquors and Champagnes; one big black Newfoundland Dog, cost the owner $150.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, May 4,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street and 219 William street, a large assortment of Household Furniture.
THURSDAY, May 5,
at 205 Mercer street, the Effects of a Livery Stable.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER—BROOKLYN LOTS.—Will sell on Monday, May 2, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, two Lots of ground on Melbourne street, each 25 feet by 1.7 feet, being 100 feet from New York avenue; also, bankrupt sale of Notes and Accounts.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER—MONDAY, MAY 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at 592 Sixth avenue, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of black walnut Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Cottage Suits, pure curled Hair and Spring Mattresses, marble top Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Curtains, Shades, Turkish Sofas, Lounges, and Turkish Chairs Rockers, Easy Chairs, Engravings, Pier Glasses, fine Brussels and Tercepty Carpets, Crockery and Glass Ware, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Oilcloths, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.
Monday, May 2, at 10 A. M., at No. 239 Union street, near Court, Brooklyn, fine Furniture, rosewood Parlor Suits in brocatel; Piano, Firth, Hall and Pond, walnut and ebony Chamber Suits, Velvet Carpets, Iron Safe, &c.
SAME DAY,
at 2 P. M., at No. 339 Henry, between President and Carroll streets. Rosewood Parlor Suits, in green cloth; walnut and chestnut Chamber Suits, rich Velvet Carpets, &c.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND'S LIBRARY—CLINTON Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, Tuesday, May 3, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the curious, rare and valuable collection of Books, Coins, Autographs, &c., of L. Montgomery Bond, Esq., Philadelphia, comprising an exceedingly choice and rare assortment of Illustrated and Standard Books, valuable relics of the late war, &c. Catalogues ready—price 50 cents. Books on exhibition Saturday.

MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at 187 Stanton street, the entire contents of a Lager Beer Saloon, consisting of Counters, Tables, Chairs, &c. Sale positive, in lots.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
I. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer.
By S. HERMAN & CO., will sell Tuesday, May 3, at one o'clock, at 226 West Fortieth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, 1,387 Drying Pans, for confectioners; 513 Shrops, 30 Kalkings, 186 Draining Pans, 3 Stoves and Pipes, 3 large Blood Tanks, a large lot of Iron Hoops and Wire, suitable for locksmiths, &c., &c. By order of S. SCHILLE, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, by S. HERMAN & CO., will sell, Tuesday, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, 1 splendid Desk, 7 School Benches, 1 bale white Linen Rags, 2 Iron Safes, 1 rosewood Piano, French Clock; also 15,000 segars Havana Cigars. By order of L. RINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE THIS DAY—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 42 East Broadway, at 11 o'clock, 400 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Sheets, Spreads, &c. By order of GEORGE CUDLIPP, 521 East Twelfth street, and CHARLES CUDLIPP, 289 Spring street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RODAY S. BRASSEL, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 450 Pearl street, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

T. FRANCIS GIBBONS, GENERAL AUCTIONEER, 446 Broome street, between Broadway and Mercer street.—Parties who are desirous of disposing of their Real Estate, Furniture, Pianos, Safes, Household Goods, Stores, Merchandise, Machinery or other personal effects, will find it to their advantage and satisfaction to have it done by me. Terms moderate; payments promptly made. Cash advanced on all goods left for sale or storage. City marshals, manufacturers, attorneys, assignees and referees will be liberally dealt with.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON Tuesday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Port Richmond, S. I., the entire Furniture contained in the cottage opposite the park, one-quarter mile from Port Richmond landing, opposite Hon. John Decker; House Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Kitchen, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, Crockery, Cutlery, &c. The greater portion of the furniture is nearly new. The sale will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Boats leave at 12 M. and 1 P. M. from foot of Dey street, North river.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at 434 Canal street, a large quantity of Furniture, &c.; 8 or 10 Parlor Suits, 7 or 8 French plate Pier Glasses, 14 or 15 Chamber Suits, with a large quantity of Bedding, Turkish Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Wardrobes, Bookcase, Centre and Extension Tables, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Curtains; 108 fine Carpets; great variety of Oilcloths and various other goods; also 7 or 8 silvered frame Show Cases, with plate glass, in fine order.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A DRESSMAKER, GOING OUT BY THE DAY, WANTS a furnished front hall Bedroom, without board, with a private family; east side preferred; from Thirtieth to Fiftieth street. References exchanged. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, E. M., dressmaker, 182 Varick street.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF four, of the highest respectability; must be in complete order; location between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; conscientious care of the property. Apply at the Everett Library, 563 Sixth avenue.

HOUSE WANTED.—A FURNISHED HOUSE WHERE owner would Board for rent; privilege of other boarders. Address BOND, Herald office.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—THREE OR FOUR story, between Eighteenth and Forty-seventh streets, Sixth and Fourth avenues; family private, of four adults; reference given and rent paid in advance if required; limit of rent $2,000. Address, with all particulars, H., box 1,327 Post office.

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND other merchandise, and money advanced if wanted; also, would buy the contents of a house.
JOHNSON & CO., Loan Brokers, 189 Bowery.

A.—STORAGE $1 50 A LOAD FOR FURNITURE, pianos and merchandise of every description; goods dusted frequently and properly covered, and liberal advances made when required by A. M. CRISTALAR, 427 Broadway, corner of Howard. Will remove May 1 to 505 Broadway, near Houston street.

FINE ROOMS IN BUILDING 533 AND 535 FOURTH avenue, for the storage of furniture, &c. Apply on the premises, or to GEORGE PLATT & SON, 48 East Fourteenth street.

STORAGE.—PIANOS, FURNITURE, &C., AT MIXSELL & CO.'S Piano Factory, 411 and 413 West Forty-second street, six doors west of Ninth avenue.

STORAGE.—HAUGER'S WAREHOUSES, MOST EXTENsive and complete in the world; separate compartments for furniture, baggage and other properties. Always accessible. Commodious elevators. Eighth avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street.

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UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decision of Chief Justice Chase Against the Exemption of Railroads from State Taxation.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1870.

Chief Justice Chase on Saturday delivered the following opinion in the case of John Edgar Thomson vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and others:—

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, was originally incorporated in 1855, by the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, with authority to construct a road from the west bank of the Missouri to the western boundary of the Territory. Subsequently, in 1862, under an act of the State of Kansas, it assumed its present name, with authority to unite or consolidate with any other company or companies organized, or to be organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory. Some months later the Union Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated by Congress with power (conferred by the original act of 1862 and various amendatory acts) to construct a railroad and telegraph westward through the territory of the United States, from the hundredth meridian west of Greenwich, to connect with the Central Pacific Railway Company, incorporated by the State of California, and so to form, in connection with Eastern roads, a continuous line from ocean to ocean. Several other railroad companies already incorporated by Missouri and Iowa, as well as the company just mentioned, chartered by Kansas, were authorized to construct roads through the national territory so as to join the Union Pacific road on the hundredth meridian; and to all these roads large grants of land were made and large subsidies engaged on the security of a second mortgage, upon the condition of paying at maturity the bonds advanced by the subsidies and of rendering certain services to the government in the transmission of messages, and in the transportation of mails, troops, munitions and other property at reasonable rates of compensation. But neither by original act nor by any amendment did Congress undertake to incorporate any railroad company or authorize the construction of any railroad within the limits of any State without the consent of the State concerned. And this is as true of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, as of any other of the roads aided by Congress. Indeed, it may be truly said that whatever was done by Congress in reference to this last named road was done not merely with the consent, but upon the urgent solicitation, of the State of Kansas. The corporation, however, remains a State corporation, though entitled to certain benefits and subject to certain duties under the legislation of Congress. In this case we have no concern with any of the connected roads which form or are destined to form links in this great chain of transcontinental railway. We have only to consider the liabilities and rights of the particular corporation in respect to taxation under State legislation. Argument has been heard in behalf of some of the connected corporations only because of their interest in the question, by reason of their similar situation and circumstances in reference to like legislation.

The complainants in the bill before us, which was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Kansas, state that they are stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, one of the defendants; that three of the defendants, James Hood, John M. Funk and William Coy, are treasurers respectively of Douglas, Wyandotte and Jefferson counties, in the State of Kansas; that under an act of the Legislature of that State certain taxes have been imposed on the railroad and telegraph property of the company, which the treasurers of the counties named are proceeding to collect; that the property of the company is mortgaged to the United States; that the company is bound to perform certain duties and ultimately to pay five per cent of its net earnings to the United States; that the company will be greatly hindered and embarrassed in the performance of its obligations and duties to the United States if the taxes imposed shall be collected; and that, to some extent, taxes of the same description have been already paid by the company, to the prejudice of the just rights of the complainants and of the securities of the United States. Upon this case the complainants prayed an injunction to restrain the company from paying and the other defendants from collecting the taxes assessed; and a temporary injunction was allowed by the district judge.

The answer of the company admits the allegations of the bill. The answers of the three county treasurers admit the assessment of taxes under the laws of Kansas, but deny that such taxes have been imposed with any view to impede or embarrass the railway company, and insist that the property of the company only bears its due proportion of the taxes levied upon all the property in the State of Kansas, and that no discrimination is made against the company in the matter of taxation. To these answers no replication was put in, but an agreed statement of facts was filed, reciting sundry resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, and urging upon Congress legislation in aid of the railway company; admitting that the property of the company is liable under the laws of Kansas to be taxed for State, county and municipal purposes; that the taxes complained of have been assessed in conformity with the statutes of the State; that the company has executed a first mortgage prior in lien to the debt to the United States; and that a table of earnings and expenditures for 1867 and 1868 appended to the agreed statement is correct.

Upon the pleadings and this agreed statement the question arose whether the property of the railway company described in the bill was subject to the tax which the statutes of Kansas authorized to be levied on all other property not specially exempted for State, county and municipal purposes. Upon this question the judges of the Circuit Court were divided in opinion, and it has been certified here for decision.

The counsel for the complainants have very justly said that the question is one of very grave importance. It was suggested rather than argued by one of them that the property of the State is exempt by the State constitution from taxation and that the State having reserved to itself in the charter the right to purchase the road at the end of fifty years at a valuation then to be made upon two years' notice to the company, has, therefore, a property in the road which cannot be taxed. But it is too plain for argument that the interest thus reserved is too remote and too contingent to be regarded as within the meaning of the exemption.

The main argument for the complainants, however, is that the road, being constructed under the direction and authority of Congress, for the uses and purposes of the United States, and being a part of a system of roads thus constructed, is, therefore, exempt from taxation under State authority. It is to be observed that this exemption is not claimed under any act of Congress. It is not asserted that any act declaring such exemption has ever received the sanction of the national legislature. But it is earnestly insisted that the right of exemption arises from the relations of the road to the general government. It is urged that the aids granted by Congress to the road were granted in the exercise of its constitutional powers to regulate commerce, to establish post offices and post roads, to raise and support armies and to suppress insurrection and invasion, and that, by the legislation which supplied aid, required security, imposed duties, and, finally, exacted upon a certain contingency a percentage of income, the road was adopted as an instrument of the government, and as such was not subject to taxation by the State. The case of McCulloch vs. Maryland is much relied on in support of this position. But we apprehend that the reasoning of that case will hardly warrant the conclusion which counsel deduce from it in this. In that case the main questions were whether the incorporation of the Bank of the United States with power to establish branches was an act of legislation within the constitutional powers of Congress? And whether the bank and the branches as actually established were exempt from taxation by State legislation? Both questions were resolved in the affirmative. In deciding the first the court did not hold, as counsel suppose, that Congress under the constitution has absolute and exclusive power to determine whether an act of legislation is or is not necessary and proper for carrying into effect one or more of its enumerated powers. It defined the words "necessary and proper" as equivalent in meaning to the words "appropriate, plainly adopted, not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution," and held that the incorporation of a bank with branches was a necessary and proper means to the effectual exercise of granted power within the definition thus given. It held further that Congress was within this limit, the exclusive judge as to the means best adapted to the end proposed, and that its choice of any means of the defined character was restricted only by its own discretion. But the question whether the particular means adopted was within the general grant of incidental powers was determined by the court. A great part of the argument was directed to the proposition that the incorporation of a bank was an exercise of incidental power, within the true meaning of the terms necessary and proper, as explained by the court, an argument which would have been quite superfluous if that question was to be determined by the legislative and not by the judicial department of the government. We do not doubt, however, that, upon the principles settled by that judgment, Congress may, in the exercise of powers incidental to the powers mentioned by counsel, make or authorize contracts with individuals or corporations for services to the government; may grant aid by money or land in preparation for and in the performance of such services, may make any stipulation and conditions in relation to such aids not contrary to the constitution; and may exempt in its discretion the agencies employed in such services from any State taxation which will prevent or impede the performance of them.

But can the right of the road to exemption from such taxation be maintained in the absence of any legislation by Congress to that effect? It is unquestionably true that the court in determining the second general question already stated did hold that the Bank of the United States, with its branches, was exempt from taxation by the State of Maryland, although no express exemption was found in the charter. But it must be remembered that the Bank of the United States was a corporation created by the United States, and as an agent in the constitutional powers of the government was endowed by the act of creation with all its faculties, powers, and functions. It did not owe its existence or any of its qualities to State legislation, and its exemption from taxation was mainly put upon this ground. Nor was the exemption itself without important limitations. It was declared not to extend to the real property of the bank within the State, nor to interests held by citizens of the State in the institution. In like manner other means and operations of the government have been held to be exempt from State taxation, as bonds issued for money borrowed, Weston vs. City of Charleston, 2 Pet., 467; certificates of indebtedness issued for money or supplies, The Banks vs. the Mayor, 7 Wall, 24; bills of credit issued for circulation, Bank vs. Supervisors, 7 Wall, 28. There are other instances in which exemption to the extent it is established in McCulloch vs. Maryland might have been held to arise from the simple creation and organization of corporations under acts of Congress, as in the case of the national banking associations, but in which Congress thought fit to prescribe the extent to which State taxation may be applied. (Van Allen vs. Assessors, 3 Wall, 573. Bradley vs. The People, 4 Wall, 459. People vs. Commissioners, 4 Wall, 244.) In all these cases, as in the case of the Bank of the United States, exemption from liability to taxation was maintained upon the same ground. The State tax, held to be repugnant to the constitution, was imposed directly upon an operation or an instrument of the government. That such taxes cannot be imposed on the operations of the government is a proposition which needs no argument to support it. And the same reasoning will apply to instruments of the government created by itself for public and constitutional ends.

But we are not aware of any case in which the real estate or other property of a corporation not organized under an act of Congress has been held to be exempt in the absence of express legislation to that effect from just contribution in common with other property to the general expenditure for the common benefit because of the employment of the corporation in the service of the government. It is true that some of the reasoning in the case of McCullough vs. Maryland seems to favor the broader doctrine. But the decision itself is limited to the case of the bank as a corporation created by a law of the United States and responsible in the use of its franchises to the government of the United States. And even in respect to corporations organized under the legislation of Congress we already held at this term that the implied limitation upon State taxation, derived from the express permission to tax the shares in the national banking associations is to be so construed as not to embarrass the imposition or collection of State taxes to the extent of the permission fairly and liberally interpreted. (Bank of Louisville vs. Kentucky, Wall; Lionberger vs. Rowse, Wall.)

We do not think ourselves warranted, therefore, in extending the exemption established by the case of McCullough vs. Maryland beyond its terms. We cannot apply it to the case of a corporation deriving its existence from State law, exercising its franchise under State law, and holding its property within State jurisdiction and under State protection. We do not doubt the propriety or the necessity, under the constitution, of maintaining the supremacy of the general government within its constitutional sphere. We fully recognize the soundness of the doctrine, that no State has a "right to tax the means employed by the government of the Union for the execution of its powers." But we think there is a clear distinction between the means employed by the government and the property of agents employed by the government. Taxation of the agency is taxation of the means—taxation of the property of the agent is not taxation of the means. No one questions that the power to tax all property, business and persons within their respective limits is original in the States and has never been surrendered. It cannot be so used, indeed, as to defeat or hinder the operations of the national government, but it will be safe to conclude, in general, in reference to the persons and State corporations employed in government service that when Congress has not interposed to protect their property from State taxation such taxation is not obnoxious to that objection. (Lane County vs. Oregon, 7 Wall, 77; National Bank vs. Kentucky, Wall.)

We perceive no limits to the principle of exemption which the complainants seek to establish. It would remove from the reach of State taxation all the property of every agent of the government. Every corporation engaged in the transportation of the mails or government property of any description by land or water, or in supplying materials for the use of the government, or in performing any service, of whatever kind, might claim the benefit of the exemption. The amount of property now held by such corporations and having relations more or less direct to the national government and its service, is very great. And this amount is constantly increasing, so that it may admit of question whether the whole income of the property which will remain liable to State taxation, if the principle contended for is admitted and applied in its fullest extent, may not ultimately be found inadequate to the support of the State governments. The nature of the claims to exemption which would be set up is well illustrated by that which is advanced in behalf of the complainants in the case before us. The very ground of claim is in the bounties of the general government. The allegation is that the government has advanced large sums to aid in the construction of the road; has contented itself with the security of a second mortgage; has made large grants of land upon no condition of benefit to itself, except that the company will perform certain services for full compensation, independently of those grants, and will admit the government to a very limited and wholly contingent interest in remote net incomes. And because of these advances and these grants, and this fully compensated employment, it is claimed that this State Corporation, owing its being to State law, and indebted for these benefits to the consent and active interposition of the State Legislature, has a constitutional right to hold its property exempt from State taxation, and this without any legislation on the part of Congress which indicates that such exemption is deemed essential to the full performance of its obligations to the government.

We are unable to find in the constitution any warrant for the exemption from State taxation claimed in behalf of the complainants, and must therefore answer the question certified to us in the affirmative.

Miscellaneous Decisions.

No. 155. *Green et al. vs. The United States—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.*—The question in this case was whether in a suit by the government against the sureties on an official bond of one of its public officers the testimony of the sureties themselves, they being parties to the record, was admissible to establish their defence. The Court below held that it was not, and excluded the evidence. That judgment was reversed by this Court, and the cause remanded, the decision being that under the provisions of the act of 1864, in civil actions, in the courts of the United States, no witness can be excluded because he is a party to or interested in the case. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 177. *Buller et al. vs. Maples—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee.*—The decision in this case is that the permit of a Treasury officer authorizing trade within the federal military lines during the war was given in the exercise of judicial functions, and that it decided conclusively that the region of country to which it related was within the lines of military occupation. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the Court.

The Ferryboat Gregory vs. Ann Covan, and the Steamboat Washington vs. Same—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—These were libels filed by Ann Covan to recover damages for injuries received in consequence of a collision between the two boats while she was a passenger on the ferryboat. The collision occurred in the North river, off the foot of Desbrosses street, New York, and the question was, which of the vessels was chargeable. The District and Circuit Courts below found that both were at fault, and the decrees were that they should contribute equally towards the payment of damages. This Court now affirmed the decrees. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 438. *The United States vs. Edward Paddleford—Appeal from the Court of Claims.*—The questions in this case were whether loaning money to the Confederate States when the subscription to the loan was extorted by fear, and whether becoming surety on the official bonds of Confederate States officers, from motives of friendship, to enable such officers, being conscripts, to remain at home with their families, were acts giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The Court below held that, under the circumstances, they were not. This Court affirmed the judgment. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion. The decision also determines that parties who have taken the amnesty oath in such cases are entitled to recover.

No. 171. *The Steam Propeller Corsica, &c., Appellant, vs. Samuel Schuyler.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.*—Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this case, with costs and interest.

No. 360. *The United States, Appellants, vs. Alonzo Child et al.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.*—Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the Court, remanding the transcript of the record to the said Court of Claims to be amended in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 274. *William A. Greeborn et al., Appellants, vs. The Ship Protector et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama.*—Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court denying the motion to dismiss this appeal.

No. 172. *Eliza Walker, Appellant, vs. Joseph S. Beall et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.*—Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs, and modifying the same as directed by the opinion of the court.

No. 183. *Edward C. Bates, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company—In Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island.*—Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 189. *The United States, Claimants, &c., Appellants, vs. Alexander M. Douglass—In Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.*—Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 25. *The Providence Rubber Company, Appellant, vs. Charles Goodyear, Executor, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island.*—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion, the Court denying the motion for leave to file bill of review and stay the mandate in his cause.

No. 203. *John W. Wilkins et al., Plaintiff in Error, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of The United States for the District of Maryland.*—Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 187. *The Ætna Insurance Company, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Charles and Joseph Weide—In Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota.*—Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 201.—*The Board of Supervisors of Poweshiek County, Iowa, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The United States, ex rel. Thomas C. Durant—In Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa.*—Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in the cause, with costs.

Order of the court adopting following rules in relation to appeals from the Court of Claims:—

RULE 4.—In all case in which either party is entitled to appeal to the Supreme Court the Court of Claims shall make and file three findings of facts, and their conclusions of law therein, in open court, before or at the time they enter their judgments in the case.

RULE 5.—In all such cases either party, on or before the hearing of the cause, may submit to the court a written request to find specifically as to any matter of fact which such party may deem material to the judgment in the case, and if the court fail or refuses to find in accordance with such prayer, then such prayer and refusal shall be made a part of the record certified on the appeal to this court.

Adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of October next, at twelve o'clock.

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.

Sabbath Rum Selling—Aquatic Recreations—Rural Exodus—Peregrinations in the Park—Hail, Ethereal Spring!

Tennyson says, "In spring a young man's fancies lightly turn to thoughts of love." If the Poet Laureate had lived in New York he would have said that at this season the thoughts of most people lightly turn to rural scenes, lavender kid gloves and suburban lager beer. Suburban lager beer! No; times have changed. This German nectar can now be obtained everywhere, and Greek fire in Hibernian liquor saloons is disposed of openly; in fact, the writer this morning saw at a well known sheban in Fulton street a policeman under a soporific influence. This blue-coated guardian of our liberties lay sprawling over a round table, his massive club making a right angle with the half-folded arms, no doubt meant to personify the equator. Here was a parody on the Excise law of the most farcical kind. The Bowery mermaids, the dives, half liquor, half women, seemed to have taken a new lease of life and flourished in every day salubrity. Crowds went in and out, with "no man to make them afraid," and ardent seekers after the spirit were not slow in finding their way to the altar of Mickey McGin or Pat O'Punch. The consequence was that an increase of arrests told the pulse of public morality, the Police Headquarters, that the Excise law was not being observed in its full rigor, *vide* the report of Inspector Jamison, who asserts that the arrests for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock yesterday morning were 346. The returns for nineteen months in but one instance shows the daily arrests to be as high as 300. That was in September, 1869, when they reached 314. It is not usual for the Sunday arrests to go above 220, and the large increase is evidently caused by the laxity with which the Excise law is being enforced. Very few places make the slightest pretensions to closing their barrooms, and the good old days "when we went tipsy, then, a long time ago," seem to be *redivivus*.

But a more naturally exhilarating scene in the Park than the gin mills of Gotham would be more acceptable to the citizen weary of winter weather and fireside amusement. The delicate green tint of the sprouting foliage seemed to cover the trees with a delicious soft verdure, and the general air of freshness imparted to the scene, made it particularly acceptable to the denizens of the crowded city. A few short days have made a wonderful change, and where the chilling rawness of April pervaded now the genial warmth of spring is felt. Vegetation has been wonderfully rapid, and the lover of nature may feast his sight with the delicate traces of the young leaves before they assume either the parched appearance of summer or the coarser hues of autumn. Crowds on crowds were to be seen in every path, and every variety of Gotham's cosmopolitan population seemed to have its innumerable representatives. Here could be seen the buxom wife, with her flock of healthy children, accompanied by her adipose husband, nature suggesting the idea that if all flesh were grass they would make a good load of hay. Behind them, swaggering, came the groomed ruffian, with a large corporation, diamond pin glittering on his degraded bosom, and not far off slouched the ragamuffin, who only lacked instinct to be a perfect brute. Then sauntered past the exquisite and the pretty little milliner, looking half coy, half invitingly at the handsome dry goods clerk, who wants to make their acquaintance, but is afraid. Carriages bearing, not exactly the *élite*, who don't do the Park on Sunday, but respectable citizens of the middle class, who have the privilege of living in the way they choose, a choice denied their more aristocratic brethren, rolled past in long continuous lines. The balmy, pleasant air, however, changed at nightfall to one more chilly, and the cars were eagerly sought to convey humanity, tired with expanding its lungs on pure ether, to their domiciles.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

Address of the Commissioners of Excise.

The undersigned, on assuming the duties devolving by chapter 175, laws of 1870, upon the Commissioners of Excise for the city and county of New York, deem it but just to themselves and to their fellow citizens to make known their desires relative to the enforcement of the law. We believe it was not the intention of the law-making power that excise laws are enacted or should be enacted for the oppression of a large class of people who may be engaged in the traffic of liquor, or for the purpose of extorting large sums of money. Yet we believe that the laws when made should be executed with a view of serving the best interests of the community.

The right of the State to enact excise laws—laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, &c.—is indisputable, a right conceded by all; but the incorporation into such enactments of provisions at war with the principles which underlie the rights of person and property—provisions which undertake to define statutory offences by geographical limitations, and which clothe irresponsible parties with summary and arbitrary powers for its enforcement, and the whole scope of which is diametrically opposed to the principles of well regulated liberty and sound morality—such legislation is repugnant to the sense of justice and right of a free and enlightened community. Our citizens are just now emerging from a four years' ordeal of such legislation as we have described. The Metropolitan Excise law has been tried, found wanting and condemned; and we discover substituted in its place an Excise law just and equitable in its provisions, entirely free from features of a sumptuary or despotic character, and having for its scope and design the largest amount of individual and commercial liberty compatible with a strict regard for the interests of peace and order.

It is the intention of the undersigned to administer this law fairly, but firmly. They are animated by no spirit of hostility to the liquor trade. On the contrary, they recognize among those engaged in that branch of industry many of our most worthy and enterprising citizens, and they are impressed with the belief that, as a class, all engaged in that business will, by a faithful observance of the provisions of the present Excise law, vindicate their claim to the character of law and order abiding citizens.

In view of the experience of the past four years, and of the lesson of prudence and moderation which it inculcates, we most strongly and earnestly recommend that you, fellow citizens, should accept cheerfully and fully the present situation, with all its advantages as well as its duties and responsibilities. Those advantages are apparent to all. The correlative obligation of complying with its requirements, especially those in the interest of peace and order, should receive an equal and hearty recognition.

As we seek co-operation rather than conflict we ask for the night hours and Sunday clauses your especial attention and respect. These provisions should be faithfully and rigidly observed. All places where intoxicating drinks are sold must be kept carefully closed on Sunday. A decent regard for public sentiment, outside of legislation on the subject, as well as the desire to shield yourselves and your business from reproach, and from possible legislative attack hereafter, should prompt you to avoid carefully everything having a tendency to incite to riotous or disorderly conduct on that day. Thus acting, you will win the approving sympathy of the liberal and fair-minded of your fellow citizens; thus you will defeat any machinations to seize an opportunity of assailing you; and thus you will give stability to a law which reconciles the utmost protection of your interests with the peace and welfare of the community.

The undersigned intend their license system to be as thoroughly organized and carried out as was the recent one; excepting, however, they will never countenance malicious espionage, malicious informers nor extreme enforcements of technical points.

WALTER W. PRICE,
JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
MARTIN NACHTMANN.
APRIL 30, 1870.

STARTLING INCREASE OF ARRESTS.

Inspector Jameson reports that the arrests for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock yesterday morning were 346. The returns for nineteen months in but one instance shows the daily arrests to be as high as 300. That was in September, 1869, when the arrests reached 314. It is not usual for the Sunday arrests to go above 220, and the large increase clearly is caused by the laxity with which the Excise law is enforced.

AN OCEAN TRAGEDY.

"ONLY A BIT OF A GROWL."

Edward Bevrus, a Sailor, Killed at Sea, on Board the Bark Morning Light, by His Shipmate, Thomas H. Johnson—The Vessel in This Port—Arrest of the Murderer.

To the many terrible tragedies committed on the ocean by cold-blooded men there must be added another fearful murder, perpetrated in the heat of passion and, so far as known, without the least possible justification. The British bark Morning Light, Captain Joseph A. Lavender, arrived in this port yesterday morning from Buenos Ayres, and reaching the East river set his color union down, to attract the attention of officers on shore. About eleven o'clock patrolmen Dougherty, Selleck and Doyle, of the First precinct, procured a small working boat at Whitehall slip, and, boarding her, found that seaman Thomas H. Johnson had, on the 22d of April last, foully murdered his messmate, Edward Bevrus, while they were aloft discharging their duty in scraping the foretopmast.

THE SAILOR JOHNSON.

Johnson, the murderer of his shipmate, left New York in February, 1868, as seaman on board the steamship James T. Brady, Captain Tattersall, bound to Buenos Ayres. Upon arrival there he parted from the vessel and engaged in the lighterage business, being employed by one captain over sixteen months. From what can be learned, he was born in Rochester, in the year 1848, but subsequently removed with his parents to a small town twenty-seven miles from Toronto, Canada, where his father, a man of respectability and note, is a practising physician. Thomas, although a roving character, is adjudged by his comrades to have been of quiet, gentlemanly demeanor generally, but possessed of a temper at times of a nature uncontrollable, and which has placed him in his present terrible position.

Several of the seamen on board the Morning Light were discontented when the vessel made the harbor of Buenos Ayres, and running away left Captain Lavender short of men before the mast, and in looking around for substitutes he shipped Johnson and Bevrus, strangers to each other, on the 26th of February, for the voyage to New York. In doing so he congratulated himself that he had obtained two men many removes from the ordinary sailor.

THE MURDER.

From March 8 until the 22d of April the bark, laden with hides and skins, was favored with pleasant weather as she was wafted to her port of destination, and the charming manner with which the crew readily obeyed all orders, and each got along with the other so smoothly, made the officers hope for a quiet and unusually agreeable termination of the voyage. Friday afternoon of the latter date Captain Lavender, through his mate—the vessel being in latitude 29 30, longitude 65, and the sea very calm—ordered that the topmasts should be scraped, and this duty was allotted to seamen Johnson, the murderer; Bevrus, the murdered, and Henry Baker, James Maddox and Severn Nerd, who at once went aloft to commence the work, Johnson and Bevrus being assigned to the foretopmast. Each had his own utensils, but Johnson took with him

HIS "HOOSIER" KNIFE,

a terrible weapon, with a keen, broad blade ten inches in length, similar to those used in South American countries to kill cattle. With this he intended to perform his work; but, unfortunately, its possession at that time was the cause of a terrible tragedy. Nothing was heard on deck by the second mate, Charles Allen, of the men aloft until eight bells (four o'clock), when a deep groan, followed by a cry of anguish and the startling announcement of Johnson, "I've stuck this man," made him look up, when he saw Bevrus clutched tightly in Johnson's arm. Instantly men were sent aloft to ascertain the cause of Johnson's expression, when they were horrified to find that Bevrus had been stabbed in the left side by the man who held him and was even then in the agonies of death, the blood spurting in a thick, hot stream from the wound. After they could lower the victim of Johnson's deadly knife he was placed in the forecastle and every effort made to put back his intestines, which were protruding, but all attempts proved unavailing, as the terrible gash required the practical hand of a skilful surgeon. So soon as the dying man was made as comfortable as the circumstances would permit Captain Lavender called Johnson aft to his cabin and asked him "why he had committed such a terrible deed?" He did not seem to appreciate his horrible crime, and as he sauntered carelessly away said, "Well, it was done in a passion." Bevrus died twenty-four hours after he was wounded, and was buried at sea.

As two of the men before the mast at the time of the murder were sick, Captain Lavender was compelled to allow Johnson his liberty and required him to perform his work as before, which, to his credit be it said, was done quietly, and without a word being spoken to him by the crew of the terrible occurrence of that afternoon.

THE DYING SAILOR'S DECLARATION.

Before Bevrus breathed his last he sent for Captain Lavender and told him "that he had not given Johnson any cause to stab him; that he was standing on the ratlins in his bare feet, which hurt them badly, when he quietly asked Johnson, who had his shoes on, if he would not change positions with him. Johnson petulantly exclaimed in answer, 'If you don't shut up I'll stick you.' 'Well, come on,' Bevrus returned, and Johnson came down and cut him."

Bevrus also told the captain that he was born in Switzerland, was twenty-three years of age, and requested him to write to his father of the nature of his death, which he has done, testifying to his quiet, gentlemanly habits and willing disposition.

THE MURDERER'S STATEMENT.

Yesterday afternoon Johnson was called upon in his cell in the First precinct station house. He is rather a good-looking young man, of an intelligent appearance, and seems everything else but a murderer. An hour's confinement had had, seemingly, some effect upon him, as he then began to realize his position. He said, in answer to interrogatories:—

I never had any trouble with Bevrus; never saw him before we shipped in Buenos Ayres: we got along pleasantly; I did not think I had hurt him so badly; we had

ONLY A BIT OF A GROWL

up aloft when the trouble occurred. If I had not had that knife of mine I should never have done it; it was a good knife, and I liked it; whenever a sheep was killed on board my knife was called for; this is a terrible thing, and God knows

IT WILL KILL FATHER AND MOTHER.

But I have written to them and expect to see them here soon.

Johnson was very solicitous as to what would be done to him, and seemed familiar with the course which justice would take to bring him to trial. He was anxious to ascertain if a certain prominent criminal lawyer of this city was still alive, and when answered in the affirmative, exclaimed with satisfaction, "Well that's the lawyer I want."

The prisoner will be taken before the United States Court this morning by Captain Garland, of the First precinct, to answer to the charge of murder.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN, P. E.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Association and Meeting at St. Ann's Church.

There was a very large congregation assembled last evening at "St. Ann's on the Heights," Clinton street, the occasion being the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for seamen. The usual prefatory services having been gone through, the report of the society was read, giving an account of its workings in the city and port of New York. During the past year services have been held regularly on Sundays, morning and evening, at the Sailors' Home, in Franklin square, and at the mission rooms, No. 34 Pike street. The

FLOATING BETHEL,

"Church of Our Saviour," moored at the foot of Pike street, East river, has been completed, at an expense of $25,000. This structure has a special attraction for the man of the sea, who looks upon it as peculiarly his own, and the large and attentive audience show his affectionate regard. Two hundred and fifty-seven services, with an average attendance of ninety-five on Sundays and forty-five on week days, are quoted as a favorable exhibit for the past year. The chapel of the Holy Comforter, North river, has been made to benefit the class of men for whom the mission is especially designed. Constant occupation is found by the missions in visiting the sailors' boarding houses. As an illustration of the reckless habits of these men of the sea he gives an instance of one sailor who had received $18,000 in prize money during the war, but had been stripped of the whole by permitting himself to be drawn into the company of thieves and gamblers. The average attendance at the Sunday service here is 110. One

MISSIONARY AT LARGE,

on the East river, foot of Coenties slip, Rev. R. J. Walker, conducts his services as usual in the open air. Eighty-five services have been held during the year on Coenties slip; 1,866 tracts have been distributed among sailors and boatmen.

In the

NEW SAILOR'S HOME

in Franklin square they have found a haven of rest. Many who have entered dissolute and depraved have departed reformed in heart and life; 853 men were received since last report; 870 shipped or returned to friends; 176 who were destitute were gratuitously supplied; $14,300 was placed on deposit by seamen; $2,950 was placed in the savings bank; $10,814 was sent to friends. The receipts of the institution for the year amounted to $10,382; the payments were $5,700.

The report concluded by an appeal to the churches of Brooklyn for larger liberality than has been extended. Though in another diocese it embraces within its boundaries a large portion of the seamen who are brought under the influence of this society.

A sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Schenck urging the claims of the mariner upon the charity of the Christians on shore, which was listened to with marked attention by the congregation throughout its delivery. A collection was then taken up, which was highly gratifying in the result, a large amount being realized toward replenishing the depleted treasury of the Seamen's Missionary Society.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 58	Moon sets......eve	8 47
Sun sets	6 57	High water....eve	9 39

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Etna	May 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nebraska	May 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New York	May 5	Bremen	65 Broad st.
Anglia	May 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	May 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Deutschland	May 7	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Pereire	May 14	Havre	58 Broadway.
Bationa	May 21	London	55 Broadway.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Jones, Swinemunde and Christiansand via Copenhagen, April 14, 7 PM, with mdse and 1137 passengers, to Kuger Bros. Had 3 deaths (children) among the passengers and 2 births; encountered strong westerly gales to the Banks, since light, variable winds.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah April 28, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. April 29, off Frying Pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Winchester, bound S; 30th, lat 36 27, lon 75 05, passed a mast about 8 feet out of water, apparently attached to the hull of a vessel.

Steamship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston, 67 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Had fine, pleasant weather the entire passage; off the Delaware, passed steamships Charleston, Isaac Bell, and a New Orleans steamer, bound S.

Steamship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Roodee (Br), Davis, Calcutta Jan 6, and Sand Heads 8th, with mdse, to Tapscott Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 5, and crossed the Equator 25th in lon 24 W; had strong westerly winds from lon 28 W; March 27, lat 2 S, lon 22 24 W, spoke ship Glengairn, from London for Melbourne.

Bark J Cummings (Br), Hookway, Antwerp, 42 days, with mdse, to H J DeWolf & Co. Came the northern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Morning Light, Lavender, Buenos Ayres March 8, with hides, &c, to W H Halsey. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage; crossed the Equator April 5 in lon 37; April 22, lat 29 30, lon 65, while Thos H Johnson and E Bannis, seamen, were aloft scraping the topmast, a quarrel ensued between them, during which the former stabbed the latter with his sheath knife, from the effects of which he died in 24 hours; the body was buried at sea; 22th, lat 35, lon 72, spoke schr E A DeHart, hence for Nassau.

Bark E Williams, Hoff, Dix Island, Me, with granite for the new Post office.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Cienfuegos, 17 days, with sugar to Ponvert & Co—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Sailed in company with schr Curtis Tilton, for New York.

Brig Nancy (Br), Putnam, Cienfuegos, 17 days, with sugar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to J F Whitney & Co. Sailed in company with brig Florence, for Halifax.

Brig Jeremiah (of Searsport), Ford, Sagua, 11 days, with sugar, to R P Buck & Co.

Brig Florence Lewey, Lewey, Galveston, 15 days, cotton, hides, &c, to C H Mallory & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage; April 25, lat 31 40 lon 78, spoke brig Annie R Stower, from New Orleans for ——.

Schr Silver Star, Smith, Havana, 10 days, with fruit, to Dolmer, Potter & Co.

Schr Florence Shay (of Brookhaven), Hulse, Caibarien, 10 days, with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to J H Winchester. Sailed in company with brig D B Doane, for Portland.

Schr S H Cody (of Providence), Small, New Orleans, 14 days, with cotton, &c, to N L McCready & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr Montrose, Le Sack, New Orleans, 14 days, with cotton seed, &c, to N H Brigham. Had fine weather.

Schr S L Burns (of Pembroke), Foster, Pensacola, 15 days, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr A J Russell, Comson, Jacksonville, ten days, for Hartford, Conn, with lumber to Masted.

Schr Emma Bacon, Bacon, Savannah, 8 days, with lumber, to master.

Schr Lily, Hughes, Savannah, 8 days, with lumber, to N L McCready & Co.

Schr Gun Rock, Banks, Georgetown, SC, 8 days, with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co. April 27, off Hatteras, in a heavy blow from NNE the vessel sprung a leak and was obliged to throw overboard about 10,000 feet of lumber to lighten her.

Schr J T Alburger, Corson, Georgetown, SC, 6 days, with lumber, to N L McCready & Co.

Schr J M Richards, Irving, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with naval stores, to E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr M R Thomas, Arnold, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with lumber, to master. Is bound to New Haven.

Schr J D Stevenson, Peterson, Virginia.

Sloop Irene, Smith, Virginia.

Schr J B Smith, Baker, Virginia.

Schr Bonita, Cruet, Philadelphia for Keyport.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston for New York, with mdse, to Wm P Clyde.

Schr Anna Gardner, Wood, Shulee for Rondout, with lumber to F W Garwin.

Schr L A May, Smith, Bath for New York, with ice to the Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Martha Weeks, Gilmore, Belfast for Rondout.

Schr Geo Howard, Johnson, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr M J Laughton, Laughton, Pembroke for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Sandalphon, Handy, Pembroke, 14 days, for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Corvo, Pickering, Rockland for Richmond.

Schr Billow, Wallace, Rockland for New York, with granite to Brainard.

Schr Chililon, Winslow, Portland for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Star, Crowell, Portland for New York, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.

Schr Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester for New York, with fish to James Nickerson.

Schr Geo P Trigg, Lincoln, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Geo P Trigg & Co.

Schr Granite State, Crowley, Rockport for New York, with granite to Charles Cadet.

Schr Belle, Howes, Rockport for New York, with granite to Charles Cadet.

Schr A Heathon, Chase, Rockport for New York.

Schr Avail, Dibble, Rockport for New York.

Schr Rachel Miller, Wodon, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Alice B Kelly, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Ira Laffrenier, Bailey, Boston for New York, with mdse to S W Lewis.

Schr J V Wellington, Clipman, Boston for New York, with mdse to S W Lewis.

Schr M Vassar Jr, Brown, Wareham for Philadelphia.

Schr Stephen Waterman, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr W D Mangam, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr E M Smith, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Fair Wind, Bowman, New Bedford for New York.

Schr R W Brown, Horton, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Minerva, Brightman, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr D F Willets, Chesbro, Fall River for New York.

Schr Mary Kershon, Brightman, Fall River for New York.

Schr Naiad Queen, Davis, Fall River for New York.

Schr Emma, Strange, Taunton for New York.

Schr Ida, Phillips, Taunton for New York.

Schr Whistler, Keefe, Taunton for New York.

Schr Salmon Washburn, Staples, Taunton for New York.

Schr Niantic, Greene, Taunton for New York.

Schr S W Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton for New York.

Schr John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton for New York.

Schr C W Cummings, Holt, Providence for New York.

Schr Entire, Kinnear, Providence for Rondout.

Schr Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Providence for Virginia.

Schr White Rock, Hubbell, Providence for New York.

Schr Angeline Vancleaf, Carter, Providence for New York.

Schr Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence for Rondout.

Schr John Warren, McGar, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Amos Briggs, Hatch, Providence for New York.

Schr Amanda Powers, Robinson, Providence for New York

Schr Hannah Willets, Hill, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr B Strong, Brown, Providence for New York.

Schr Willow Harp, Davis, Providence for New York.

Schr J Anderson, Doyle, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence for New York.

Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence for New York.

Schr W W Brainard, Tribble, Providence for New York.

Schr Silver Spray, Horton, Providence for New York.

Schr R W Dailey, Landseer, Providence for New York.

Schr Silas Brainard, Buell, Providence for New York.

Schr Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Providence for New York.

Schr C C Smith, Phillips, Providence for New York.

Schr F E Smith, Fanshaw, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr J H Youmans, Barrett, Providence for New York.

Schr Thames, Rhodes, Providence for New York.

Schr Rachel Jane, Cook, Wickford for New York.

Schr Thos P Cooper, Weeden, Newport for New York.

Schr Martin Van Buren, Rodgers, Newport for Elizabethport.

Schr Bellen, Soule, Newport for New York.

Schr Mediator, Gage, New London for Virginia.

Schr Dr Franklin, Scofield, New London for New York.

Schr Thos Leniken, Nickerson, Allyn's Point for Philadelphia.

Schr Peter Bella, Arnold, Hartford for New York.

Schr Laura Hatch, Hill, Hartford for New York.

Schr C Goodwin, Bishop, Hartford for Elizabethport.

Schr Helen Augusta, Hill, Portland, Ct, for Washington, DC.

Schr Celeste, Orbert, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Gen Sheridan, Stuart, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Daniel Morris, Miller, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr George & Edgar, Read, New Haven for New York.

Schr Annie McGee, Young, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr L B Wing, Endicott, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr C P Shultz, Young, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford for New York.

Schr Emily, Morrill, Stamford for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Messina (Br), Sears, New York for Port Gilbert, NS.

Schr Wm Butman, Smart, Savannah for New Haven.

Schr M H Nilling, Briggs, Plymouth for New Haven.

Schr Sarah Lurvern, Avery, Port Johnson for New London

Schr A H Brown, Cook, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr Lucy, Clark, Hoboken for Salem.

Schr Korst, Crocker, Hoboken for Salem.

Schr Nelson Harvey, Smith, Hoboken for Salem.

Schr John S Moulton, Crowley, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Bengal, Hatch, Rondout for Salem.

Schr Essex, Handy, Rondout for Gloucester.

Schr Pennsylvania, Butler, Rondout for Boston.

Schr J H Deputy, Sturgess, Rondout for Boston.

Schr A T Rowland, Rowland, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Tryphenia, Nickerson, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Maud Malloch, Parsons, Newburg for Calais.

Schr Cornelius, Pratt, Newburg for Norwich.

BELOW.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, from London March 27, with mdse and passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. (Received a pilot April 26, lat 40 55, lon 61 30, from pilot boat Hope, No 1.)

Wind at sunset NNW.

Shipping Notes.

Captain Look, late master of the bark Eliza White, on the 10th of April was still in the Civil Hospital at Gibraltar, but was improving rapidly.

Marine Disasters.

SCHR SURPASS, Gaskill, from Hertford for Wilmington, NC, with a cargo of 1400 bushels corn and peas, went ashore on the beach about 4 miles above Fort Fisher on the 25th ult. The crew made their escape, and succeeded in saving the sails and rigging. The vessel went to pieces the following morning. Both anchors were saved, but the chains were lost. The S was owned by Mr E Hubbs, of Newbern. There was no insurance on either vessel or cargo.

GIBRALTAR, April 17—Put in, the Italian bark Anita Tagliavia, Castagnola, from New York for Constantinople, with petroleum; has lost sails and bulwarks and thrown part of cargo overboard (before reported by cable from Cadiz).

Notice to Mariners.

Notice has been given by the Lighthouse Board that a revolving light, alternating with red and white flashes, at intervals of 30 seconds between the flashes, will be exhibited on the evening of May 15, 1870, and each succeeding evening thereafter from sunset to sunrise, from the lighthouse tower at Prospect harbor, Maine.

Geo Eldridge, hydrographer, communicates the following to the Yarmouth Register:—

A special examination recently made develops changes among the shoals in the vicinity of Monomoy since my last survey (of 1853), the most important of which, to mariners, are as follows:—

A dangerous shoal, having but ten feet of water on it, a short distance SE from the spar buoy on the NW broken part of Pollock Rip. This shoal bears from Pollock Rip lightship N¾E, distant 1¾ nautical miles, nearly. The N slue across the Pollock Rip has become very narrow, and vessels, of more than 10 feet draught passing through it should proceed with caution, especially with light winds, as the current sets rapidly across the above danger.

Between the two buoys on the northern part of Stone Horse, not less than eighteen feet was found, where there was but twelve feet, bearing NE by E distant about one-quarter mile from the southern buoy upon the Stone Horse.

The greatest depth of water found within the main ship channel across the Pollock Rip was twenty-four feet, where there was but twenty-one feet in 1853.

The main and broken part of Pollock Rip has extended seaward during the last seventeen years about one-fifth of a nautical mile. Monomoy Point has also extended southwesterly in the same ratio. The channels have generally increased in depth, and the shoals have diminished in extent.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, DC, April 7, 1870.

COAST OF CALIFORNIA—LIGHTHOUSE AT POINT ARENA, CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given that a fixed white light, of the first order of the system of Fresnel, will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of May 1, 1870, and on every evening thereafter from sunset to sunrise, from the tower recently erected on Point Arena, California.

The tower is 100 feet in height from the base to the focal plane, built of brick, painted white, and situated at about 100 yards from the extremity of the point.

The light is elevated 155 feet above the main level of the sea, illuminating an arc of 240 deg of the horizon, and should be seen, in ordinary states of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, at a distance of 21 nautical miles.

The keeper's dwelling is a two story brick building, painted white, and placed 60 feet to the rear of the tower. The dome of the lantern is painted red and the other parts of it white.

The geographical position of the lighthouse, as shown by the U S Coast Survey Chart, is lat 38 north, lon 123 45 west from Greenwich.

The magnetic variation is 16 deg 32 min east.

From the lighthouse the north point of Arena cove bears SE by S, distant about three miles, and this point limits the visibility to the southward.

The nearest prominent point of coast to the northward is one lying five miles north of Mendocino City, and bears NW by N 3-8 N, distant 25 miles.

Between that point and the lighthouse there is a bend in the seacoast, and the light will be visible off all the harbors and anchorages in that bight. Between that point and Point Arena, that are not more than 20 miles from the latter.

Cape Mendocino light bears from Point Arena light NW ¾ N, distant 94 miles.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Hilo 15th ult, ship Champion, Pease, Edgartown, 50 bbls sp, 60 do wh oil, taken on the passage from home—all well.

At do 17th ult, bark Trident, Green, NB, from the Coast of California, with 200 bbls wh oil.

Spoken.

Brig Moses Day, from Messina for New York, April 19, lat 28 38, lon 61 50.

Schr Charles E Gibson, Thacher, from Montevideo for Barbados, March 27, lat 3 41 S, lon 35 50.

Pilot boat Hope, No 1, reports April 26, lat 40 41, lon 63 25, at 11:30 AM, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E; 27th, lat 40 35, lon 70 10, a brig rigged steamer, do.

Foreign Ports.

BREMERHAVEN, April 15—Arrived, Argonaut, Steengrafe, Philadelphia.

CAIBARIEN, April 19—In port barks Josie Mildred, for NYork in 10 days; Lucy Frances, wtg; schrs Ida Burgess, for a port north of Hatteras in 6 days; M A Bramhall, for NYork, in 7 days; Pallas, for Philadelphia in 5 days; E S Bushnell, for Queenstown, ldg.

GIBRALTAR, April 3—Arrived, schr Queen of the Isles (Br), Dyer, Palermo and sailed 5th for NYork).

LIVERPOOL, May 1—Arrived, steamship Nevada, Green, NYork (April 20).

LONDON, April 18—Ent out, Daisy, Phillips, for Boston.

MARSEILLES, April 14—Arrived, C F Eaton, Elwood, New York.

Sailed 14th, Goffredo, Balsamo, NYork.

MALAGA, April 12—Arrived, bark Daniel Draper (Ital) Bottone, NYork.

In port 17th, brig Charlotte Buck, Gott, for NYork, ldg.

ROTTERDAM, April 15—Cleared, Paul, Klatt, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

BOSTON, April 30, AM—Arrived, schr Jane, Haskell, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Barks George T Kemp (Br), Whiting, Algoa Bay, COH; Alexandrina (Br), Mitchell, Cienfuegos; brig Surprise (Br), Brown, Flores and a market.

Sailed—Bark Trovatore; and from the Roads, brig L/I-Squires.

May 1—Arrived, steamers New England, and Cumberland, NYork; bark Tremont, Cornish, Buenos Ayres.

CHARLESTON, April 25—Cleared, schr B N Hawkins, Wyatt, NYork.

Sailed—Bark Elliott Ritchie, Pung, Cardenas; schrs Jane Durfee, Murphy, Bucksville, SC; Thomas Nickimmons, Lewis, West Indies; Central America, Williams, North Weymouth, Mass.

May 1—Sailed, schr W H Steele, West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 28, PM—Arrived, brig W R Sawyer, Hopkins, Calais for NYork; schrs Chas E Smith, Hanson, Philadelphia for Boston; Maggie D Marston, Marston, Baltimore for do; Lodaskia, Means, Elizabethport for do; Mary Means, Byard, Port Johnson for do; Angeline, Hall, NYork for Portsmouth; Etta E Sylvester, Parsons, do for Provincetown; Alice F (Br), NYork for St John, NB.

29th, AM—Arrived, brig Annie Eldridge, Clifford, Port au Prince for Boston; schrs Elizabeth Ann (Br), Decost, Cape Hayti for do; N W Magee, Ketchum, and S B Wheeler, Logan, Baltimore for do; John B Austin, Davis, and J G Babcock, Smith, Georgetown, DC, for do; American Eagle, McFarland, Philadelphia for do; E S Gildersleeve, Carroll, Elizabethport for do; Caroline Knight, Crossman, Hoboken for do; Sea Flower, Chase, do for Salem; William Wallace, Scull, Philadelphia for Falmouth, Mass, Hall, do for do; Edwin A Grozier, Swett, NYork for Wellfleet; Nellie Washburn, Rich, do for Provincetown; Fred Gray, Lakeman, Elizabethport for Ipswich; Lena Hunter, Perry, Philadelphia for Portsmouth; Judge Low, Hersey, Calais for NYork; Hero, Kelly, Salem for do; Anna S Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth for do.

MOBILE, April 25—Arrived, ship Wm A Campbell, Curling, Boston.

26th—Arrived, brig Ruth (Br), Corphey, Rio Janeiro.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25—Arrived, ship Alhambra, Moulton, Cardiff; barks Blawell, Baker, Bordeaux; Olympia (Sp), Pons, Barcelona.

25th—Arrived, bark Hawthorn, Williams, Cardiff. Below, ship Roswell Sprague, Lewis, from Cardiff; barks Andaman, Otis, from do; Rome, Bath, from NYork; Helmdahl (Nor), Hansen, from Bordeaux; brig H C Brooks, Briggs, from Matanzas; waiting orders, ship Georgina (NG).

Cleared—Bark Talia (Sp), Boratan, Barcelona; brig Pablo (Sp), Pous, do.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, April 25—Arrived, bark T H Armstrong, Lodge, Bremen.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 26—Arrived, schr G Lanata (Ital), Rossaco, Liverpool.

NORFOLK, April 28—Arrived, schrs Hannah Champion, Taylor; Martin, Martin, and Barry Landell, Taylor, NYork; D Davidson, Smith, New Haven.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, AM—Arrived, brig James Davis, Stowers, Cardenas. Below, brig Shannon, from Cardenas.

Cleared—Brig Eliza Henriette (Arg), Dennel, Montevideo for orders; schrs J S Detwiller, Grace; A A Andrews, Kelly; Mary E Vancleaf, Jones, and Cabot, Parker, Boston; Emma L Porter, Sparks, Provincetown; Challenge, Thomas, Newburyport.

PORTLAND, April 29—Arrived, schr John L Tracey, Rawley, Havana.

Sailed—Bark Woodside; brig Anita Owen; schrs Mary Louise, B C Scribner, Ruth Thomas, L D Wentworth.

30th—Cleared, brig Don Quixote, Hassell, Cardenas; schr Congress, York, Baltimore.

PORTSMOUTH, April 27—Arrived, schrs Mattie E Tabor, Alpeck, Savannah; July Fourth, Cobb, and Capitol, Staples, NYork.

PAWTUCKET, April 29—Arrived, schr Adelia T Cohn, Springer, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Francis C Warner, Dickinson, Philadelphia; Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, NYork.

PROVIDENCE, April 29 Arrived schr Titmouse, Harnden, Orange Island.

Cleared—Schr S V W Simmons, Brown, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Bark Morocco (or), Newell, St John, NB.

ROCKLAND, April 23—Arrived, schrs Union, Poland, NYork; Leontine, Pratt, do; 24th, F Barney, do; Planet, Pratt; S J Lindsey, Crockett, and R Leach, Pendleton, do.

Sailed 23d, brig Caroline Gray, Gray, Galveston; schrs Hardscrabble, Jones, NYork; 24th, Gen Marion, Tilus, do; Massachusetts, Keuniston, do; H Coombs, Jameson, Richmond; 25th, Gen Washington, Henderson, NYork; Fleet Wind, Nash, do; Julia E Ganage, Pitcher, Charleston.

SAVANNAH, April 30—Arrived, schrs Coquette, Cruice, Baracoa; Wm Conners, NYork.

Cleared—Steamships San Jacinto, Atkins, and Huntsville, Crowell, NYork; brig Salvador, Barcelona.

May 1—Arrived, steamship H Livingston, NYork; brig W H Parks, Boston.

SALEM, April 28—Arrived, brig B Young, Joy, Hoboken; schrs Vicksburg, Higgins, Rangor for Philadelphia; Fannie Barney, Johnson, Rockland for NYork.

TAUNTON, April 28—Arrived, schr Winona, Baker, Elizabethport.

WILMINGTON, NC, April 26—Arrived, schr Chas E Paige, Doughty, Rockport, Me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS CURED FOR 50 CENTS EACH. Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Enlarged Joints, Chilblains, &c. cured without pain by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street. Evenings, 856 Broadway.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—70,000 CURES, WITHOUT drugs, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Food, of dyspepsia, consumption, fevers, coughs, asthma, debility, constipation, diarrhœa, acidity, sleeplessness, nausea and all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders. Copies of cures sent gratis. In tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $10. Also the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 50 per lb.
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RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person.
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SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for liver complaint.
These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.
It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"
The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.
Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place, Wholesale Agent.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

11 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS., second floor.—A Scotch Presbyterian woman as cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker, meats, soups, jellies and pastry; no objection to the country; can take care of a dairy; Christian family preferred; good reference.

17 EAST 23D ST.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to obtain situations for a first class cook and an excellent seamstress; no objections to the country. Apply for two days, between 9 and 1 o'clock.

17 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., present employer's.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make all kinds of preserves jellies and cream; no objection to the country; best city reference.

20 WEST 27TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a first class cook, who has lived with her four years. Apply for two days.

28 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; willing to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

41 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing.

70 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—TWO sisters, one as cook; is a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place.

106 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first rate cook; willing to assist with the washing of a small private family; best city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable young woman as very good cook and to do the plain washing and ironing in a private family; is willing and obliging; good city references. Call to-day.

114 WEST 43D ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK; CAN DO good family cooking; willing to assist with the washing if required. Call at present employer's.

115 WEST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman and daughter; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference. Call for two days.

119 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A first class cook in a private family; good city reference.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK; WILL assist with the washing and ironing; an excellent baker; best city reference from last employer; no objections to the country.

136 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—Two sisters in a private family; one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

143 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT girl in a private family as cook; willing to assist with the washing; is a first class bread and biscuit maker, understands soups and game; no objection to go to the country for the summer months; good city reference. Call for two days.

144 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

145 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 3D AV.—TWO GIRLS; one as good cook washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Can be seen on Monday.

148 3D AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., IN the hairdressing establishment.—A respectable woman as cook in a private family, no objection to the country; best city references. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

153 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to Brooklyn; best city reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD cook washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good city reference.

155 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker and good washer and ironer; best city reference.

163 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

164 WEST 22D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as first class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a first class boarding house in the country; best of reference from present employers.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A first class cook, understands her business, will go to the country with a family; city reference.

208 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Two sisters, together, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or will do the work of a small family; 3 years' reference from their last place.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As plain cook, washer and ironer, will go to the country with a family; city reference.

208 WEST 16TH ST., FIRST HALL BACK ROOM.—A young woman as cook in a small private family; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can be well recommended from last place.

209 EAST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN EXCELlent cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker, no objection to assist with coarse washing; best city reference.

210 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE REAR.—TWO REspectable girls to go in the country; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress.

216 EAST 28TH ST.—A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST class cook. Call for two days.

217 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An experienced young woman as cook; no objection to assist in plain washing; city reference. Can be seen for two days. A young woman as chambermaid and waitress, good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

227 EAST 45TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE SISTERS in a private family, one as first class cook and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

232 WEST 20TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, to go together, one as good plain cook, first class washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference from last place. Call from 10 to 4.

235 WEST 27TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK; IS an excellent washer and ironer, the best city reference.

241 EAST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of baking; best city reference.

242 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 31TH ST. (PRESENT employer's).—A competent girl as cook in a private family; understands cooking thoroughly; has best city references.

247 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A good cook and baker, willing to do coarse washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

248 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An experienced woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; no objection to go in the country; best city references.

286 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a private family; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

309 7TH AV., IN THE REAR.—A GOOD COOK; WILL assist with the washing and ironing.

315 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., rear.—A respectable young woman as cook; is a first class bread and cake maker; is willing to assist with washing; good reference; no objection to the country.

322 EAST 22D ST.—A STEADY PROTESTANT WOman as first class cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business.

326 EAST 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as cook; first class reference; city or country. Call for two days.

333 EAST 21ST ST.—A GIRL AS PLAIN COOK; AN excellent washer and ironer; good reference.

337 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, best city references. Call for two days.

353 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AV.—Two respectable young girls; one as cook, and to assist at washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

353 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK and assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; best city reference.

380 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; good reference.

413 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR, front room.—Two respectable young girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with the washing; are willing and obliging; good reference.

435 74TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

436 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call from 11 to 4.

467 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days.

509 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young girl, as good plain cook and to wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family. Best city reference.

529 5TH AV., CORNER 44TH ST.—A GIRL AS COOK in a small family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references. Can be seen for two days.

626 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

656 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTAble girl in a private family, as plain cook; not long from London; best city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

16 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH av.—A respectable young girl as first class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would go to the country with a family for the summer. Can be seen at her last employer's.

41 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; good reference.

53 WEST 32D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER).—A RESpectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call this day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

58 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; also to assist with the washing and ironing. Refers to her present employer.

64 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO up stairs work and plain sewing, or would take care of children; no objection to the country; good reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST., IN BASEMENT.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; will go in the country for the summer; best city reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; city reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, back.—A young girl as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; would like to go to the country; city reference.

106 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young American girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take charge of children in a small private family; is capable of teaching young children; good reference. Call for two days and ring the bell.

112 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well and wishes to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing; good city reference.

132 WEST 13TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—An experienced girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; would like to go in the country for the summer.

140 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference. Call for two days.

144 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AV. AND IRVING place, third floor.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

146 EAST 27TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress.

156 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid; would assist with plain sewing; best city and country reference; no objection to the country.

171 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to take care of children; is willing and obliging; best city references. Call for two days.

206 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., first floor, room No. 3.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting or sew on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; city reference from her last place.

208 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family. Good city reference.

208 BOWERY, JEWELRY STORE.—A YOUNG GERman girl of respectability as chambermaid or waitress, in a first class private family; would have no objections to assisting the laundress; can furnish good reference.

211 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid or would do housework for a small private family; best reference from last place. Can be seen from 10 to 1 o'clock.

220 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and alone in a small private family; good city reference given.

221 VARICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; best reference given.

225 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A young Scotch girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and sewing or washing; willing to mind children.

225 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., first floor.—A Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; city reference.

231 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or to take care of children; no objection to the country, good references. Call for two days at present employer's.

240 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Good city reference.

249 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook or laundress in a private family; good reference from last place.

251 EAST 37TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID; best city reference. Call for two days.

263 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; four years' reference from her last place.

307 7TH AV., NEAR 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A competent person as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Reference if required.

328 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with washing and ironing; city reference from last place.

342 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best reference.

342 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; no objection to a little waiting.

348 WEST 29D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best city reference. Call at her present employer's.

350 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or plain sewing; city reference. Call for two days.

351 EAST 13TH ST., IN THE DRY GOODS STORE.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or to take care of children; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

365 3D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., SECond floor.—A smart, active girl, as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; thoroughly understands her business; would assist in housework; would go a short distance in the country.

422 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and assist in ironing; good city reference. Call or address.

433 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 18.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or laundress; would prefer to engage with family going in the country for the summer; first class city reference. Call for two days.

458 WEST 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to assist in sewing.

478 9TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—FIRST class German girl, to do up stairs work, and fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing.

488 6TH AV.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, LATELY landed, as chambermaid and light waitress.

547 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to take charge of a child; good reference.

781 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS., TOP floor.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children in a private family; city reference.

1,494 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 56TH AND 57TH sts.—A respectable young girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 337 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Spring and Summer Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $7 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

17 WEST 49TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A COMpetent seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also all kinds of family sewing; is a first class operator; has one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Can be seen for two days.

23 WEST 41ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to do light chamberwork.

41 45TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A young woman as plain seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; has some knowledge of dressmaking; wishes to go in the country; no objection to take care of growing children. Call to-morrow.

41 2D AV., NEAR 10TH ST., NEXT DOOR TO THE dry goods store.—A dressmaker who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and trimming with exquisite taste for ladies and children would make a few more engagements by the day or week; can operate on machine; reference given.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress to go out by the day. Call on or address Mrs. E.

46 8TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR, HAVING her own Wheeler & Wilson machine, would like a few more customers, to go out by the day or week; is capable of doing all kinds of work; also silk fringing done by machine. Call or address OPERATOR.

55 WEST 34TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress, or would wait on a lady; no objection to travel. Call at her present employer's.

60 5TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; can operate on a sewing machine; would like to go to Europe with a family.

61 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A first class cloak and dressmaker wishes a few more engagements for the season; has no objection to go in the country a short distance; best city reference if required.

112 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A DRESSmaker, who understands her business, can accommodate a few more customers by the day on ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country for the summer, or would do work at home; best reference if required. Call or address.

113 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A FIRST CLASS OPErator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few engagements; is competent to complete bridal and infant outfits. Inquire for Mrs. LEWIS.

123 WEST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., present employer's.—As seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would assist with chamberwork in a private family; a permanent situation.

153 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as seamstress and to take care of children; no objection to do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; best city reference; no objection to go to Brooklyn.

207 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A CAPABLE person; is a good seamstress; would take care of children or do chamberwork; best city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

222 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A competent, steady person, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and is an efficient operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has unexceptional city reference as to character and capability; no objection to wait on a lady or would assist in light chamberwork. Can be seen until suited.

238 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Can be seen at last employer's for two days.

309 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few more engagements; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best city reference.

434 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE SEAMSTRESS TO sew by the week or month; understands dressmaking; willing to do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; best city reference.

880 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A lady, formerly of Madame Dieden's, will do dressmaking at home (own house) for a few first class families, at a reasonable price.

1,337 3D. AV., BETWEEN 76TH AND 77TH STS., over the boot store.—As seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on different machines; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days.

A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS HER BUSIness thoroughly would like to make an engagement as cutter in an establishment; no objection to leave the city. Address DRESSMAKER, Herald office, for three days.

DRESSMAKING.—LADIES' DRESSES FASHIONABLY made, in the best and most economical manner, at very low prices, by Miss JOHNSTON, 1,317 Broadway, near Thirty-sixth street.

General Housework, &c.

61 BANK ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOman to do general housework in a private family.

112 HUDSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; has city reference. Call for two days.

122 MOTT ST., REAR HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR.—AN English girl to do general housework in a small American family.

127 NORFOLK ST., BETWEEN RIVINGTON AND Stanton.—A German woman to do general housework; is willing and obliging.

144 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework, or to take care of children. Call for two days.

147 EAST 32D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A REspectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

204 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework; best city reference.

210 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework.

324 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family. Good reference.

337 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl to do general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good bread baker; good reference.

380 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

414 EAST 11TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SISTERS, just landed, to do general housework in private families; are willing to make themselves useful.

431 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; city or country; good reference.

510 CANAL ST, THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Two respectable young girls to do general housework; lately landed. Call for two days.

553 WEST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young girl to assist in light housework in a small private family.

570 10TH AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS., first floor, back.—A respectable girl in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

893 2D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A young woman to do general housework in a small private family; city references. Apply from 8 until 12 o'clock.

894 2D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS., TOP floor, front room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family, best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

921 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework; good city reference from last place, where she has lived over two years.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper in a respectable family, city or country; references exchanged. Call on or address Mrs. C. W.

54 EAST 12TH ST.—A WIDOW LADY OF REFINEment and reliable references as housekeeper in the city or country; a widower preferred. Address J. E. G.

55 Married lady as housekeeper in a respectable tenement house; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

65 DIVISION ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow woman and daughter to take care of a gentleman's house during the summer months, or longer if desired; can give best city reference. Call or address for one week.

196 LEXINGTON AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER of 83d st.—A thoroughly competent English lady as housekeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family; first class reference. Call on or address M. G.

227 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW TO take charge of a house for the summer in the city; best city reference.

268 WEST 24TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW AS housekeeper for a widower. Call on or address Mrs. S. H.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A POSITION, in city or country to superintend a house; can sew, teach; understands music; would go to California or the West. Address B., 38 Franklin st., Newark, N. J., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED WIDOW (GERman) desires a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is also willing to teach children the German language. best city references given. Call at Lincoln Hall, corner Houston and Allen streets.

A YOUNG WIDOW WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion as housekeeper, in the country, or would go South, but she expects her child 3 years old with her; a family where small children are who need instruction in music preferred; she has a fine piano which she could bring with her if wanted; the best references given. Address KATE, Brooklyn Post office, stating when and where I could call upon them.

Laundresses, &c.

7 LEROY ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good washer and ironer and plain cook. Mrs. VAN HANNEK.

59 WEST 51ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV. (PRESENT EMployer's).—A first class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; best city reference. Call two days.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—AN experienced laundress; understands her business in every particular; good reference.

111 16TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., IN THE REAR.—AS first class laundress; best city reference given. Can be seen till engaged.

112 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; is a good fluter; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

158 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

159 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., second floor, rear.—A respectable woman to do washing for families or gentlemen; would go out by the day. Call for two days.

159 WEST 33D STREET.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; good reference. No objection to go to the country.

159 WEST 18TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—AS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting; four years' experience; best city reference. Call or address.

160 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young woman as first class laundress; understands it in all its branches; the best city reference given.

163 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; best city references.

202 EAST 36TH ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A GOOD laundress wants ladies', gentlemen's and family washing, or would go out by the day.

222 1ST AV., BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS.—A respectable Scotch girl as laundress and chambermaid.

222 EAST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable city reference from last employer.

232 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR, back room.—A respectable woman wishes a few gentlemen's and families' washing.

235 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress or chambermaid; is an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference.

248 WEST 41ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class laundress wishes ladies', gentlemen's and families washing.

270 10TH AV.—FAMILY AND GENTLEMEN'S washing wanted, by BESSY GILLON; best references given.

294 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A private family; best city reference. Apply for two days.

304 WEST 38TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as laundress; can do fine washing and fluting; the best city references.

337 EAST 34TH ST.—FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to take in family washing. Understands doing up fine muslins and fluting.

343 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable widow woman wishes to do the washing of gentlemen and families at her own house; city reference.

343 EAST 27TH ST., ROOM 13.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; is a good cook; would assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

357 WEST 25TH ST., REAR BUILDING, TOP floor.—A woman to do washing and ironing, or go out by the day, or do house cleaning.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

387 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first class laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of washing and fluting. Can be seen at her last employer's.

408 WEST 53D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young woman as first class laundress; best city reference.

434 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own rooms; is a good laundress; puffing, fluting and laces done neatly; terms moderate.

478 9TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable German woman wishes to take in family and gentlemen's washing, or go out to washing.

488 7TH AV., CORNER 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman and daughter; woman as first class laundress; understands fluting, &c., in all branches; daughter for chamberwork. Apply for one day.

MELROSE.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN would like to do gentlemen's, ladies' or families' washing either by the month or dozen; the washing will be well done and promptly delivered in the city every week to all parties. Call on or address ELIZABETH WOARD, 144 Cortlandt av. and Prospect st., for three days.

Nurses, &c.

14 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl as nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's from 11 until 1 o'clock.

15 OLIVER ST.—A WIDOW AS NURSE IN A REspectable family; reference given. Call on or address Dr. P. BURNETT.

17 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., present employer's.—A young girl as nurse and seamstress; best city reference; no objection to the country or to travel.

38 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH a fresh breast of milk, in a gentleman's family; no objections to the country.

47 DELANCEY ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 15.—A Jewish lady to take care of grown children; would like to teach some English and German; make herself agreeable in the family; would like to go with the family in the summer; no objection to live in the country; look more on a good home than salary. Can be seen for two days.

61 BANK ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant, or would attend to grown children and do light chamberwork. Best city reference.

66 2D AV.—A COMPETENT NURSE, WHO IS CAPAble of taking care of an infant from its birth; has large experience in regard to children; best city reference. Can be seen for two days, from 12 to 1, at the Rev. Dr. Newell's.

104 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children.

113 EAST 29D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and sew; city reference.

119 WEST 47TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; can come well recommended.

135 7TH AV., CORNER 18TH ST., ENTRANCE IN 18th st.—A young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to take care of children and do chamberwork; country preferred. Call for two days.

140 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good city reference.

147 EAST 59TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to take charge of children; good city reference; no objection to the country.

155 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Best city reference.

156 WEST 26TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A PROTESTant Scotch girl as nurse and seamstress; willing to take charge of a young baby; would go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and do plain sewing; moderate terms; city reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable married woman, who has lost her baby, with a fresh breast of milk, a baby to wet nurse at her house; city reference.

206 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., first floor, room No. 3.—A respectable girl to take care of children; can take charge of an infant, is a good sewer.

225 EAST 22D ST., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; good city reference.

235 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse; has lived two years with her present employer.

241 WEST 23D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl as nurse and to do chamberwork; would like to go in the country. Call for two days.

252 EAST 65TH ST., CORNER OF 2D AV., OVER the store.—A respectable American girl as nurse; willing to assist in chamberwork; good references. Call for two days.

306 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

316 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of children; willing to go in the country. Call for two days.

321 6TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

336 EAST 32D ST.—A LITTLE GIRL, 14 YEARS old, to mind a child; best of city reference can be given.

347 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMstress, with long references from former employers and experience in sickness, wishes to take care of an invalid or children; willing to go in the country or travel.

349 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A PROTESTant nurse; thoroughly understands the management of children from their infancy; best city reference.

400 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse; her baby three months old. Call for two days.

411 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as wet nurse.

432 HUDSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as nurse, is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or growing children; can give more than two years' reference from her last place.

435 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable widow, well experienced in the care of children, as nurse in a family, and her daughter as an operator for the family and to make herself generally useful around the house; has her own machine; no objection to city or country; best city reference can be had. Call for two days.

436 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., in the rear.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days.

467 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A girl as nurse and seamstress; has seven years' reference. Call for two days.

763 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a baby to wet nurse; has lost her own.

Waitresses, &c.

38 WEST ST.—AS WAITRESS; WOULD ASSIST IN chamber work; no objection to the country; first rate reference.

62 NORTH MOORE ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl as waitress or chambermaid, or to do fine washing and ironing.

92 HENRY ST., ROOM 13.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as check waitress.

111 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOman in a private family as first class waitress, or would do chamberwork and light washing; best city references. Call for two days.

131 WEST 43D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; recommendation from her last place.

141 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can be well recommended.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress or chambermaid; no objections to the country. Good city reference.

241 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly.

257 WEST 54TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8th av., present employer's. A young woman as first class waitress or to do the chamberwork and fine washing of a private family; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

302 EAST 35TH ST., ONE DOOR BELOW 2D AV.—A respectable young woman as competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

788 2D AV., NEAR 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family as first class waitress; is willing to assist in light chamberwork; no objection to the country; best city reference if required.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A PLACE FOR HER waitress, who is a most reliable girl and one who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen between 10 and 2 at 235 West 34th st., near 7th av., on Monday.

Miscellaneous.

54½ WEST 32D ST.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO SOciety desires a position of trust not menial, in city or country, during the summer months. Address for three days CARRILLO.

102 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS TO do house cleaning; is not afraid of hard work if she gets well paid. Can be seen this day at her present employer's.

103 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman would take charge of a house for the summer; has no family; best city reference.

155 5TH AV.—A LADY IN OR OUT OF THE CITY to teach drawing, painting, wax flowers; natural flowers preserved; lessons at her residence. Call or address.

171 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH.—AS lady's maid; is an excellent hairdresser and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at present employer's.

225 WEST 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN ENGlish Protestant of unexceptional reference, kind and obliging manner, as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing and millinery; well adapted for children or an invalid; could read and write for such. Address, or call for two days, J. A. S.

277 5TH AV.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation for her maid (a young Italian girl) with a family going to Europe as lady's maid or nurse.

964 3D AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS., third floor, back room.—A respectable woman to go out to day's work.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY, WRITING A PLAIN, LEGIBLE HAND, DEsires some copying. Address ELLA, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid with a family going to Europe; speaks English, German and French, and is willing to take care of growing children; best reference. Address L. E. W., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO take charge of a linen room or store room; understands it thoroughly; no objection to the country. Address C. T., station D, for two days.

A LADY OF PERSEVERANCE AND AMBITION would like to travel for a large dry goods house or a ribbon and flower establishment in all its branches; highest references as to respectability. Address MINEOLA, Herald office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, DEsires a position as housekeeper in a private family, or would take entire charge of a house for a widower; is a first class French cook; can furnish best of reference as to character and capability; triflers need not apply. Address Mrs. E. BERG, station E.

A YOUNG LADY (AMERICAN) DESIRES A SITUAtion where she may learn to sell fancy goods, in city or country; wages not an object; can give best reference as to character and capability. Address G. G., box 3,872 Post office for three days.

AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN WIDOW, WHO SPEAKS English, to take care of growing children or as lady's maid; understands dressmaking and operates Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to go in the country or travelling; best city references. Address A. S., box 112 Herald office.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, EDUCATION AND refinement, about to give up her own house, would take entire charge of an establishment with the care and education of a child or two if required in the different languages and music: or any respectable position in city or country; is a trustworthy and very reliable person; would travel as companion and interpreter; has a quantity of Furniture to let or sell. Address J. M. J., Herald office.

NEWARK ST., CORNER OF WILLETT ST., HOBOken.—A young American woman to go out by the day or week to clean or scrub at $1 25 per day. Call for one week.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS WAITRESS IN A PRIVATE boarding house. Apply at 37 West 28th st.

A GIRL WANTED.—MUST BE A FIRST RATE WASHER and ironer and good plain cook; wages $12 per month. Apply at 123 West 23d st.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED—In a small family; must have good references. Apply to-day, before 12 o'clock, at 205 West 34th st.

A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD to take care of children and make herself generally useful; good reference required. Apply at 124 East 27th st.

A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE and seamstress; must have good references and be willing to go to the country. Call at 129 Grand st., Jersey City.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; two in family. Apply at basement door 9 West 37th st.

CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED—IN A BOARDING house, a chambermaid to assist in waiting on table; also a woman to wash and iron. Apply at 137 2d av., before 11 A. M.

ENVELOPE FOLDERS AND GUMMERS WANTED.—Three bond-folders and three gummers on envelopes wanted, to go to Connecticut; good wages and steady work for experienced hands. For further information inquire of SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO., No. 117 William st.

GIRLS WANTED—TO MAKE FLAGS, AT THE UNITED States Flag Depot, 158 South st., near Peck slip; none but good sewers need apply. WM. J. POWELL.

MILLINERS AND LACE CAP MAKERS WANTED—AT EDWARD RIDLEY & SON'S 309, 311 and 311½ Grand st. Apply on third floor, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

OPERATORS FOR WEED'S MACHINE; ONLY FIRST class hands need apply. 130 Allen st.

SALESWOMEN WANTED—FOR BONNETS AND round hats. Only experienced ones and with city references need apply at 883½ Broadway, near 19th st.

SALESLADIES WANTED.—THREE EXPERIENCED hands for the ribbons, laces and flowers. Apply to M. T. HIGGINS, 126 Sixth avenue.

WET NURSE WANTED—AT 330 EAST 55TH ST., BEtween 1st and 2d avs. Must be well recommended.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WELL RECOMmended. Apply at 12 West 22d st., from 10 A. M. to 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 35 East 10th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A WET NURSE AND A WAITRESS. Apply at 51 West 38th st. from 1 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED DRESS GOODS salesmen. Apply to H. B. RUSSELL, 360 Bowery.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Inquire at 107 West 41st st., near 6th av.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS AT 475 6TH av., at Mrs. KESSLER'S.

WANTED—SIX COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS AT NO. 73 West 44th st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COOK AND CHAMBERMAID, AT 110 West 27th st. Apply immediately.

W class dressmakers. Only best hands need apply.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS waitress and to assist with chamberwork. Apply, with city reference, before 12, at No. 3 West 35th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL HOUSEwork of a small family; good wages. Apply at 224 5th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. None need apply but those with good references at 216 West 53d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; Protestant preferred; city reference required. Call at 60 Perry st., between Bleecker and Fourth.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OPERATORS ON SEWING machines. Apply to WATERMAN & MAYER, No. 275 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in a private family; must be willing and obliging. Apply at 158 West 16th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at 431 West 22d st., between 9th and 10th avs., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—AT 48 WEST 52D ST., A COOK, A CHAMbermaid and a seamstress. Call before 2 P. M., basement door.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; ALSO chamber girl, capable to do sewing, in small family; best city references required. Call at 31 West 49th st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE SEAMSTRESS, WILLING TO assist with chamberwork; good city references required. Apply at 504 5th av. after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMstress; also a chambermaid and waitress. Apply, with city references, at 72 West 47th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. One who is a good plain cook may apply after 9 o'clock, at the basement door of 240 West 11th st.

WANTED—TWO IMPROVERS AT DRESSMAKING; also an apprentice. Apply at 151 4th av.

WANTED—FEW GOOD DRESSMAKERS; THOSE who can operate preferred. Apply at 350 East 18th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN FOR cloaks and suits. Apply after 10 o'clock to R. HAYWARD, 322 Canal st.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID, GOOD WASHER AND ironer, in a small private family; city reference required. 135 West 41st st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 351 East 55th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE WHO HAS GOOD city reference. Apply at 151 West 11th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH COOK FOR A PRIVATE boarding house; also a boy to wait on the table, at moderate wages. 171 Macdougal st., near 8th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF cleaning and dyeing office. Address, with particulars, W. W. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, in a private boarding house. Call for two days, early, with best reference, at 48 West 15th st.

WANTED—A SMART WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK, where there are no modern improvements. Apply for two days at 15 West 14th st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED LADY, WHO THORoughly understands the cutting and manufacturing of ladies' and children's undergarments. Apply at the Magasin de Modes, 839 6th av., near 37th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK TO ASsist in the washing; a German or one who has lived in a German family preferred. Inquire at basement door, 528 West 23d st.

WANTED—COLORED COOK FOR SMALL COUNTRY seat on Hudson river; city conveniences, gas, range, water, tubs, &c; one accustomed to country preferred; wages $15. Apply at 44 Park av., near 36th st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO ASsist in washing and ironing; will find a suitable place and good wages. Apply to Mrs. PUTZEL, 259 West 54th st., near 8th av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—AN HONEST, ACTIVE AND HEALTHY cook; one who is willing to assist with the course washing. Apply, with city references, at 217 West 35th st., between 8 and 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

WANTED—A CLEAN RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL; must be a good laundress and chambermaid; city reference required; good wages given. Inquire at 574 Madison av., between 59th and 60th sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH REFERence, to cook and assist with washing and ironing in a private family going in the country for the summer. Apply at No. 6 East 17th st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family residing a short distance from Newark, N. J. One willing to make herself useful may apply at 17 Irving place.

WANTED—A NEAT, OBLIGING GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron and assist with housework; six in family, washing for three; wages $12. Call at 156 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A STEADY WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family; must furnish unexceptionable references. Call at 324 East 50th st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR DOWN STAIRS WORK; must be a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; German or Protestant preferred. Call at 113 East 55th st. Good city reference.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, TO COOK, wash and iron. One that understands her business and is well recommended may apply immediately at 420 2d av., between 25th and 26th sts. Wages $12 per month.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD COOK, TO do plain cooking, washing and ironing; also a neat, tidy girl, as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at 318 East 58th street, between 9 and 12 o'clock. Good references required.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMART, INTELLIGENT widow, American by birth, 25 to 35 years old, raised on a farm and practically understanding the care and management of a farmhouse and small dairy; she must be a tidy housekeeper and good butter maker, and not afraid to work, have no encumbrance and give satisfactory references as to capability and moral character. Address, with particulars, HUSBANDRY, Herald office.

12 BREVOORT PLACE (10TH ST.), FOUR DOORS west of Broadway.—Wanted, first class hand to work on fine white goods; one that understands operating on Willcox & Gibbs' sewing machine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

48 WEST 11TH ST.—A GENTEEL COLORED BOY AS waiter in a private family or small boarding house; best city reference. Call between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

303 7TH AV., IN STORE.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a situation as waiter for a reliable Protestant; can be truthfully recommended in every necessary way; city or country. Address WAITER.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN, AS TRUCK or cart driver, single or double team; reference from his last employer. Inquire at 94 Cannon st.,

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS PORTER in a store; has been in last employer's service 12 years; city reference given if required. Address JOHN MANNING, 319 Water st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER, BY A YOUNG man, a native of England, aged 30, height 5 feet [illegible] inches; good reference given. Address G. L., box 136 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as waiter; is strictly temperate; has no objection to the country; first class city reference. Address WAITER, box 136 Herald office.

WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man; willing to be useful; in city or country; good references. Apply at present employer's, No. 11 East 22d street.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SMART SALESMAN WANTED—WELL EXPERIenced in dry goods. Inquire at 166 Smith st., Brooklyn.

A CAPITAL WRITER WILL DEVOTE ABOUT FIVE hours in the day to writing, regardless of wages. Address, for two days, R. T., 556 First avenue.

A RESPONSIBLE MAN, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH bakers, wants to act as agent for a good wholesale flour business. Offers may be sent to C. H., 100 Forsyth st.

ACCOUNTS AND BOOKS OPENED, POSTED, EXAMined and closed; single entry books changed to double entry; bankrupt, trust and executorial accounts and the winding up of affairs of public companies and private firms a specialty; merchants who do not require the entire services of a bookkeeper can have their books posted at stated intervals. Address ACCOUNTANT EXPERT, box 3,387 New York Post office.

BOOKKEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY-two, a thorough bookkeeper and accountant, desires a position; first class reference from present employer. Address MORGAN, Herald office.

DRY GOODS CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 16 or 18 years of age; one who speaks German preferred. J. G. WILLIAMSON, 859 2d av.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS SALESman or traveller, by a young man with ten years' experience in the trade; five years in business for himself. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION in an insurance company's office or in other position of trust and confidence; the highest reference given. Address S. Y. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR A SHORT TIME AS entry clerk and salesman; must be quick in figures; salary moderate. Call at 259 Canal st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS the retail hardware business; city reference required. J. & G. MAYER, 126th st. and 3d av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK; UNmarried; good reference. Address DRUGGIST, box 144 Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS store; a German preferred. Good reference required. Inquire of T. LEVISON, 233½ Myrtle av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the retail liquor business. Inquire at 19 Coenties slip this afternoon, with good reference. None others need apply. One acquainted in that locality preferred.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN HAT STORE 130 WASHington st., Hoboken, N. J., who can keep books and with experience in the business. Call for three days. SPEAR & CO., Hatters.

WANTED—SALESMEN, ACQUAINTED WITH THE Southern and Western trade, in white goods, laces, linens, &c. Capable men, who can influence trade, will find a good opening by applying to CHARLES SCOTT & CO.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A HOTEL, by a man who has had many years' experience in first class houses in this city, and is at present engaged in a first class house, but desires to make a change; would have no objection to accept a situation in a hotel in the country; references first class. Address HOTEL, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY STORE; [illegible] city retail trade and bringing good reference from last employer. Apply at 214 Delancey st., corner of Pitt.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A PORTER, ACQUAINTED WITH THE FURNITURE business, wanted, at HEALY'S, 241 Bowery.

A [illegible] make himself useful about a house, with good city references. Apply at 135 East 15th st., after 10 A. M.

BARTENDER WANTED.—APPLY BETWEEN 8 AND 10 A. M., at 18 Catharine slip.

BARTENDER WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, is willing, obliging and not afraid to work; situation the year round. Address, giving full particulars, with wages expected, G. E. CARLETON, box 2,699 New York Post office.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—FOR A CONFECTIONERY; must be from 12 to 14 years, tidy and bring good references. 864 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN A BILLIARD ROOM. 21 Park row.

WANTED—A PERSON THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to superintend the packing and shipping of goods in a large retail store. Address SHIPPER, station D.

WANTED.—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A SMALL coffee and spice mill—one thoroughly posted in all details. Address A., box 144 Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE an express wagon. Call at stable, on Monday, 771 Third av. (Bowne's).

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 12 OR 13 years of age. Address J. W. H., box 143 Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, AS fireman and to make himself generally useful; one who has had some experience preferred. Apply at PARKER'S, Broadway and 24th st.

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS FOR A commercial daily; salary and commission paid. Apply at office of Daily Auctioneer, 95 Liberty st., between 9 and 12 and 2 and 5.

WANTED—AN OYSTERMAN; ONE WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly and can give reference from first class saloons. Apply at 66 Greenwich av., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—GOOD TRUCKMEN, WHO ARE THORoughly acquainted with the city and with a good hand. Apply to JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st av., between 26th and 27th streets.

WANTED—WAITERS AND HALL MEN, AT PARK Avenue Hotel, Park av., 41st and 42d sts.

29 MEN WANTED—AT $4 50 TO $7 PER DAY, FOR the season; line your pockets; now is the time. Call at 119 and 121 Nassau st., room 37.

$500 TO $1,500 WILL SECURE TWO QUALIFIED business men positions that will pay them from $2,000 to $3,000 annually. 48 Broad street, room 26.

THE TRADES.

A GOOD DENTIST, AT PRETERRE BROTHERS', 153 Bowery; also two young men, of genteel address, to learn the dentistry business.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—WHO CAN USE CARPENter's tools and who can paint and do odd jobs of repairing, &c. Apply at 176 Bleecker st.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstand the business; either ladies or boys, for partial night work. Apply at office of Daily Auctioneer, 95 Liberty st., room 23.

GILDERS WANTED—THREE OR FOUR BOYS, WHO have had some experience in gilding. 110 Bowery, second floor.

JAPANNERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS MEN ONLY, ON tinware. The HEATH & SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 Murray street.

TINSMITHS—ASSORTMENT WORKERS WANTED; ALso boys who have worked at the trade. The HEATH & SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 Murray street.

WANTED—TWO BUTTER CAKE BAKERS. APPLY at No. 3 Park row. P. DOLAN.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE SUISSESSE D'AGE MOYEN, QUI SAIT FAIRE la cuisine, desire se placer dans une famille Française. S'adresser 116 East 11th st., entre les 3d and 4th avs.

UN HOMME, ARRIVANT DE PARIS, SORTANT DE la maison de l'Empereur, et ayant gouverne une ecole de dressage pendant dix ans, desire trouver une place de cocher dans une maison de premiere ordre ou chez un dresseur de chevaux. Il peut donner des guranties. Pas d'obstacles pour aller a la campagne. S'adresser pour huit jours chez M. L'hantier, Nos. 6 et 8 Astor place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, from $15 to $1,000; rich patterns, black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway; branch wareroom, 437 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—OPENING of new show rooms, with finest assortment of Mantels in this city; prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Tiles, Wainscoting, Monuments, Headstones, in large varieties; cheapest in the city.

WOODEN MANTELS.—J. ZIEGLER & CO., 24 Bleecker street, near Broadway, manufacture Wooden Mantels of plain and rich designs and of the latest styles, at moderate prices.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 50c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—150 clean beds and Rooms, at 25 and 50 cents per day; $2 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 49 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—TO LET, A NICELY furnished Parlor and First Floor and one on Third Floor, for family or gentlemen, with first class French Table. 25 Waverley place.

1 BLOCK ABOVE BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH AVENUE, No. 23.—A handsomely furnished Room, with Board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. References.

1 LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, also a Hall Room, with Board, at 74 Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street; terms reasonable.

1 ABINGDON SQUARE, CORNER OF BANK street.—Two desirable Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms low; good location; all modern conveniences.

1 HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR.—PRIVATE TABLE IF desired; other double and single Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate. 59 West Twenty-fourth street. No moving in May.

1 TO 6 ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, To let, with Board, in a private family occupying their own house, 264 West Twenty-third street; first class in all respects; highest reference exchanged.

3 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH.—A FEW GOOD families can be accommodated with excellent Rooms and Board in this unsurpassed location; Rooms communicating, for a party of gentlemen. References.

4 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—An entire Second Floor to let, with Board; also, Rooms for single gentlemen; private table if desired.

4 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—LARGE AND SMALL furnished Rooms for gentlemen; also Rooms for light housekeeping; house in the best order; occupied 14 years by owner. 47 Amity street.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH STREET (13).—Handsomely furnished front Rooms for families, and very desirable Rooms for gentlemen, at summer prices.

6 MADISON SQUARE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Mrs. Putnam will have an elegant suite of Rooms to rent on 4th May, with private table; for the season or year.

$6 FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; ROOMS without board, $2 50 per week; transient Board, $1 50 per day; Lodging, 50c. per night, at Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHout board, neatly furnished front Parlor and Bedroom, second floor.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms, for families or gentlemen, to let, with Board; private table if desired; prices moderate for the summer; references exchanged.

10 FIRST STREET.—A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at $7 per week. Gas and bath. Also a front Room at $3 per week. Noon dinner.

12 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—VERY DESIRable Rooms for the summer; large, airy and pleasant; full Board; references exchanged.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with or without Board; private table if desired; house entirely first class. References exchanged.

14TH STREET, NO. 219, NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.—Back Parlor and Third Floor, nicely furnished, to let, with good table. Terms moderate to permanent parties.

14TH STREET.—PARTIES APPRECIATING CLEANliness and a liberal table, with prices to suit the coming down tendency, will do well to apply at 215 West Fourteenth. The cook is a Frenchman.

15TH STREET, NO. 117, HALF A BLOCK EAST OF Union square.—To let, nicely furnished Rooms, without board, to gentlemen; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

16 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY—ONE or two nicely furnished Rooms to rent, without board.

17TH STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen only. 104 East Seventeenth street, near Union square.

19 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Rooms and Board, for families and single gentlemen; terms moderate to parties making permanent arrangements.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

22 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—DOUBLE AND single Rooms, with or without Board; also a suit of elegant Parlors, with private table.

25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue—Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly to gentlemen only, without board.

26 DOMINICK STREET.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A pleasant front Room on second floor to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference required.

28 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR MADIson avenue.—Rooms, with good Board, from the 1st of May, in a pleasant New England family.

28 THIRD STREET.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO RENT furnished, together or separate, suitable for housekeeping; family private; gas, bath, &c.; terms moderate. References exchanged.

29 BOND STREET.—PLEASANT LARGE AND SMALL furnished Rooms to let, with Board. [illegible] vate family.

32 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Parlor and Bedroom, elegantly furnished, to let, with or without Board; locality unexceptionable and house quiet.

35 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—SECOND floor front Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with superior first class Board; terms moderate.

36 WEST NINTH STREET, HALF BLOCK FROM Fifth avenue.—Families or single gentlemen can find handsome Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good table and home comforts. References exchanged.

36 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—HANDSOMELY furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with Board, for families or single gentlemen. Accommodations first class. Terms moderate. References required.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also a few day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

40 EAST FOURTH STREET.—A FEW MEN CAN be accommodated with good Board.

42 GROVE STREET.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, on second floor, with hot and cold water, to let, with Board; suitable for two persons. Terms reasonable to good parties.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, Rooms for families and single gentlemen; house first class, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—TO LET, HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, singly or en suite, for gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

44 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with first class Board, at reasonable rates, for the summer.

44 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, THREE DOORS from Sixth avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms on second floor, with alcoves; hot and cold water; with Board for gentleman and wife. Call two days.

52 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Suit of Rooms on second floor, to let, with Board. References exchanged.

54 EAST NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—A handsome furnished front Room to let; also a large unfurnished Room; every convenience; house first class.

55 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—An elegant suite of Rooms, handsomely furnished; moderate rates for the summer or whole year. Parties looking for strictly first class accommodations can be suited. Location unsurpassed.

58 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms on second and parlor floors, en suite and single, to rent to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with good Board. References.

71 AMITY STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, two large Rooms on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or party of single gentlemen; no moving; family private.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for one or two single gentlemen. No moving.

76 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE Rooms connecting, on second floor, with first class Board for two, $80; or for a party of four $40; only a few boarders. References.

87 EIGHTH STREET, ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FURnished Rooms to let, with gas and bath. Terms moderate.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be accommodated with Board.

105 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR from Fourth avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; rates reasonable; location convenient.

110 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A LADY OCCUpying an elegant brown stone house, superbly furnished, containing all modern improvements, desires, in order to reduce expenses, to receive a few first class parties as boarders, upon moderate terms.

111 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET, CHEAP, Parlor, elegantly furnished, and two Bedrooms, to two single gentlemen, without board, in a highly respectable family, where there are home comforts.

124 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR fourth avenue.—A Hall Room on third floor; also one on fourth floor, with Board; house first class; references.

129 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—A large Room, with closet adjoining, to let, with Board.

130 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—A private family will let two pleasant furnished Rooms to gentlemen; closets, gas, bath, &c. References.

133 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a French family, with private table if desired. Also, second Floor, furnished or unfurnished.

135 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square.—An elegant Floor for a family or party of gentlemen, with or without private table. References required.

139 EIGHTH STREET, OPPOSITE MERCANTILE Library.—Newly furnished rooms can now be secured for the season; transient and table boarders can be accommodated; house first class.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

140 HUDSON STREET, HOBOKEN, N. J.—A FEW young men can be accommodated with Board and pleasant Rooms.

146 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—FRONT Rooms on third floor to let, with Board; house and location first class; convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged. Terms moderate.

171 MACDOUGAL STREET, BETWEEN WAVERLEY place and Eighth street.—A Furnished Room, with Board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Terms moderate.

206 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Room to let, with Board, for a gentleman. References exchanged.

206 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue.—To a small family, third Floor, consisting of five rooms, with water and gas; rent $30 per month.

218 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let to one or two gentlemen, without board or with breakfast, a handsomely furnished front Room; house first class.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A LARGE well furnished Room, on second floor front, to let with Board; house of modern improvements; location good. Call for three days.

239 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—BOARD AND pleasant Rooms, in private family, low price, for married couple or single gentlemen.

248 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—BOARD AND Apartments on second floor to be disposed of to a gentleman and wife; handsomely furnished; table first class.

255 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—FRONT Room on third floor, with Board, to gentleman, or gentleman and wife; also Rooms on fourth floor; terms moderate; no moving.

257 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Neatly furnished front Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, for the year; references exchanged.

258 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Elegantly furnished Rooms for families and single gentlemen, with Board. Terms moderate. No moving. References.

278 FOURTH AVENUE, NEARLY OPPOSITE CALvary church.—Two or three delightful Rooms, with Board, can be had with a small private family, offering home comforts. References exchanged.

305 TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVEnue.—Large Room on second floor, with Board, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; large Room for two gentlemen, $14 per week.

306 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR EAST of Second avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentleman; house modern; summer price.

316 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET.—VERY DESIRAble Rooms, with first class Board, for gentlemen, pleasantly located on Stuyvesant Park. References required.

316 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, WEST OF Eighth avenue.—To let, with Board, one or two pleasant well furnished Rooms to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Private family.

321 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Suite of Rooms, large and small, handsomely furnished; modern improvements; suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house first class brown stone; location excellent; same as private family. References exchanged.

334 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, ROOMS, IN brown stone house, to a small family or two or three gentlemen, without board; all modern conveniences; very desirable location; no family in but the owner; moderate terms.

356 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—STRICTLY PRIvate family can accommodate a single gentleman with Room and Board. Terms $7 per week. Reference required.

413 BLEECKER STREET, CORNER BANK.—A young widow lady living alone has a nicely furnished Room and Bedroom to let to a gentleman, with or without Board; no other boarders.

414 EAST FIFTIETH STREET.—TO LET CHEAP, with first class Board, one to four beautiful unfurnished Rooms; house and neighborhood first class; no boarding house.

435 FOURTH AVENUE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits, with Board, for families or party of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

863 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE UNION SQUARE, near Seventeenth street.—Furnished Rooms on first, second floor, without board; terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON FORTY-SEVeath street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, can accommodate a gentleman (who is willing to pay liberally) with a Room and Board. Address V. R., box 167 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW SINGLE persons can be accommodated with pleasant Single Rooms or in suit, with bath and gas; no objection to children; rooms furnished or unfurnished; with or without board. 231 Hudson street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING ON TWENTY-FIRST street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or four adults, with a second Floor and Board; rooms large and beautifully furnished; unexceptionable references given and required; terms moderate. Address box 6,637 Post office.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH ENTIRE SECOND floor, at reasonable prices. Best references exchanged. Apply at 19 East Seventeenth street.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH street, having leased and connected the adjoining house and made extensive alterations, can offer Suits of Rooms, with Board, for the ensuing year at summer and winter prices; also one single Room and temporary Board in suite. [illegible]

ONE SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS AT WORTH House, 202 Fifth avenue; private table and attendance.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with Board, in a small family of adults. Inquire at 260 West Eleventh street.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODated with furnished Rooms and all modern conveniences; also a Suit of Parlors, unfurnished, at 108 West Thirty-second street, near Sixth avenue.

UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD—FOR GENTLEman and wife, at $14 per week, in private family. Apply to W. C. DEHAREST, Land Agent, Mott Haven.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

AN UNMARRIED GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A Room and Board for the summer at $10, between Waverley place and Twentieth street and Second and Seventh avenues. Address B. A. C., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A PRIvate family or where there are but few boarders, between Eighteenth and Thirtieth streets; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, L. W., Brooklyn branch Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A PLEASANT ROOM, with breakfast; location between Seventieth and Eighty-fifth streets, east of and near the Park. Address, with terms, D. D., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HANDsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; location between Tenth and Twentieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; terms must be reasonable. Address A. C. R., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

203 ROSS STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen with furnished Rooms; six minutes from South Seventh street ferry.

A VERY PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIvate family, suitable for gentleman and wife, on Fourth avenue, South Brooklyn; terms reasonable. Address W. B., Herald office, Brooklyn.

GREENPOINT BOARDING.—FIFTH OR ECKFORD street, near Van avenue.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have Board in an American family.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets, 200 elegantly furnished Rooms. Family restaurant, the best and cheapest in the city. Liberal arrangements for the summer season.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard street.—(European plan.) 200 light rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 50 cents to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

ST. HONORE, NO. 72 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—Elegantly furnished Apartments for families and single gentlemen. German, Spanish and French spoken.

WASHINGTON PLACE HOUSE, 718 BROADWAY AND No. 2 Washington place.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, by the day, week or month, to gentlemen or families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—COUNTRY BOARD.—BELMONT HALL, NEW Brighton, Staten Island, now open, thirty minutes from Courtlandt street, three blocks from landing; fronts the bay; all city comforts.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OR A PARTY OF GENtlemen can obtain Board in one of the finest located country houses in New Jersey, one mile from New York; house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, gas and bath; attached is a farm producing fruits, vegetables, milk; also stabling. Address UNSURPASSED, box 223 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT EAST BRIDGEPORT, FROM May 1, in a private family; a large city house, fronting on a beautiful park; good tables, with pleasant rooms, delightful drives, country and city combined; good accommodations for horses. Address look box 88 Post office, Bridgeport, Conn.

FIRST CLASS FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain very elegant Rooms at a most magnificent mansion in New Jersey, 30 minutes from Wall street; grounds (300 acres) must be seen to be appreciated; proverbially healthy; ample stabling; table first class. Particulars at 32 Pine street, room 22.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY BOARD—40 MINUTES FROM New York, three minutes from depot; handsomely furnished Room and Bedroom, joining; to a couple, $16 per week; one for $14 and $7; private family; pleasantly situated. Address A. NUTMEN, Fordham, Westchester county, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, WHERE THERE IS good trout fishing, near the city. Address FLY ROD, Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT BEACH HOUSE, WALLINGFORD, CONN. Magnificent house; splendid grounds; mountain air; beautiful scenery; fine drives; fruit, vegetables and pure milk. Now opened. Board reasonable. A. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

BEACON HOUSE.—AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR six families; reduced rates and good Board. C. B. PUGSLEY, Fishkill, on Hudson, N. Y.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE, SPRING VALLEY, WILL RECEIVE boarders 1st May. Send for circular. J. A. VAN RIPER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FASHION COURSE HOTEL IS NOW OPENED AND hope we may receive a share of the patronage. WM. H. SAUNDERS & SON., Proprietors, L. I.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, NEW JERSEY, will open on or about the 15th of May, for summer boarding. GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, New Rochelle. Mr. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the city, will open the above house on the 1st of June, or earlier, and remain open late. Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make favorable terms. Apply to or address W. L. FISH, Clifford House, 1,242 Broadway.

RIDGEVALE HOUSE, MADISON, N. J.—LARGE, DESIRable Rooms, neatly furnished, can be obtained at above House; table first class. Address J. S. MOORE for full particulars.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—This favorite resort, with cottages attached, and its spacious grounds, is now open for the season. DE CAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J., FRONTING ON De Mott Park.—First class summer Board at moderate prices; city and country combined; more convenient and accessible to lower part of city than even Fourteenth street, and conveyances much more comfortable; eight minutes from Jersey City ferry (Cortlandt or Desbrosses street); 20 trains daily; New Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars; first class table; elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements; gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

THE PAVILION, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first class summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms please apply on the premises. PAULL & KING, Managers.

FOR SALE.

A.—SAFES.—NEW AND SECOND HAND SAFES, Wilder's patent, now selling at great bargains, at 43 Cortlandt street, next door to Merchant's Hotel.

A.—SAFES AT COST.—A LOT OF SECOND HAND Safes, best makers; also the new patent "Out Off" Safe for sale cheap. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO., 305 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safes for sale very low, to close out the stock. LEWIS LILLIE SAFE CO., No. 5 Park place.

A.—FOR SALE—BAKERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, TOY Stores, Restaurants, Sample Rooms, Hotels, splendid Billiard Saloons, Drug Stores, Paper Hanging Stores, Groceries, Meat Markets and Liquor Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE ON THIRD AVEnue for sale, cheap; long lease and cheap rent; the owner not having time to attend to it, will sell at a sacrifice. Apply 317 Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

BAKERY FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS; A FIRST class business, baking 25 bbls. of flour per week, principally over the counter; also the House and Lot, 25x100 feet, 29 and 31 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—ALL THE FIXTURES OF THE FIRST class Bar and Restaurant corner of Broadway and Twentieth street. If not disposed of at private sale will be sold at auction on Wednesday, May 4, at 12½ o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A TOBACCO ROUTE, INCLUDING HORSE and Wagon. Inquire at 170 Rivington street, New York.

FOR SALE.—SECOND HAND SHOW CASES, DESKS, Signs, Office Railings, Shelving, Counters, Drug Drawers and fine Silver Cases to exchange; will be shipped. Apply at 527 Hudson, and No. 9 Vestry street.

FOR SALE—PARTITIONS, SASH DOORS, STOVE AND Pipe and small Counter, at 31 Vesey street, up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF SOLD IMMEDIATELY, LARGE size Jeweler's Safe. Apply at GROSS BROTHERS, Druggists, corner Seventh and Grand streets, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FACTORY, WITH steam power, on Forty-seventh street, near the North river. For particulars apply at 55 Ferry street.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP, including Glass Cases, Tables, Shelving, Mirrors, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Desks, Window Shades, &c. Apply at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome street.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF AN OLD ESTABlished Laundry, in a first class location; has a large, good paying business. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GENTLEMAN'S FURnishing Goods Store for sale—One of the best locations on Broadway, having a first class trade established; must be sold immediately, as the owner has other business; will be disposed of at a great bargain. Address FURNISHING GOODS, Herald office.

SODA FOUNTAIN—EIGHT SYRUPS, GLOBE AND eagle cock, with iron counter; splendid order; also two-pull Beer Pump. Apply at 13 Exchange place, up stairs, Jersey City.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, AT ONE-THIRD COST two beautiful polished rosewood Mantel Pieces and Mirrors; polished and gold plated Grates, all new and in good order; $435. Apply to JOHN STACY, at No. 7 East Forty-seventh street.

THE STOCK AND LEASE OF A GOOD PAYING LIVERY Stable for sale; lease nine years; rent $780; terms easy. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

FINNEY & HOFFMAN, MANUFACTURERS AND Dealers in Steam Engines and Boilers.—From 5 to 75 horse power constantly on hand; also a large supply of Steam Pumps, Shafting and Machinists' Tools. 167 to 175 Water street, Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT TO MACHINISTS.—FOR SALE, A BARgain, five wood and light screw cutting Lathes, 6 feet bed, 16 inches swing; also several small Lathes, two medium sized Press Drills, thirty Swivel and Stationary Vises, four Portable Forges, five Anvils, lot of Blacksmiths' Tools, &c., &c. The above tools are all new, having been used but two months; sold in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at 42 State street, rear building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REDDY & KIELY, MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER Belting, and Curriers, have removed from 21 Spruce to 23 Ferry street, New York.

SECOND HAND UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILER, ABOUT 10 horse power, with safety valve, lid plate, grate and cocks, for sale cheap. A. & G. McLEAN, 236 West Twenty-second street.

SECOND HAND ENGINE—TWENTY HORSE POWER, in good running order. D. JACOBUS & SON, 138 Wooster street.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY for sale. The Novelty Iron Works (foot of East Twelfth street, New York) have for sale a complete assortment of Lathes, Planers, Tools, &c., for working both wood and iron, and smiths' and boiler makers' tools, suitable for the manufacture of steam engines, boilers and general machinery of every description, together with the drawings and patterns relating to the same; also the engines, boilers, cranes, foundry fixtures, shafting, pulleys and hangers, the valuable lot of gear patterns (being the most complete in the country), and the tools, fixtures and patterns for the construction and erection of architectural work.

Also a Marine Beam Engine, cylinder 60 inches by 10 feet stroke, suitable for a coasting or heavy towing steamer. Terms cash or good securities. Send for catalogue.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A PUNCHING Machine and Shears suitable for an iron railing manufactory will apply at 291 Adams street, Brooklyn. JAMES HOWELL, JR.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND TWELVE INCH CAloric Engine, Ericsson patent. Address, with price, A. J. DE CAMP, 107 South Second street, Philadelphia.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MISS EDITH O'GORMAN WILL LECTURE AT Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, May 3. Subject:—"Romish Confessional Indulgences and Papal Supremacy." Admission 50 cents.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH avenue, opposite Cooper Institute—Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening; private instruction; ladies' department; terms low; open all summer.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 185 BOWERY—Private instruction, day and evening, in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Music, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. No vacation.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, TEACHER IN A PRIVATE school, well educated and accomplished, speaking English and German, desires a position either as interpreter, companion, or teacher to go abroad. Address or call on FRENCH TEACHER, 214 East 15th st.

RURAL HOME—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Pownal, Bennington county, Vt. The summer term commences Wednesday, May 4, 1870. Send for a circular. J. M. BACHELDOR, A. M., Principa

EUROPE.

PARIS. AU PETIT ST. THOMAS, Rue de Rac 27, 29, 31, 33, 35; 25 Rue de l'Université. This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of Silks, first novelties; India and French Cashmere Shawls; Woollens, Lace, Lingerie, Ready made Articles for Ladies, Mantles, Cloaks, Furs, Cotton and Thread Stuffs, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings, Carpets, Articles of Furniture, Wedding Outfits. English assistants. Fixed prices.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—THE NEW YORK AND Boston Express respectfully informs its patrons and the shipping public that on and after Monday, May 2, 1870, they will extend their lines to Red Bank, Long Branch, Tom's River and all points on New Jersey Southern Railroad. Experienced and reliable agents and messengers have been appointed to look after the interests of customers. Money, valuable packages and express matter of all kinds promptly and safely forwarded to destination. Special care will be given to collections of bills, drafts and notes. Offices—20 Park place. 539 Broadway, corner Spring street. 827 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street. Pier 28 North river. G. A. FULLER, General Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. SEASON OF COMEDY. THIRD WEEK. EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, the eminent Comedian Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE will appear in his celebrated characters of MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS, in the Comedy of A WIDOW HUNT, and as TIMOTHY TOODLES, in an entirely new version of TOODLES. THIRD DE BOOTS AND TOODLES MATINEE ON SATURDAY next, at 1½. Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Box Office of the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Successor to Barnum's, BROADWAY, CORNER OF THIRTIETH STREET. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

FRA DIAVOLO — ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL
FRA DIAVOLO — AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
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FRA DIAVOLO — LEFFINGWELL.....as.....Beppo.
FRA DIAVOLO — OLIVA RAND.....as.....Fra Diavolo.
FRA DIAVOLO — ROSA RAND.....as.....Zerlina.
FRA DIAVOLO — TERESA WOOD.....as.....Lady Allcash.
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FRA DIAVOLO — TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE,
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FRA DIAVOLO — OLIVIA RAND,
FRA DIAVOLO — MATILDA JANE CRUMMY,
FRA DIAVOLO — TERESE WOOD,
FRA DIAVOLO — BETTY.
FRA DIAVOLO — SPECIAL.
FRA DIAVOLO — NEXT FRIDAY, Afternoon and Evening,
FRA DIAVOLO — GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
FRA DIAVOLO — OLIVIA and ROSA RAND.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.....KENILWORTH
EVENING PERFORMANCE.....PEARL OF SAVOY

MONDAY, MAY 9, the grand Spectacular Burlesque of the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

In active preparation, an entirely original drama, entitled the WITCHES OF NEW YORK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER. Fifth week of the engagement of the world-renowned LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. First appearance in drama of MISS LYDIA THOMPSON. Special engagement and first appearance of MR. NEIL WARNER. First representation of a New Burlesque, LA SONNAMBULA. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, production of an entirely New and Original Drama, in 8 acts and 10 tableaux, written expressly for Miss Lydia Thompson by Alexander Dumas, pere, MOSQUITO. Scenery by Voegtlin. Machinery by R. Sherwood. Music arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. Characters:—
OLIVIA.....
MOSQUITO, a Creole Boy.....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
QUINTANA, otherwise the Marquis Fonseca, a Spanish Emigre and Planter.....Mr. M. LANAGAN (His first appearance.)
VALDERRAMA, a Spanish Planter.....Mr. NEIL WARNER (His first appearance.)
PIERRE LE ROUGE, a Buccaneer, Mr. HARRY JACKSON
PATTE DE VELOURS, a Paris Night Hawk, Mr. W. B. CAHILL
M. DE MAULEON, a French Nobleman.....Mr. FOSTER (His first appearance.)
M. MATAPAS, an old exquisite.....Mr. JOHN DUNN
LEON DE BEAULIEU.....Mr. McKEE RANKIN (His first appearance in several months.)
DIANA DE MAULEON.....Miss PAULINE MARKHAM
MADAME DUBAC, a Parvenu.....Mrs. WALCOT (Her first appearance.)
MADAME DE LUCENAY.....Miss LINA EDWIN
Slaves, Sailors, Colonists, French Peasants, Guests, Masqueraders, Guards du Corps, &c.
The action passes in the first act at a Spanish settlement in South America, 1760; in the second and third acts, at or near Paris, in 1761.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SCENERY AND ACTION.
ACT FIRST.
SCENE I.—THE HARBOR OF PERNA DA SANTA MARIA. The unexpected arrival of the "Immaculate." Quintana yearns for home and Valderrama scents his prey. Arrival of Olivia—the beautiful demon. Qualms of conscience on the part of Pierre le Rouge. The Rendezvous.
SCENE II.—THE FINE GORGE (SUNSET).—For Spain, Ho! A ruffian finds it difficult to be virtuous. The birth of Olivia. Valderrama ascends from the pirate schooner.
SCENE III.—THE PLANTATION OF QUINTANA (MOONLIGHT). The eve of the return to Europe. The noble and his adopted daughter. Arrival of Valderrama. The confidence—the secret of forty years. The Ambush of the Buccaneers and the Midnight Attack. The murder of Quintana. All is safe now. But where is Olivia? Dead. Yes—but—Mosquito lives. The Villa in Flames, the Oath and the Grand Tableau.
ACT SECOND.
SCENE I.—THE HOTEL FONSECA AT PARIS.—Risen from the dead. A group of Parisian notabilities in 1761. Diana de Mauleon, the Ice Queen. The unexpected meeting with Leon de Beaulieu and what came of it. The Marquis has a strange visitor. The new page, Andre. How to clear one's patent of nobility.
SCENE II.—CORRIDOR IN THE HOTEL.—The mysterious letter. The oath of vengeance in jeopardy. First love. "I will save him."
SCENE III.—THE OLD AUBERGE "LE ROI D'YOETOT" Pierre endeavoring to drown the memories of the past in the ruby wine. The brothers. Nanette, the new Belle d'Auberge. Plot and counterplot. Nanette's song and the sleep of innocence, according to Patte de Velours' belief. Sunset, and the harvest moon rises. Nine will chime—and there will be two men! Arrival of Leon. Olivia in despair. He falls into the death trap. "Ha! a thought." Nine o'clock chimes. The second man. The stratagem. Grand Tableau.
ACT THIRD.
SCENE I.—ANTE-CHAMBER IN THE HOTEL FONSECA. Two adventurers down on their luck. The gordian knot to be cut by a rapier. The Ice Venus thaws for a brief space.
SCENE II.—THE MASQUE BALL AT VERSAILLES—A ROYAL FETE UNDER REGENT OF ORLEANS.—Madame Dubac gives a rendezvous, and Leon de Beaulieu is taught the exact price of gold. The masked Gitana! Who is she and why does she read Leon's hand? The Contrabandista and the point of honor. Olivia's ring the secret of her birth.
SCENE III.—Cross purposes, the wager of battle. Matapas finds himself de trop and Olivia seeks the Regent.
SCENE IV.—THE GROVE OF APOLLO IN THE PARK OF VERSAILLES (MOONLIGHT).—How Matapas is induced up to murder very much against his will. The duel P

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF THE northwest corner of Houston and Mercer streets. Lot 25x105, within 250 feet of Broadway, at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 3, at 12 M. Maps, terms, &c., of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

A.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, THE NEW FOUR STORY high stoop Dwelling 173 Seventy-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Owner at 336 Bowery.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, in perfect order, all improvements, in East Fiftieth street. Apply to owner, 44 West Sixteenth st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUILDING AND FOUR FULL Lots, on Orchard, near Canal street. Apply to J. K. KRIEG, 44 Warren street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT Cottage 175 East Seventy-first street. Apply to JAMES FEE, 336 Bowery.

31ST STREET, NEAR MADISON AVENUE—FOUR story modern, desirable, brown stone well built basement Dwelling, 20x60x100, for sale exceedingly low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$12.500 FOR AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS Stand, very suitable for a bakery, on easy terms, or to let. Inquire on the premises, 1,911 Third avenue, between 105th and 106th streets; building three stories and dry cellar and lot in fee.

West Side.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW THREE STORY HIGH STOOP stone front Houses, from $12,000 to $15,000 each. Come and see; Nos. 312 to 320 West Fifty-fifth street. See bill on premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE front Houses, Nos. 33 and 34 West Fifty-first street, 18x56. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, 25 West Forty-eighth street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT REDUCED PRICE, FOUR story English basement House, 15.6x50x98¾; all improvements. Apply to owner. WM. H. REAGAN, No. 5 Beekman street.

VALUABLE FULL WIDTH DWELLING AND STABLE in Fifty-fourth street for sale, exceedingly low; entirely modern; lot 25x200; near Fifth avenue. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY MODERN FIRST CLASS high stoop brown stone House. 20x60; bay window, &c.; lot 80 feet; Park avenue; exceedingly low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSES FOR SALE—IN first second and third class Houses; also Store and Tenement. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY LOCATION.—A GOOD two story and cellar House, in perfect order, 23x36, lot 25x160; contains range, water and gas fixtures; price $3,700, if sold directly; cash required, $650. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 22x50, lot 22x90, on Third street, east of Sixth avenue and near Prospect Park; built in a superior manner; new; in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; the situation is high and healthy, commanding a fine view of New York Bay; Third street is the principal avenue and grand drive to Prospect Park; Fifth avenue cars pass near this property; the house having been taken on account of debt will be sold much below regular price. Apply to W. S. MELDRUM, 427 Fulton street, Willoughby Building Brooklyn.

$9,500.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, E. D., THE cheapest three story high stoop and sub-cellar brick House, with all the modern improvements; lot 120 feet deep; seven minutes' walk from Roosevelt street and Division avenue ferries; terms easy. Inquire of E. BURCHAM, 20 Wilson street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, A HOUSE; NINE rooms; all improvements, lawn, shrubbery, stable; unsurpassed neighborhood; rent very low. JNO. H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, two very pleasant, comfortably furnished Rooms, in Jersey City, near ferry; location very pleasant; house first class; gas, bath, &c.; $3 and $6. Address G. F. C., Herald office.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—3,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

A SHREWSBURY RIVER COTTAGE FOR SALE—Situated opposite the Highlands, near Rumsone station; four acres of ground, fruit, shade and ornamental trees, asparagus, berries, &c.; dwelling has twelve rooms, completely furnished; barn, carriage, boat and ice houses; all in good order. Address W. T. DE VOE, room 425 Metropolitan Hotel.

AT WEST BRIGHTON, S. I.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, a beautiful House, containing eight rooms (heater and water in house), the fruit garden and near the ferry; rent $500 a year. Apply to J. E. AYLIFFE, Shore road, corner John street, West Brighton, or to W. R. JENKINS, 97 Nassau street, New York.

AT FAIRMOUNT—NEAR TREMONT DEPOT OF HARlem Railroad, one House, 8 rooms, $250; another, 6 rooms, $200; good gardens; neighborhood unexceptionable; first class order, all ready to move into, securing comfort and economy. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway, basement, offices A and B.

A ... place presents great attractions in its beautiful views and close proximity to the city, while enjoying every privacy and refinement afforded by a country life; thirty-five minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 26½ Broadway.

AT YONKERS.—TO LET, A TWO STORY AND ATTIC brick House, with French roof, 14 rooms, gas and water; fine river view; five minutes' walk from depot; size of lot, 2½x200 feet; rent for the year, $600. Call on or address O. WEBSTER, No. 1 Wesley place, Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers.

A COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON RIVER TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, with 10 or 100 Lots attached; foot of West Fifty-fourth street. Apply before 10 o'clock at Gramercy Hotel. JORDAN MOTT.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AT GREENWICH, CONN., TO let for the season—Pleasantly situated, just beside Mianus river; old fashioned house; plain furniture; moderate rent. Apply to E. FERRIS, 185 Washington street.

AT NEWBURG, OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON, a pleasant, healthy location, near Powelton House, Balmville, 28 acres choice Land, convenient brick Dwelling, barn, carriage room and stables, tenant house, nice grounds, abundance of fruit; drives and surroundings first class. Rent $200 per month. Address box 729 Newburg Post office.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT—AT FAIRMOUNT; ALSO one at Astoria, one at Newtown, one at Jamaica, one at Hyde Park; rents low. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—AT RAHWAY, N. J.; FIVE acres, abundance of fruit, fine buildings; rent $550. E. T. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, at Rahway, or WM. WATSON, 418 Broome street, New York.

A FARM FOR SALE—OR TO RENT ON SHARES IF required, near Milford, Conn.; this is a rare chance. Apply to J. W. FISHER, Milford, Conn; MARCUS H. LAING, 42 John street, New York, or HENRY TAPPEN, Rahway, N. J.

A HOME ON A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 1½ HOURS' RIDE from the city, can be had for a family by addressing HAPPY HOME, Herald office.

A FRUIT FARM—ELEGANT BUILDINGS; 96 acres, on the Hackensack river, $17,000; at Tappan, Northern Railroad, 40 acres, elegant buildings, $12,0.0; Farms all prices, sizes and locations; sale or trade for city or Brooklyn property. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, CARRIAGE HOUSE, fine grounds, &c., on the Hudson, near the city, to let low to a careful tenant. A. H. BARTLETT, 279 Pearl street.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A LARGE FURNISHED House, carriage house, &c., to let; the place is close to the depot and the water; the owner would prefer to rent it and board with the parties hiring, if agreeable. Apply to WILLIAM KINZEY, 691 Broadway.

BLUE FLAG STONE QUARRY OF THE BEST QUALITY, near canal and ..., for sale at a bargain. D. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT Board. Address JAS. C. CORNELL, Highland Mills, Orange county, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY.—HOUSES AND LOTS for sale or rent; all prices; furnished Houses for summer; good Farms for investment. C. D. KELLOGG & D. W. SMITH, 115 Broadway, and corner Dean and Palisade avenues, Englewood.

FINE FARM, 183 ACRES, $10,000; ONE OF 120 ACRES, $5,000; one of 280 acres to exchange for New York or Brooklyn unencumbered property. D. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A GENTLEMAN'S Residence, within one mile of the depot. The house is of brick, tastefully painted, with wide piazzas on three sides, French windows and all city improvements, such as gas, furnace, hot and cold water, baths, stationary basins and wash tubs, spacious hall, parlor, library, dining room and butler's pantry on first floor, five good sized sleeping apartments, each on the second and third floors, with abundance of closets.
The outbuildings are a gardener's cottage, brick stable, carriage house, sheds, tool house, cow house, chicken house. An abundant supply of pure spring and rain water for house and stable. There are four acres of land in garden and lawn, with choice fruit, ornamental and shade trees, shrubbery and asparagus beds; garden made and planted for the season; gravelled roads and flagged walks.
The house was carefully built for owner's own use, and is in excellent order. The property is on high ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson river and surrounding country. Price $20,0.0, and no less, being about one-half the asking price two years ago, terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, sole agent.

FOR SALE—A NEW PALATIAL RESIDENCE IN THE suburbs of Boston, with 8 acres of land, fruit trees, shrubbery, beautiful grove; situation Newtonville, eight miles from Boston, one-half mile from depot; architect unrestricted in making it substantial, convenient and elegant; will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, with photograph, apply to or address LUCIAN I. BISBEE, No. 6 Studio Building, Boston.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LANDS. PARTIES WISHING safe and lucrative bargains in well selected lands, at low prices, address the undersigned for a few days at 49 East Thirtieth street. Best city references given. W. J. BARNEY, of Chicago, President of National Board of Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ONE HOUR from city; genteel double House, one acre, stable; near salt water; bathing, fishing; fine neighborhood; $6,500. Terms easy; great bargain. EXECUTOR, 45 White street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., A NEAT NEW COTtage, ten rooms; location near depot. Apply to J. A. WEBB, 229 West street, N. Y., or Madison, N. J.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—A FINE FRUIT FARM OF 50 ACRES, 25 miles from Philadelphia, one mile from railroad station, near New York railroad; small frame house, good outbuildings; all the small fruits; 1,500 peach, 500 apple, 500 pear, 100 plum, 100 quince trees, 1,000 grape vines. Price $5,000; must be sold. Address R. J. BYRNES, Hammondton, N. J.

FOR SALE—$1,300, THIRD LANDING, SMALL HOUSE and Lot and stable; great bargain for poor man; also House, Barn and 1½ Acres for $1,800. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, AN ELEGANT NEW MANsion, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, seven minutes' walk from the depot. S. C. LUSK & CO., Yonkers, N. Y., or to the owner, 159 Hudson street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—25,000 ACRES HEAVY PINE Lands, near Savannah, Ga., adjacent to railroad and river. Apply to O. H. EWING, with H. B. Claflin & Co., New York city.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME HOUSE IN Flushing, situated on the corner of Bayside and Parsons avenues. The house is 50x40, and has a fine dry cellar. There is also on the premises a good stable and carriage house. For particulars apply at 348 East Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AN ELEGANT STONE Mansion and Grounds, half a mile water front, on Bowery Bay and the Sound; 7 miles from City Hall; house large, all improvements, first class order; 30 acres of fine garden land, with all varieties of fruits and vegetables in great abundance; everything requisite for a gentleman's estate. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, Auctioneers, 91 Cedar street.

FOR RENT—AT LONG BRANCH, A LARGE AND handsomely furnished Cottage, with twelve Bedrooms, fronting the ocean, near the Girard and Potter cottage and one-half mile below Stetson House. Terms for the summer $2,000. Apply between hours of 9 and 10 A. M., to S. L. MERCHANT & CO., 76 South street.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET, FOR THE SEASON, A furnished Cottage, delightfully situated in a grove on the border of the lake, near the large hotels; pleasure boat and bathing house; fine lawn and garden; carriage house, barn and hay for horses; cow and fowls. Inquire of L. BALLARD & CO., Broadway and Reade street.

NEW ROCHELLE.—FORTY MINUTES STEAM FROM city. Echo Point. Ten acres on water to let or for sale. CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

SPLENDID RESIDENCES TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN Newark, Elizabeth, Englewood and Rahway; also in Stamford, Strawberry Hill and Shippan Point, Conn.; Ravenswood, Westbury, Northport, &c., on Long Island. GEORGE F. THAYER & CO., 43 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., one and a quarter mile from Hunter's Point ferry; house, carriage house, porter's lodge and all appointments in fine order; house fronts on East river, opposite Sixty-sixth street. GEO. F. THAYER & CO., 43 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

TO LET AT RYE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED House, 14 rooms, modern conveniences, fine garden, grapery, &c.; five minutes from station. Address J. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y.

TO LET—HOTEL AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., NEAR the beach; barroom, ballroom, barn, sheds, &c; about 40 rooms; rent $400. S. NORTON'S FEED STORE, 117 Broadway, Williamsburgh, L. I.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A BRICK HOUSE AND ONE Acre of Land, within five minutes' walk of the depot; horse cars pass the door every five minutes. Apply to NICHOLAS JUDGE, 562 Eighth avenue, or DANIEL MULGREW, Fordham, or PHILIP DUFFY, Fordham depot.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, ON WARburton avenue, Yonkers, a good House, carriage house and grounds. SUTTON & CO., 117 Wall street.

TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON, FIRST CLASS RESIdence; garden; plenty fruit; carriage house; bathing and bath house in front; rent $1,500. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, STATEN Island; mile from landing; 11 acres in garden, fruit and lawn; every requisite for first class residence; fine view. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J.—FINE LARGE MODERN House, 14 rooms, about two acres of land; five minutes' walk from depot; rent low. No. 4 West Twenty-eighth st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A HANDSOME VILLA, 14 rooms, beautifully situated, high and very healthy, at Ellicottville, S. I.; several acres in lawn and garden, stable, &c.; rent low. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

TO LET—ONE MILE FROM FORDHAM DEPOT, LARGE double House; stable, six acres land, fruit, garden, &c.; $600 per annum. J. B. KETCHAM, 401 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—A CHOICE HOUSE AND LOT, ONE HOUR from New York, on Northern Railroad of New Jersey, at station; rent $400; price $3,500. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR. COUNTRY Seats and Cottages, in and near Hackensack, Englewood, Passaic, Rutherfurd Park, Ringewood, Bloomfield. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE AND NICE LOT, $270; DO. $350; convenient to depot; one hour from city; also two nice Places for keeping boarders. HENRY TAPPEN, Rahway, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A large furnished House; 9 acres of ground; fine stables and outbuildings; gas and water throughout; all modern improvements. Apply to A. B. MILLS, 155th street and Tenth avenue, or to S. F. CHALFIN, 45 Water street.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NEW ROCHELLE, a fine House, 11 rooms, one acre of land, near Davenport's Neck. Apply to JOSEPH LAMBAIN, on the premises.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—THREE HOUSES TO RENT at $400 and $500; ten minutes from Hudson River Railroad and steamboat or Eighth avenue cars; houses just ... 153d street, between Broadway and the Boulevard ... avenue and 146th street.

$250 PER YEAR ... G. VOORHIS, 78 Pearl street, or ... railroad depot. Mrs. VAN NOSTRAND, Piermont.

$3,300 FOR 33 ACRES GOOD LOAM SOIL LAND, north shore, Long Island; 60 Acres, good house and barn and fruit; the best of land; stock and farming implements all go with it; 40 Acres, near Comac, $4,000 cash down. HASTINGS, 152 Canal street, near Mott.

$3,600—EASY TERMS—NICE COTTAGE, WITH two lots; fine neighborhood, &c. Inquire of G. C. DRESSER, on the premises, Eleventh street, near Central Morrisania Station, or at H. R. R. machine shop, Forty-third street and Fourth avenue, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR BROOKlyn property, at Norwood, one hour from New York, three acres; large and excellent buildings; fruits abundant; price $7,500. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOTS ON THE WEST side, five first class Tenements, paying 16 per cent. Apply to JOHN STEWART, corner Eighth avenue and Forty-third street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT ON THE WEST side, a brown stone House, strictly first class. Apply to JOHN STEWART, corner Forty-third street and Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—A NICE Farm of 60 acres, near Plainfield, N. J.; also splendid Country Seats, Farms, Cottages, &c., for sale and exchange. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—PRICE $12,000 TO $20,000; one-third to one-half cash. Address M. E. MACE, Herald office.

WANTED—A FARM, WITH A WATER FRONT, ON Long Island Sound, not far from New York. Address, giving full particulars and lowest cash price, D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE AND RICH ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture for sale, at great bargain for cash. Two magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suits, made to order, latest style, 14 pieces; cost $600, for $165 a suit; one do., $125; two walnut striped reps Suits for $65 a suit; one do., $55; elegant rosewood Chamber Set, cost $300, for $175; 10 walnut Chamber Sets, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Bookcases, Bronzes, Vases, Clocks, Paintings, walnut Dressing Table, Sideboard, &c., at great bargain; also magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, cost $600, for $275. Inquire at private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNIture for sale, the property of a private family declining housekeeping and not wishing to have an auction sale, will sell at half cost all of their magnificent Household Furniture, superb Parlor Suits, 14 pieces, cost $300, for $175; one do., $150; two Suits in reps for $50; magnificent 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, best city maker, cost $700, for $275; Stool and Cover, Etageres, Bookcase, 10 rich Bedroom Sets, at less than half cost; 20 Carpets, from 50c. per yard upwards. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, Sixth avenue. N. B.—The above furniture has been in use since August. R. R. MARTIN.

A.—FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, &C., BOUGHT in large or small lots; also storage for same and money advanced. JOHNSON & CO., Loan Brokers, 189 Bowery.

AT MY FACTORY AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, 169 Bleecker street, corner of Sullivan street, I now offer for sale to responsible parties, my stock of furniture, at the lowest cash manufacturer's prices; terms one-third cash down, the balance on good security, on terms to suit; this will be only for two weeks; after that time the balance will be sold by a regular sale, of which due notice will be given. JOHN T. G. PICKHARDT.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED French satin brocatel, cost $450, for $160; one do., $50; Etageres, Bookcase; Pianoforte, for $230; Paintings, Bronzes, Silver Ware, Marqueterie Cabinets, Chamber, Dining Furniture; half cost; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING. Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLY & CO., Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, &C.—AT REDUCED PRICES; housekeepers supplied and can pay by the week or month, at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

FOR SALE—AT 62 ST. MARK'S PLACE, A COMPLETE set of Parlor Furniture of European walnut, inlaid with colored woods, made by A. Turpe, cabinet maker to the royal family of Saxony; also a Bedroom Set to match. To be seen between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., on Monday, May 2.

SOFA BEDS.—NEEDHAM'S NEW PATENT SOFA BED contains Spring and Hair Mattresses, entirely separate from the sofa; simplest and best yet invented. An elegant Plimpton Bed, Mirrors, Carpets; rich Parlor Suits, &c. W. S. HUMPHRYS' Furniture Warerooms, 634 Broadway.

IRON WORKS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, Plain and Ornamental IRON WORKS. All kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work for buildings, counting house and warerooms. Nos. 139 to 143 Centre street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF EITHER FIRST OR second Loft of building 48 East Fourteenth street, at reduced rents; third door from Broadway. Apply on premises.

A.—FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, TO LET, 25X75; terms very low. 16 Fourth avenue.

A SIX STORY BUILDING, 505 WASHINGTON STREET, to let or lease; suitable for storage or other heavy business; for less than it is worth; immediate possession. E. L. & B. S. BURNHAM, 809 Hudson street.

A STORE AND DWELLING APARTMENTS TO LET—In new House, 492 Ninth avenue; rent $20 per month. Apply to B. S. LEVY & CO., 271 West Thirty-eighth street.

A SPLENDID SUIT OF OFFICES ON BROADWAY, between John street and Maiden lane, suitable for lawyers or other business purposes; rent reasonable. Inquire at 180 Broadway, room 17.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, with offices connected therewith, of No. 44 Broadway, extending through to New street; suitable for any wholesale or retail business; rent low. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

HOUSE AND WORKSHOP TO LET—HOUSE CONtains ten rooms; has water and all conveniences; workshop has been used many years as a blacksmith and tool shop; rent for all $1,250. Apply on premises, Thirty-second street, near Third avenue.

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.—UNUsual opportunity for business. Continental House to let; 27 rooms; cars pass the door; great assistance to establish business. 454 Grand street, Williamsburg.

LOFTS TO LET.—ONE LOFT AT 205 MERCER STREET; three Lofts at 85 Walker street, near Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET—A SUIT, VERY DESIRABLE, AT No. 4 Hanover street; possession immediately. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

STEAM POWER, $100 PER YEAR.—HORSE POWER. Rooms of every description to let, with steam power. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, A SIX STORY FACTORY, light on all sides; each floor 21 windows; new building, 44 by 86 feet. Inquire on premises, 160 West Twenty-seventh street.

STEAM POWER—WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, 25x165, 25x60 and 25x30, to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the ENGINEER, 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

STORE TO LET.—A GRAND STREET STORE; RENT $50 per month. Apply at 419½ Grand street. Apartments also to let.

TO LET—AN OFFICE, PARLOR AND FRONT KITCHen, suitable for a doctor, dentist or other business. Apply at 151 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—AT 25 JOHN STREET, ONE OR TWO GOOD Windows, either to watchmaker or letter engraver; or desk room for one or two in room No. 1, first floor. J. H. HORTON.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE IN ONE OF THE BEST business locations in the city, suitable for any retail business, 295 Sixth avenue; rent cheap. Lease and Fixtures for sale.

TO LET—A FINE STORE AT 744 TENTH AVENUE, suitable for a drug business, in a good locality; terms moderate. Apply at 531 West Fifty-first street.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—BUILDING 20X68; 334 Water street. Inquire of owner, JOHN A. HADDEN, 46 West Twentieth street.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR of Dodworth Building, 806 and 808 Broadway, including the Hall, 50x110. Apply at 495 Broadway.

TO A DENTIST.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BACK Parlor to let, with use of front parlor, attendance, &c., or without additional room and board, in private family, permanent and at reasonable rates, in most desirable locality in city, near Grand Hotel. Address E. F. STILLWELL, 170 Broadway or Coleman House.

WELL LIGHTED FLOORS TO LET—SUITABLE FOR manufacturing purposes, in the Building 133 and 135 West Twenty-fifth street. Apply to CORBETT & SCHARCH, 126 West Twenty-fifth street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT REDUCED RENTALS—FULLY FURNISHED, BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
Lexington av., at 31st st., desirable modern 3 s. h. s. b. s. $2,100
5th av. (Murray Hill), desirable, elegant private House ... 6,000
27th st., near 4th av., very nice small, roomy 4 story, basement, b. s. ... 2,400
24th st., near 7th av., very nice large, first class h. s. brick 3,000
42d st., near 5th av., elegant, large, very desirable, h. s. b. s., and overlooking Reservoir Park, &c ... 4,200
45th st., near 5th av., 4 story h. s. b. s., 25x60, lot 100 feet 5,5.0
46th st., near Broadway, 4 story and basem't, 20x65x100 2,4 0
45th st., near 6th av., 3 story small h. s. b. s. ... 2,000
Lexington av., small brick, near 5th st. ...
19th st., near 5th av., 4 story large h. s. b. s. ... 4,200
54th st., near 5th av., large, elegant h. s. b. s. and stable ... 4,000
112th st., 3 story, accessible, modern 3 story h. s. b. s. ... 1,250
For permits and particulars apply at the office, 11 Pine st.

A FOUR STORY, FRENCH ROOF, STONE FRONT, high stoop, model Dwelling, Murray Hill.—Parlor Furniture replete, costly Carpetings, Piano, Mirrors, Paintings, Cornices, Shades, Curtains, Chandeliers, &c., one, three years, $3,000. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

A FEW LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED AND unfurnished Houses to let, on Twenty-third street and other central locations; rents low. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 45 WEST Twenty-sixth street, to let, partially furnished; possession immediately.

A.—TO LET, THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, in good order; new oilcloths on halls and Gas Fixtures throughout; rent low if taken at once. Particulars at 224 West Forty-first street, near Broadway.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN ... near Park avenue; rent $2,000. W. H. SMITH & CO., 948 Broadway.

A ... HOUSE TO RENT—PARTLY furnished, on Thirty-second street, three story high stoop, in beautiful order and rent not an object but a good tenant; only $1,500. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third av.

A SPLENDID LOCATION FOR DENTIST, DOCTOR or family—Brown stone, 13 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; part of rent taken in board if desired. Call this week. 224 East Fourteenth street.

A FOUR STORY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Twenty third street to rent to a private family or boarding house, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. W. H. SMITH & CO., 948 Broadway.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone House in Thirty-first street to rent, furnished, between Madison and Fourth avenues, at $4,200. W. H. SMITH & CO., 948 Broadway.

BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—OR PART OF IT, furnished or unfurnished. One gentleman would board with the family if agreeable. Location first class. Call at 107 West Forty-fifth street.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—THREE STORY BRICK House, with modern improvements, 87 Hicks street, corner of Pineapple, near Wall street ferry. Apply to JOHN R. KENNEDY, 51 William street, second floor.

FULLY FURNISHED—EVERYTHING COMPLETE, very low to good tenant; $100 monthly, in advance; No. 8 Garden street, Brooklyn Heights; five minutes to South and Wall street ferries. Keys 101 Wall street. P. S. VEILLER.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—with every convenience, in eligible locations. For permits apply to GEO. F. THAYER & CO., 43 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—$150 PER MONTH; furnished Rooms to let, $12 50 per week, on Abingdon square and West Twelfth street. J. M. CHRISTALLER, 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

THE NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 119 EAST Twenty-sixth street to let until October, or could be leased until May next to a small family; rent $225 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—NEAR BLEECKER STREET, A SMALL furnished House, with every convenience, for a small family. Rent $1,100 per annum. Address F. W. B., box 149 Herald office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SUPERIOR HOUSE, 22X50, No. 16 West Fifty-first street, near Fifth avenue; all new; street in perfect order; $400 per month. Inquire of owner, before 10 or after 5, JOHN A. HADDEN, 56 West Twentieth street.

TO LET—GENTEELY FURNISHED, VERY LOW, OR rent in partial board of owner's family, principal part of spacious stone front House; all improvements; large grounds; in perfect order; 5 rooms on second story if preferred. Inquire on premises in Twenty-third street, corner of Fourth avenue, South Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON EAST SIXTY-SIXTH street, three story high stoop brown stone; rent very low; also a splendid three story House on Lexington avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. McLEAN & MELROSE, 1,052 Third avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House on Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway; one room reserved; rent $1,800. W. H. SMITH & CO., 948 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE CORNER HUDSON AND NORTH Moore streets, together with Furniture. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FLOOR, OR WOULD LET the whole of the House, furnished or unfurnished; in fine order; all modern improvements. Apply to OWNER, 937 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE SUPERIOR BUILT three story and French roof brown stone front House, 36 Park place, Brooklyn, near Prospect Park, size 26x55, containing every improvement, burglar alarm, &c.; house and furniture one year old; all parlor floor finished in hard wood; furniture of superior quality; stable for four horses on rear lot; rent reduced to $3 0.0; possession any time. Inquire of owner, J. A. MONSELL, on premises.

TO RENT—NO. 20 EAST FIFTIETH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, 21x52, three story high stoop, with all modern improvements, mirrors and gas fixtures included; good neighbors guaranteed; $1,800 per annum. Inquire before 10 or after 5 of owner, JOHN A. HADDENS, 46 West Twentieth street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, handsomely furnished; a good house for business. Apply at 111 West Twenty-fifth street. Mrs. JOLLIE.

$1,300.—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—TO LET OR for sale, great bargain, furnished or unfurnished, elegant brown stone House; all improvements; painted and frescoed; marble hall. Apply at 250 East Forty-ninth street.

Unfurnished.

A.—TO LET, 21 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET—THREE story high stoop brick House, 25x50 feet, near Fifth avenue. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 265 Broadway.

A WHOLE HOUSE FOR $550—IN BROOKLYN; NINE rooms, all improvements; walking distance from ferries, near car routes; newly painted; fine yard. Apply immediately on premises, 145 Wyckoff street, near Bond.

A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 128 WEST Fortieth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, containing eight rooms and cellar, gas, range, Croton water; immediate possession.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH STOOP House, 10 rooms; newly painted; in fine order; all improvements; immediate possession; 85 Bank street, to let. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 809 Hudson street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

AT REDUCED RENTALS, BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON:—31st st., near Madison av., 4 s. b. s. modern basement House, 20x60 ... $3,000
42d st., near Broadway, 4 s. b. s. modern basem't, 20x60 ... 2,000
40th st., near Broadway, 4 s. brick, modern, &c. ... 1,800
40th st., near 9th av., 3 s. b. s. modern brick House ... 1,200
47th st., near 3d av., 3 s. h. s. b. s., desirable ... 1,700
5th av., near 14th st., very extra large desirable House ... 6,000
57th st., near B'dw'y, large elegant 4 s. h. s. b. s. modern 3,100
Central Park elegant modern, very desirable ... 5,000
Perry st., 3 s., 25x65, $1,600; Grove st., large brick ... 2,500
For permits and particulars apply at the office, 11 Pine st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTS—BROWN STONE Houses, all improvements in East Forty-ninth and Fifty-first streets; a handsome Cottage, in 126th street, for $300; don't forget the place. THOMAS McGUIRE, 362 Third avenue.

A REDUCTION OF RENT.—LARGE HOUSE 22 AMIty street can be had for $2,000 this year; has rented for $3,000. Owner, No. 9 West Thirty-seventh street.

A PHILADELPHIA BRICK HOUSE TO LET CHEAP—No. 166 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn; high basement; all improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

A HOUSE ON THIRTY-FIFTH STREET TO RENT—Three story, brown stone front, 25x45, with all improvements; must be rented; rent reduced to $1,600. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE HOUSES AT VERY low rents; good locations; between Forty second street and Central Park, Lexington and Ninth avenues. WILLIAM ELLIOTT & CO., 1,491 Broadway.

A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 129 West Fortieth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, containing eight rooms and cellar; gas, range, Croton water; immediate possession.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—237 East Thirty-fifth street; all improvements; thorough order; very low. Permits of A. TURNBULL, 719 Sixth av.

BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, $1,100, worth $16,000; another, $1,200; several brick Houses, $900; greatest reduction known; forty others must be rented; no reasonable offer refused. FROEHLICH & CO., 250 Bowery.

CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET AND SECOND avenue to rent.—Furnished or unfurnished, and will be put in first class order, four story brown stone; rent, furnished, $3,500; come and see it; a most beautiful location. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue.

FOR RENT—NO. 223 116TH ST., SECOND OR THIRD Floor of a brown stone house, with all the modern improvements; convenient to boat, Second and Third avenue cars; terms easy to a good tenant.

T. J. GIBBONS, 169 BLEECKER STREET, HAS TO let, the 3 story and basement House No. 3 Abingdon square, near Bank street, containing 15 rooms and all the modern improvements, and just put in good order; rent $1,500; also other Houses, rents from $1,000 up; also Floors to let, at 21 St. Mark's place, Eighth street; rents $40 to $45.

TWO HOUSES ON THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, BEtween Seventh and Eighth avenues, to let, unfurnished; rents $1,500 and $1,500. W. H. SMITH & CO., 948 Broadway.

TO LET LOW—NINTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVEnue, finest house in South Brooklyn, three stories and basement, French roof; has all modern improvements. Inquire of A. C. MILNE, People's Fire Insurance Company, 175 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET—A MODERN BROWN STONE HOUSE, 146 East Fifty-fifth street, in perfect order; to let on easy terms for one year or more. Apply to Mrs SUMNER, 22 East Thirty-fifth street, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO LET—FOR $55 PER MONTH, THE THREE STORY high stoop House 205 East Fifty-third street. All improvements. Apply to Dr. HARRIS, 159 East Thirty-third street.

TO LET—A THREE STORY BASEMENT HOUSE, AT 142d street, near Eighth avenue; rent $42 per month. Apply to JOHN STEWART, corner Eighth avenue and Forty-third street.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 40 ROOMS, $350; also one 28 rooms, $275; also one of 19 rooms, $120; suits of Rooms, French style. 11 West Eleventh street, near Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE AND basement, cellar extension, and all the improvements; furnace and 15 rooms; elegant order; No. 63 West Baltic street. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court street, near Sackett, Brooklyn.

TO LET—107 EIGHTH STREET (CLINTON PLACE), near Fifth avenue, House, first class, four stories, 20 rooms; rent $2,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE, East Fifty-third street, $1,000; three story brick, Fifty-fourth street, $1,200; three story brown stone, Fifty-eighth street, $1,500. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 829 Third avenue.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—A first class brown stone House, with all modern improvements, nearly new; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, Wyckoff street, first house west of Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, or to the owner in the job printing office, 29 Mercer street, New York.

30 HOUSES TO RENT IN FIRST CLASS LOCATIONS, and rents greatly reduced, as they must be rented. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue.

$550.—TO LET—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House 183 Nelson street, near Court street, Brooklyn; modern improvements; possession immediately. Inquire of FRANCIS VIEN, 104 Nelson street, South Brooklyn.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A HANDSOME FLOOR TO LET—IN A PRIVATE house, with all improvements, No. 406 West Fortieth street, to a small family.

A LOWER PART OF HOUSE TO LET—WITH ALL ... required.

A FAMILY, GOING TO THE COUNTRY FOR THE summer, will let two or three elegantly furnished Rooms to gentlemen. Apply on Tuesday or Wednesday at 251 West Fourteenth street.

A.—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR TO LET—With all conveniences, to a physician or private party. None but respectable persons need apply at 153 Spring st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—ON FIRST FLOOR TO A small family, without children; rent $15. 208 East Fortieth street.

A.—LOWER PART OF HOUSE 20 BARROW STREET to let; gas and water; immediate possession; 6 rooms; fine order. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 809 Hudson street.

A FAMILY WILL RENT, TO AN ACCEPTABLE party, the Whole or a Part of either the first, second or third story, furnished, with attendance. Apply at No. 4 West Fourteenth street.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—NO. 4 ABINGDON square, near Bank street; five rooms, large pantries, gas and bath; reasonable rent; would be divided.

AT 47 AMITY STREET—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished Rooms for gentlemen; Rooms for light housekeeping; house in the best order; occupied 14 years by owner.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, VERY LARGE rooms, with or without Furniture, for residence or business; good business stand; also Parlor and Room together or separate. 61 East Bleecker street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET ONE OR THREE nicely furnished Rooms; terms moderate; desirable location; one block west of Broadway. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—AT THE PRIVATE house No 9 Ashland place, for one or two young men; also a Floor to let at the same place. Inquire on the second floor.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITS OF ROOMS TO let, without board, to responsible parties. 61 West Eleventh street.

FURNISHED SUITS OF ROOMS, FROM $20 TO $60 A month, convenient for light housekeeping; first class Rooms for single gentlemen, from $2 upward. Doctor's Office at a very low rent. 318 East Fourteenth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly; house new; all modern improvements; location unsurpassed; convenient to cars. Address for three days WEST END, station G.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITS OF APARTments; also single Rooms; house new; all modern improvements; desirable location. Apply at 635 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway, southwest corner of Forty-fourth street.

HARLEM.—A FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require will let four Rooms on second floor, to a small family, on moderate terms. Apply on the premises, south side of 128th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, house nearest Sixth avenue.

PART OF THE BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE FRONT, 210 East Forty-sixth street; large parlor, with bay window; two large bedrooms, very large bathroom between; servants' room, excellent kitchen and cellar, large yard, full lots; will be let low; newly furnished or otherwise; all in perfect order and fit for immediate use.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—AT 510 WEST TWENTIeth street, containing all the modern improvements. Inquire on premises; possession immediately.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, elegantly furnished, with Board, on moderate terms for the summer months; family small and select. Inquire of BROWN & SIMONSON, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SECOND STOry No. 312 East Twenty-first street; gas, bath, &c.; suitable for light housekeeping; would prefer to let to young gentlemen.

TO LET—TO A FIRST CLASS FAMILY, FIVE HANDsomely furnished Rooms; three on second floor, two on third floor (the front room on second floor has one beautiful large window); suitable for housekeeping; with use of kitchen and laundry; brown stone house in Thirty-sixth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue. No boarders in the house. First class references required. Address box 5,547 Post office.

TO LET—117 BLEECKER STREET, SECOND FLOOR, Furnished; also additional Rooms.

TO LET—FURNISHED, PART OF BROWN STONE AND brick House, No. 218 West Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Take Broadway, Seventh or Eighth avenue cars.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS FORMING THE SECOND Floor of the small rear house 77½ Greenwich avenue. Rent $16.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILY, PARLORS AND BASEments, 8 rooms, in brown stone house 207 East Fifty-second street; rent $60 per month.

TO LET—THREE FLOORS OF NO. 53 BARROW STREET, including new range, boiler, bathroom and gas. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A NICE SECOND Floor; has hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c. Location 16 Charlton street, near Macdougal street. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT AND A Second or Third Floor, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at 265 East Fifteenth street, near Third avenue.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, NO. 44 West Eleventh street, between University place and Fifth avenue; very desirable for a milliner; House occupied by dressmaker with first class custom. Apply as above after 12 M.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A FINE STONE House, to a small family; two blocks from the Central Park. Inquire 238 East Seventy-ninth street.

TO LET—VERY CONVENIENT, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, Five Rooms, to small family of adults, American. 240 East Thirty-eighth street. Rent $38.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES ONLY, TWO FLOORS of six rooms each, at 666 Sixth avenue; gas (separate metres), water, water closets, marble mantels, &c.; floors in good order throughout and good neighborhood. Inquire on the premises. Outside bell. Good references given and required.

TO LET—A NICE SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS through, 135 West Twenty-sixth street, to a small, respectable family; gas, water and water closet on floor for each family; no children in the house.

TO LET (WITH OWNER)—TWO FLOORS, GAS AND bath, and all modern improvements, to adults only, at 160 West Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avs.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE 39 WEST FOURTH STREET, near Washington square, five rooms and basement; rent moderate to a genteel family. Call after 11 A. M.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, SUITABLE FOR A GENtleman and wife, for housekeeping; or good location for a physician; rent moderate. 49 Jane street, west of Eighth avenue.

TO LET—AT 19 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR COOper Institute, Part of Second Floor.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR OF 145 BLEECKER street; splendid location for pianos, dressmaking, millinery, fancy goods or any business. Rent cheap. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 169 Bleecker street.

TO LET CHEAP—FIVE APARTMENTS, 217 GREENwich street, next to the corner of Vesey; rent from $15 to $25 per month. Apply at 217 Greenwich street. E. W. SMITH.

CHEAP RENT.—TO LET, SEVERAL FINE ROOMS, ON the first floor of 71 East Tenth street, corner Fourth avenue. Apply in the mineral water store, No. 69, opposite Stewart's store.

UNFURNISHED.—TO RENT, SECOND FLOOR OF private house 106 West Twentieth street; rooms large and elegant; four commodious closets; bathroom, &c., connecting; more room if required.

UNFURNISHED—A FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, TO A small family, without children, in an excellent neighborhood; hot and cold water, with gas. References exchanged. Apply at 303 West Eighteenth street.

17 PERRY STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.—Two pleasant furnished Rooms, first floor, for gentlemen; terms moderate.

$50 MONTHLY; SECOND AND THIRD STORIES, 463 West Nineteenth street; every modern convenience; good yard; nice neighborhood; owner (American) occupies remainder.

51 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, fine Rooms; also Parlors, furnished or unfurnished.

56 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, JUNCTION OF Broadway and Sixth avenue, fronting the small park.—Second Floor, splendidly furnished or unfurnished, to single gentlemen; business or light housekeeping.

71 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A HANDSOME Parlor and Chamber to let, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private house; one of the best locations in the city. Call at the premises.

142 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—To let, furnished Parlor Floor; six rooms. Call from 10 to 4. House occupied by owner only.

1,329 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SIXTH AND Thirty-seventh streets.—Nicely furnished Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; house in complete order. Terms moderate. Apply for three days.

POLITICAL.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, April 14, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—
SIR:—Notice is hereby given that at an election to be held in this State on the third Tuesday in May next (May 17), pursuant to the provisions of chapter 85, Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy (passed March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to provide for an election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York," the following officers are to be elected, to wit:—
A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and
Six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals,
whose terms of office, as provided in said act, and in the sixth article of the constitution of the State of New York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870, and terminate as provided in the said constitution and in the eighth section of said act.
Also three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York, whose terms of office, as provided in said act, and in the sixth article of the constitution of the State of New York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870.
The attention of the City Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to sections one, two, three, four and five of chapter 85, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.
SECTION 1. A Chief Judge and six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the electors of the State on the third Tuesday of May next, pursuant to the judiciary or sixth article of the constitution. The names of all persons voted for at such election by any elector shall be upon one ballot, which shall designate the person voted for as Chief Judge and the persons voted for as Associate Judges, and no elector shall vote for more than the Chief Judge and four of the Associate Judges. Such ballot shall be endorsed "Judiciary," and the Inspectors of Election shall provide a box labelled "Judiciary," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The person receiving the highest number of votes as Chief Judge and the six persons receiving the highest number of votes for Associate Judges shall be deemed chosen at such election.
SEC. 2. At the same election there shall be chosen by the electors of the city and county of New York three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said city and county, as required by the said sixth article of the constitution. The names of the persons voted for shall be upon one ballot, which shall be separate from the ballot mentioned in the preceding section, and be endorsed "Judiciary, Common Pleas." The inspectors shall keep a box labelled "Judiciary, Common Pleas," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed chosen at such election.
SEC. 3. Notice of such election shall be given and published for not less than four weeks preceding the same. As to the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, the notice shall be given as now required by law in reference to general elections, and as to Judges in the said Court of Common Pleas in New York, it shall be given as now required in reference to local elections in that city. No omission of notice shall invalidate any election provided for in this act.
SEC. 4. At such election the registry of votes, if any such registry of votes be required by the then existing law, prepared and used at the last preceding general or charter election, as the case may be, shall be used, but the inspectors of election shall meet in their several election districts, on the Friday and Saturday preceding the election, to revise, correct and complete, and shall revise, correct and complete the said registry, in the manner now required by law in reference to general and charter elections, if such registry shall then be required by law.
SEC. 5. The Board of State Canvassers shall meet on the second Tuesday of June next, to canvass the votes for Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and shall thereupon proceed according to existing laws; and except as in this act otherwise provided, all laws in force at the time in respect to the holding of election, the qualifications of voters, the punishment for illegal voting, the canvassing and returning of the votes, and all laws prescribing the duties of inspectors, officers and boards in reference to elections, shall apply to the election authorized by this act, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto. Any vacancy in the office of inspector of election, in any election district in the State, shall be filled in the manner provided by law, on or before the day of such election.
Respectfully yours, &c., H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, April 16, 1870.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the city and county of New York.

* Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to so do. See chapter 4?0, Laws of 1850. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

AT 52 SIXTH AVENUE—ALL PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury. Only office of Dr. HARRISON, late of 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street.)

A.—PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL ADvice. Honorable and scientific treatment. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. Forty years' private practice.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful Medicine, safe and certain, $5. Gentlemen treated. Private diseases cured. Manhood restored.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicines; his powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound; price $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury; Dr. Evans' magical Invigorator; lost manhood restored.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure all female complaints. Elegant rooms for nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

A CURE FOR LADIES IMMEDIATELY.—DR. FRANKLIN, 151 Bleecker street, private physician for ladies and gentlemen in trouble. Consultation free.

ADVICE TO LADIES IN TROUBLE.—RELIEF AT ONE visit. Dr. and Madame CLARK, 10 Amity street, near Broadway.

AT ONE VISIT.—LADIES IN TROUBLE ARE RElieved without harm, perfectly sure and safe. Advice free, all hours. 35 West Fourth street, near Broadway. Mme. and Dr. DION.

FOR SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT AND A PERMANENT cure in all Private Diseases (either sex) consult Dr. OLIN, 27 Bond street.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

PRIVATE DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED—WITHOUT mercury or detention from business, by Dr. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN, WITH TEN YEARS' REFERENCE from last place, wants a situation; single man; a Protestant. Address SAM, box 119 Herald office, for two days.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION WITH A gentleman as groom and assistant gardener; can milk. Address H. C., Herald office, for three days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as groom and coachman; country preferred; good city reference. Address Q. S., box 120 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in the country. Call on or address present employer, JAMES B. BREWSTER, 63 East 25th st.

A FATHER WANTS TO SEND HIS BOY WITH A good farmer to the country; is 17 years old, strong and healthy; terms liberal; a good home more desirable. Call for two days at 217 West 26th st., third floor, back room.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, who has lived in his employment four years. Any gentleman wanting a good man may call on or address J. B., 619 6th av.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM WANTED—By a young married man (English); wife as waitress, chambermaid or nurse. Address G. H., 66 University place, at C. Graham's harness store, for two days.

A GERMAN (MARRIED) DESIRES A SITUATION: IS a good coachman, gardener, farmer and carpenter; three years reference from one place; reference first class. Address F. REITAL, New Fort Hamilton, Post Office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man; is thoroughly competent; willing to make himself generally useful; six years' reference. Address M. L., box 215 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable married man; no encumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; first class references. Call or address TRAINOR, saddler's store, 448 6th av.

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE SOUTH DESIRES A SITuation as coachman or groom; recommendations first class; has been employed as coachman for the past seven months in New York. Call on or address S. S., 134 West 30th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant young man, to go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; best city reference. Call on or address W. T., Graham's harness store, 66 University place, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; has first class references for city and country, and will be found strictly sober, reliable and obliging. Address S. T., box 1?3 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A COACHman's situation for a young man who has been in the employ of his family for some time and who is a very competent and reliable person. Call at 51 Exchange place, room No. 5.

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A SITUATION AS COACHMAN WANTED—BY A single man, who has best of city references; has no objections to the country; has some knowledge of gardening and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply or address J. P. K., at C. Graham's saddlery store, 66 University place. Apply from 12 to 4 o'clock P. M.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; understands his business well; good city reference. Call on or address BERNARD, feed store, 55 West 18th st.

A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman; good city references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at 56 West 19th st., or address COACHMAN.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; best city reference. Address L., box 234 Herald office.

COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a gentleman's establishment, by a man who is thoroughly competent in every respect, and who can give undoubted reference. Address A. B., private stable, No. 5 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED BY a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good safe driver; best city reference. Address M., box 101 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; sober and industrious; best city reference from last employer. Address COACHMAN, 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, sober and thoroughly competent; 18 years' experience; city reference; no objection to the country. Address JAMES, box 174 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, by a single man, strictly temperate and thoroughly understanding his business; highest reference; lived seven years with present employer. Call on or address 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable single man; thoroughly understands the management and treatment of horses and his business in all its branches; has 16 years' reference from last employer; country preferred. Call on or address P. O. REILLEY, 62 East 13th st., for two days.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference. Call on or address D. K., No. 4 East 31st st., private stable.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS coachman; has been in the employment of one family for the last five years; country preferred. Address A., box 144 Herald office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address W. G., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN; CAN take care of plain garden and general work on a farm; understands the management of cows and horses; wants a house on the farm; good reference if required. Address J. K., Herald office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman; can give first class reference. Address F. T., No. 12 High st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable young man; is strictly sober; he thoroughly understands his business; will be found obliging. Address J., box 155 Herald office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A REspectable young man; is temperate and obliging and highly recommended. Call or address COACHMAN, Excelsior stable, Broadway and 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; best reference of two years from last employer. Address W. C., harness store 293 4th av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A SITUAtion as coachman; sober, industrious and experienced driver; best city reference. Address JAMES, at Barrel's stables, 141 East 25d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; country preferred; has two years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at the feed store, 28 East 19th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom or groom and coachman, for the country or city, or will make himself generally useful; first class reference. Address E. D., box 179 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED 22, A SITUAtion as coachman; can drive four-in-hand if desired; city reference given. Address H. W., box 184 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT SINgle young man, a situation as coachman; has three years' best city reference from his present employer. Can be seen for two days at Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and groom; seven years' city references from former employer. Call on or address J. C., at Lowden's, harness store, 30 East 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A sober and careful driver; best Fifth avenue reference; has lived with the best families 25 years. Call on or address J. T., 488 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, by a single man; has the best of reference; present employer going to Europe. Call on or address HARNESS STORE, 1,331 Broadway, corner 37th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; is sober, honest and industrious; is a good groom and driver; would make himself useful; first class city and country reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, 369 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, Arthur's stables.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARDENER, to cultivate a farm of 40 acres, located on Long Island. The farm contains about 800 fruit trees, &c. In consideration of the cultivation the farmer can live without charge upon the premises and appropriate the proceeds of his culture to himself for one year. Apply to N. J. BURCHELL, 319 East 53d st.

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Every Man His Own Parson—Going to Heaven in a Hand-Basket—Free Love Fanatics and Free Lunches—The Devil After a Darky Deacon.

The warm breath of spring and the glorious sun of yesterday morning inspired every religiously inclined man and woman in the metropolis with fresh devotional feelings, and prompted them to repair with zealous steps to their customary places of worship, there to praise God for all His goodness. All the churches were well attended, and there was no lack of enthusiasm in the services by the worshippers in the temples of rich or poor. In the churches in which our fellow citizens of African descent most do congregate the proceedings were exceedingly interesting and edifying. The full reports of the latter, to be found below, will be found to contain unusually choice and striking religious matter, while the elaborate accounts of the doings in the other churches in New York, Washington, Brooklyn and elsewhere will amply repay perusal.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Burchard's Thirty-first Anniversary—Highly Interesting Services.

Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the Thirteenth street Presbyterian church, yesterday completed the thirty-first anniversary of his ministry, before a large and deeply interested congregation. The church was elaborately and handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the services were throughout of a novel and attractive character. After the usual prefatory services the venerable gentleman announced as the subject of his discourse Acts xx., 26 and 27—"Wherefore I take you to record this day that I am pure from the blood of all men. For I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God."

The preacher said this is Paul's declaration, and under circumstances touching and full of pathos. It is not the language of self-confidence or of boasting, but of one who had done what he could for the salvation of his fellow men, and that if they perished it would not be through any defection or want of fidelity on his part. In a measure the speaker felt that he could adopt the language of the apostle as his own. He had not been inspired, had not apostolic gifts, had not been faultless; but he could say he had been sincere, had not "shunned to declare the whole counsel of God." It is thirty-one years ago this very day since I was ordained and installed pastor in this city, and I am not conscious of having been deterred by considerations of fear or favor from declaring unto you what I conceived to be the whole truth of God. I came to you in the simplicity of the Gospel, having but one purpose and one desire—the glory of God in the salvation of men; and realizing that the word is the appointed instrumentality for this end, my aim has been to proclaim it with all fidelity and plainness. The doctrines indicated in the text by "all the counsel of God" are such as the following, and which I have not shunned to declare:—

First—The doctrine of human sinfulness, involving moral pollution and legal condemnation to the entire race.

Second—The doctrine of human redemption, implying the humiliation and death of Christ.

Third—The doctrine of justification by faith and the renewal of the heart by the Holy Spirit.

Fourth—The doctrine of sanctification, or a holy life.

Fifth—The doctrine of a future life and awards according to the deeds done in the body.

After briefly explaining and illustrating these several doctrines the speaker remarked that these had been the burden of his ministry. He had desired to know nothing but Christ and Him crucified, and if he had failed to present Christ as the medium of hope and salvation he had failed in the great work and purpose of the ministry. But, with the blessing of God, his ministry had not been a failure. Here the speaker referred to the weakness of the church when he first became its pastor; its continual growth, unity and strength; the revivals that had blessed it, its colony and the blessing which had attended it to the present time, and in a review we may well exclaim, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." "There have been added," the speaker stated, "to the church during the whole period of my ministry 2,800 members, and nearly half of this number on profession of their faith. I have officiated at more than 2,500 funerals, a large portion of which were, of course, outside of my own church and congregation. I have visited the sick whenever and wherever called; I have been willing to be everybody's servant for Jesus' sake, and rejoiced in all these opportunities to declare all the counsel of God. And I must testify, as a general thing, to your readiness to hear. You have been satisfied with the substance of the Gospel—the truth as it is in Jesus. To your personal kindness in all circumstances of sickness and trials, it is my joy to bear ample testimony. I have had a generous people, a goodly heritage, a church united and ready for every good word and work. My only grief is that the declaration of God's counsel for over thirty years has not resulted in bringing you all into sympathy with God's heart, and into the enjoyment of the blessed hope of heaven. If I have declared unto you all the counsel of God, if I have employed all the instrumentalities he has instituted and revealed, if I have been instant in season and out of season, what more can I do? 'Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men.'"

Dr. Burchard, though he has preached more than thirty years, is still in his prime, and, judging from his appearance, he is good for yet twenty years' service. He is greatly esteemed and beloved by his people.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

A Crazy Woman Takes Preliminary Possession of the Pulpit and is Taken Away by Policemen—Brilliant Sermon on "The Right Way to Look at Life" by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

The usual brilliant number and gayly dressed, as befitting the golden May day, assembled yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. All were in pleasant, worshipful mood—that kind of pleasantness begotten of confidence in a loving father by his trusting children. The organist began playing a voluntary on the organ—"He shall find his flocks"—from Handel's "Messiah," filling the vast interior of the sacred edifice with the sweetest melody of sounds, when suddenly an unusual episode occurred. This was nothing more or less than an elegantly dressed lady quietly walking up the steps leading to the pulpit and seating herself there. She took her seat with the calmest dignity imaginable. All eyes were upon her, wondering what it meant. An elderly gentleman quickly advanced up the steps.

"Madam, why do you take this seat?" he asked her, in the blandest tones possible.

"That's my business," she answered.

"But you have no business here," he insisted.

"I have, and I'll stay!" she fairly shrieked.

It was a painful as well as unusual episode, and we will not describe it in full. It was evident she was crazy. Some policemen were called in, and resisting their efforts to remove her, and filling the church with her wild shrieks she was taken out, and quiet was restored and the morning worship renewed.

The music was unusually excellent. The *Te Deum* by J. R. Thomas, with solos by Mrs. Ficker, Miss Rushley and Mr. Clapp exquisitely sung, and so, too, 'Love Divine," a duet by Donizetti, sung by Mrs. Ficker and Mr. Clapp. After this was sung "Blessed are the Merciful" (with tenor solo by Mr. G. F. Whiting), a short anthem by Mr. Edward Howe, Jr., the organist. After reading a portion of Scriptures was sung a congregational hymn, beginning with the verse—

Lamp of our feet, whose hallowed beam
Deep in our hearts its dwelling hath;
How welcome is the cheering gleam
Thou sheddest o'er our lowly path.

Following the singing of this hymn, which was sung with great fervor, came

THE SERMON.

It was announced that the subject of the sermon would be "The Right Way to Look at Life," and such accordingly was the theme of the morning discourse. As the basis he took the text Matthew xiii., 16—"Blessed are your eyes, for they see"—and he talked upon it with a vigor of eloquence and fulness and power of illustration unsurpassed in any of his previous sermons. After a few words of happy introduction he insisted that men did not walk along the straight and narrow path of duty, but, under the sophism of not knowing what duty is, do pretty much as they please. He showed how men looked at things in the material world from different standpoints. The poet finds beauty in the ocean; the matter of fact man casts his eyes about hoping to discover some of the lost treasure of the pirate Kidd. Men looked at life through the medium of their prejudices. It was a mean twist. How impossible was it for the Catholic and Protestant to look alike upon religion! This difference he described at length, showing how each is the antipodes of the other. There was only one being in the world who had ever seen things as they are, and this was Jesus Christ. Describing the clearness and justness of Christ's vision, and how approximating his clear-sighted vision was that of believers, like him, in God, he described the atheist—the man believing in no God—the man believing everything is the result of blind chance. What was duty to this man? Nothing. Give way to all your passions—this was the teaching of all such. What would be the result of this teaching? The moral sensibilities of the world would be blunted. There was no more wretched man than the atheist. Life had no grandeur, no heroism for him. Another class was what he designated as indifferents. This man was living constantly in perplexity. He had no faith, perfect, strong and confiding. He did not look the great enigma of life in the face. It was unsafe to be without distinct religious belief. Dwelling at some length upon this point he showed that the Christian man was the only man who had a right view of life or could have it. He pictured the life of the old prophets, Moses, Jeremiah and Isaiah, and the life of David, and how he breathed forth his faith and hopes in his beautiful psalms. More than a giant among giants came Jesus Christ. He came to them an exceptional man, a wonder, a miracle, a man who called God His father and us his children. He went to His death on the cross telling all that they were the children of God. His lesson remained with us to-day. Moses sang and died, Isaiah sang and added to it, David sang and added to it. Christ came and the song became complete—the song of a grand Christianity. Further, he spoke of the Richmond disaster. Some charged this to rotten timbers. There was a God in it; it was no blind accident. God in his own time and in his own way called those men from life to death. In conclusion, he urged that this was the only right way of interpreting God's providences. There must be trust and faith in God, and all would be well. It was this that gave to life here a grand purpose, a nobility, and to the life to come assurance of a glorious immortality.

An unusual thing after the close of the sermon was a begging appeal by the pastor for funds. He said he wanted $1,000. Of this sum one-half was to go toward helping a society organized here and in Dr. Bellows' church to furnish sewing to poor women. He gave a very interesting exhibit of what this organization had done during the past year and was now doing, and then stated that he wanted the rest of the money to pay off a debt still due on pictures in the vestry. Plates were promptly passed about and liberal contributions made.

Communion service, in which everybody present was invited to participate, concluded the morning service.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Berge's Second Mass—Interesting Musical Services.

This work, although not constructed on the grand and imposing scale of the Paschal Mass by the same brilliant composer, is probably one of the most popular of his works. There is a popular catching ring to every part of the mass, and it is full of *brio* and expression. The *Kyrie* opens with a simple triple movement, in which all the voices join and which is chiefly colored by a brilliant accompaniment. The soprano and bass dialogue in the *Christe* in a light, pleasing manner and the introduction is again brought in as a refrain. There is a similarity in the style of the commencement of the *Gloria* and the similar movement in Mozart's Twelfth Mass. The similarity, however, consists only in the voices singing the common chord in unison, and they break into the notes of the diminished seventh, continuing their joyous tones as far as the *Domine Deus*. This is a charming duet for tenor and bass, and has an air of spontaneity which makes it doubly attractive. The *Qui Tollis* is a quartet in A minor, which leads in nine-eight time into the corresponding major key. The soprano sings the *Miserere* in passionate, declamatory phrases, accompanied by the prayerful, devout supplications of the other voices. The *Quoniam* returns to the introductory key of D major, and is sung in unison. *Cum Sancto* is commenced by the tenor alone; then the soprano repeats the theme, followed by the bass and alto. The *Amen* is very brilliant, and forms a fine close to this part of the mass. The *Credo* commences with a full unison, and the tenor has *Et in unum Dominum* all to himself. The *Et Incarnatus* is a gem of tenderness and expression. The soprano announces the great mysteries of the redemption, and the other voices break in in wondering and awe stricken phrases. The *Crucifixus* is of the same dramatic character, and in the *finale* the terror and awe depicted in the *staccato* ejaculations of the chorus is worthy of the sublime theme. The resurrection is described in a dashing, joyous outburst of the chorus. The alto tells of the second coming of the Redeemer in a beautiful solo, which received every justice at the hands of Miss Mary Werneke, one of the best contraltos in the city. Signor Bacelli excelled himself in the *Et in Unam Sanctam Ecclesiam*, and gave out his G's like Le Franc's *ut de poitrine*, with a strident earnestness and trumpet sonority that reverberated through the church like the peal of a great organ. But the great charm of the mass was the artistic coloring it received at the hands of the organist-composer, Dr. William Berge. Without his bold, varying organ background, half the effects of the musical picture would have been lost. Rev. Father Dobiesse, S. J., officiated as celebrant, and Rev. Father Mignard, S. J., preached at the gospel on charity. He said that the sublime teachings of the Saviour on this subject should be a guide to us through life and tend to promote good will among all men. The solo choir consists of Misses Teresa and Mary Werneke, and Signors Tamaro and Bacelli. Rossini's *Messe Solennelle* will be sung at this church after due preparation and rehearsal. It will be given with the original orchestral score for the first time. A work of this kind sounds very different when the composer's own name is preserved than what it does when some itinerant German scores it from a piano copy.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

Sermon by the Rev. Chauncey Giles.

Rev. Chauncey Giles delivered a sermon yesterday morning at the Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem from the text—"The measure of a man, that is, of the angel."—Revelations, xxi., 17.

The speaker said that the vision of St. John was the revelation of the whole sum of humanity—its physical constitution and its spiritual needs. In the sacred Scriptures the figure of a city was often used to represent the Church, which, in its various parts, was also typical of humanity. The doctrine of the Church, made up of single articles of faith, was, like the city, the New Jerusalem, which is the symbol of the Swedenborgian creed. As the city is made up of materials wholly dissimilar in themselves, so the faith, taken analytically, is not homogeneous. But when the edifice is crowned the whole appears a perfect work, fair and without blemish. A doctrine that is the perfect measure of a man must come from God. Like the walls of the New Jerusalem it must be perfect, answering every human want. It must come from God, because it must be truth, and man has no power to originate truth. This principle is acknowledged by the votaries of science, who, not presuming to originate seek to discover the truth that already exists. When the great body of mankind have resolved to look in the holy Scriptures for their New Jerusalem, then, and not till then, will they make progress in spiritual knowledge. Such progress will, indeed, be founded upon a living doctrine, based upon the immutable foundations of divine truth. Man requires a doctrine which can oppose rationalism grounded in natural truth, with that higher reason—the glory of God. The Church can make no progress by hiding in cloisters. She must come forth and meet and overcome the fallacies of the world's votaries. She must advance—not retreat. But the City of God has twelve gates. Every man cannot enter the kingdom as he will, but must approach from that side on which his fate has thrown him. The Lord has not cast every man in the same mould. Men must, therefore, approach the Church from where they are, not from where they would be. The gates of the city are closed to none. Yet, free as is the entrance thus offered to us, there is no approach but by way of the gates. The doctrine must be entered by its fundamental principles; the City of God must be approached by the ways He has appointed. Jesus Christ is the door, the only means of entrance. By Him, and by Him alone, can we hope to gain a insight into the glories of the holy city. To meet the wants of humanity a spiritual creed must be such an one as a man can carry with him into the field or the workshop, the exchange or the bazaar. His doctrine must not teach him that labor is the primal curse; it must not drive him to his task like a galley slave. He must feel that labor is a blessing; that it has its source in the Divine nature; that the only path to heaven lies through useful work. The Lord came down to a manger and a workshop, and we want a doctrine of the Lord which will ennoble every species of toil and help us to lift up those who are in the lowest ranks of society. We want a doctrine, too, which shall measure our delights and teach us how to enjoy the happiness the Lord has provided for us here.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Surpliced Choir—Sermon by Dr. Ewer.

Yesterday a long contemplated change in the manner of public worship was consummated at Christ church. The music was rendered by a surpliced choir of men and boys instead of by the quartet as heretofore. The new choir did not seem to be fully trained, as the *Te Deum* and the Psalter, which are the most important of the musical parts of the service, were read. The music is under the direction of Dr. Cutler, late of Trinity Church. This change, we understand, was not made without opposition. A small portion of the congregation still cling to the old order of things, and endeavored at the Easter election to secure some church officers for their side. They were, however, signally defeated, only about eight votes out of forty-six being in their favor, and Dr. Ewer has now the undivided support of both wardens and vestrymen.

The sermon yesterday morning was preached by the rector, from the text "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian,"—Acts xxvi., 28th. The preacher began by giving an account of the events which had happened to St. Paul from the attack on him by the Jews until his appearance before Festus and Agrippa, by the latter of whom the words of the text were uttered. After dwelling upon the occasion which called them forth, the preacher exhorted his hearers to be not only almost but entirely persuaded. He said that God did not require holiness of those who wished to become members of his church, only a resolution that they would endeavor after holiness. He besought all who had not been baptized to take that first step, and if that were taken then to come forward to confirmation, after which they would be entitled to all the privileges of the Church. On next Sunday the bishop of the diocese will administer the rite of confirmation at this church at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

LAURENS STREET (COLORED) PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

"And the Government Shall Be On His Shoulder"—Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Oliver.

Several years ago a few earnest Christian brethren, connected with the Washington square Methodist Episcopal church, planted a mission at 138 Laurens street; but after some months' up hill work they abandoned it, and a colored Presbyterian society has since occupied it. The Rev. Mr. Oliver, an earnest man, who has been twenty years in the ministry, is its pastor, but he too has found the Eighth ward sinners the hardest, probably, that he ever attempted to evangelize, and both he and his little society, after June 1, are to be merged in Shiloh Presbyterian church, corner of Prince and Marion streets. The little Baptist society which now worships in College place, and of which Rev. Mr. Graham, a Scotch-Irishman, is pastor, is to occupy the premises in Laurens street after June; but from this date forth the two congregations will worship together until that time. The services, owing to the sparseness of the worshippers, does not commence until eleven o'clock, and at that hour yesterday morning there were three colored men and a white man and the two ministers and three women present. Subsequently another white man, a colored man and two other females entered, and the congregation consisted of twelve disciples gathered in an upper room, besides our reporter.

The Rev. Mr. Graham opened the services by reading the 421st hymn:—

O Lord! another day has flown,
And we a little band,
Are met once more before thy throne
To bless thy fostering hand.

This was sung more like a funeral march than a song of praise, every note being prolonged to its utmost limit and beyond. He then read the lesson from Second Timothy ii., and offered prayer, after which the pastor, Rev. Mr. Oliver, preached from the text, Isaiah ix., 6, "And the government shall be upon his shoulder."

This text, he considered, had material enough in it for two years' discourses. All "scripturians" agree that it refers to Christ, and the prophets, who was a good man, says "unto us a child is born;" so that we may rightly infer that Christ is born in a special and peculiar sense to all believers. Our interest is not so much to ascertain in what way he is thus born, but as to whether we are born of God, and thereby included in the "us." Jesus himself, in other words, declared the same truth when he said, "I am the good shepherd," "I have chosen you out of the world." John, who was "corroborative" (cotemporary?) with Jesus Christ, and walked up and down the world with him, and was an eye-witness and minister of the word, asserts the same thing. And Peter declares the same truth when he says that we were elected through the foreknowledge of God. But this by way of preface. The subject of the text is the government of the Church, and there is one idea contained here which shows how important that trust is. The text says, "The government shall be upon his shoulder," which implies that his utmost strength and power is put forth to sustain it. We never see men carrying light parcels on their shoulders, and the fact that a package is borne there shows that it is weighty, responsible. And such in truth is the government of the Church. Consider the needs of the Church. Millions of God's people cry unto Him day by day for support and aid in their combats with the world, the flesh and the devil. It is a work and carries with it a responsibility so great that angels, however exalted, cannot help us. Unto which of the angels has God said at any time, Thou art My son? but unto the Son he saith, Thy throne, O God! is established forever. Jehovah laid the government of the Church upon the shoulders of one who is mighty to save, and were Jesus less than God he would often be disgusted and angered at our crooked and perverse ways. Many of us, and oftentimes, have been "obstropolis," but Christ has patiently borne with us. Every relation in life has its accompanying obligation, and while a governor is bound to hear the complaints and petitions of his people they are also required to render him true and loving allegiance. We have all been children of wrath, but God's grace in Jesus Christ took us out of the mire and clay and set us among His people. The greatest difficulty he (the preacher) had experienced, during his ministry of twenty years, was to get men to look at themselves, and after that they look to Christ. No wonder that Paul was so eloquent a preacher and such a zealous servant of God, for he always considered himself not the chief of Christians but the chief of sinners, and hence he ascribed all his victories to the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

'Twas grace that led my wandering feet
To tread the heavenly road,
And new supplies each hour I meet
While travelling on to God.

CHURCH OF THE AFFINITIES.

Going to Heaven in a Hand Basket—Poor Humanity—Everybody a Good Fellow—Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham.

The honeyed oratory of the Rev. Mr. Frothingham—it might be inappropriate to call it the sentiments of a well-to-do confectioner—soothed and sweetened the six days' troubles of a good-looking congregation yesterday at Lyric Hall. The reverend gentleman was in a happy mood, the assemblage perfectly serene. The little organ pealed forth harmoniously, a quartet popped from behind a little curtain and sung a little hymn, commencing with following little verse:—

Quiet as a peaceful river,
Quiet as the wind-hushed seas;
In the Eternal trusting ever,
We are kept in perfect peace.

And so they were. A more peaceable or fraternal congregation never gaily tripped to church, a more good natured sermon was never preached, everything went charmingly and nobody was hurt in mind. Remorse was refused admission at the door, Conscience would have been clubbed down the stairs without a question. Upon the faces of the majority love and self-sufficiency struggled for the mastery, while the reverend preacher was meek as a dove. In feeling terms he referred to the widow's mite and the grandeur that surrounded her humility. The contributions of the congregation were, however, not subsequently increased by the allusion, for at the termination of the discourse and just when the long-haired collectors were about to go to work religiously a fit of forgetfulnessseemed to seize some of the auditors and they left immediately. The collectors, basket in hand, saw them retire in dismay. The sermon was of a very general character, sparkling, frothy, and eloquent at times. Man, he said was a mass of pure selfishness, the rest a show. Let the truth in upon society and it dissolved. He characterized the world as a dunghill, but said nothing of the cocks that crow thereon. Search the mind, there was nothing found but abject sordidness. Love was only a pleasant device adopted to induce human nature to live a little longer. The art of woman was to spiritualize. She sweetened life. Human nature was nothing but a common place, sordid selfishness. The creeds of the human heart were poor stuff. The body was bad, but the danger everywhere was in the soul. He contended that that which seemed to interest every man in society and in religion was the most perilous. It was that which threatened the world with ruin. It was the tendency to progress that threatened the world with decay. But what we see, continued the preacher, is not the best, but the worst. We perceived the show, but not the substance. On the surface were envy, jealousy, wrath, rage, competition and selfishness; and what we did not see comprised purity and other virtues. The reverend gentleman then went on to recite the great struggle of life, showing that while the merchant was tight-fisted, the lawyer unscrupulous and the coquette heartless, they all had innate qualities of goodness which were concealed. Men were better than they seemed to others or even to themselves. Let them go into a closet and make a self-examination and they discovered contrition and repentance. That was the witness of God in the soul. The worst of mankind appeared on the surface in religion as in everything else. Christianity must not be judged by its creed. He denied the theory of Protestantism of New York, that human nature was corrupt at the core. Men were better than their own belief. Who had a worse nature than Voltaire? And yet he had a hatred of injustice, oppression and unkindness. Men lived amid delusions. The world was a struggle, in which each man contended for his own supremacy. The worst of it came to the top and the sweetest was at the bottom. All the grace and finesse of the world came by inspiration of the devil. Where was the force that sustained this world? It was the silver line of kindness in the heart. The reverend gentleman illustrated his principle by several happy illustrations of acts of heartfelt kindness, showing the love of mankind for humanity itself. After which another verse was sung and the congregation departed in the best of spirits.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH (COLORED).

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Da Costa—The Examples of St. James and St. Philip.

There is a cosey little Episcopal church in Mulberry street, just off Bleecker street, called St. Philip's, which has become to be of late years the Sunday rendezvous *par excellence* of the wealthy class of our colored citizens. The interior of the church is a very pleasing one, and everything about it denotes that it is in good hands, and that its management have devoted as much care to the simple yet chaste embellishments of the edifice as they have in selecting a most excellent choir and devoted pastor. In fact, the singing of the quartet of this church cannot be surpassed by that of any other church in this city, which, taking into consideration the great attention that is nowadays paid to the selection of church choirs, cannot be taken as a mean compliment.

There was a numerous congregation present at the morning services yesterday, which were conducted in strict accordance with the rules and regulations laid down for observance by the Episcopal ritual. After the reading of the lesson of the day from the Scriptures, the choir sung the hymn beginning

To Zion's hill I lift my eyes
From thence expecting aid;
From Zion's hill and Zion's God,
Whom heaven and earth have made.

The usual morning prayers were then said, in which the congregation devoutly joined; after which the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Da Costa, preached the sermon. He took his text from St. James, the first verse, which begins as follows:—"James the servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ." The reverend gentleman then called attention to the fact that the Church that day celebrated the festival of St. James and St. Philip. He spoke of the firmness of the two saints in withstanding the terrible ordeals through which they had had to pass. St. James practiced what he preached to men. He exhorted the faithful to be firm as a rock in their fidelity to their God, and he himself showed that his firmness was that of the true Christian. He withstood the shocks of his enemies as a rock withstands the dashing of the waves that lash themselves in fury against it, and even up to the hour when he was killed for his faith his voice was always raised in exhortation and praise to God. There was one thing in the life of St. Philip which ought always to be held up as an example to be followed by Christians. When the in answer to the call of his Lord went and followed the Divine Master, he abandoned all for the sake of God. That particular thing in his life which Christians should always bear in mind was his reply to Nathaniel when asked if any good could come out of Nazareth. He did not argue the question with his questioner, but simply answered "Come and see." If people who sneered at religion wanted to know if any good could come out of Nazareth, that is out Christianity, they should be answered in the words of St. Philip. If they wanted to know God, to find out whether it was true, as Christians claimed, that there was so much good, so much consolation in Christianity, they should be invited to test the matter for themselves. Nothing was easier. No argument could satisfy them better than their own experience, and what a man learns by personal experience he never forgets. In our daily life how many vicissitudes were there not—how many terrible things which tested this value of religion. In the awful calamity which befel Richmond city a few days ago religion shone out brightly in many instances. Amid the cracking of the timbers, as the floor of the court house gave way, and hundreds were buried beneath the ruins, there were many whom religion came to console in their last extremity, who had strength enough in the very agonies of death to rejoice that they had followed in the footsteps of the Lord; while others who had led badlives cried out to God to be spared for yet a few moments ere they were hurled into eternity. The consoling power of religion was beyond all expression great, and it never was felt in all its strength more than when the soul was on the brink of the life to come, and knew that but a few brief minutes of mortal existence separated it from the eternal presence of Almighty God.

The reverend gentleman then closed by exhorting the congregation to follow the example of St. Philip and St. James in doing good, in being steadfast in their faith and love for religion and its teachings, even unto death.

ORIENTAL HALL.

"God Man's Best Ally"—Sermon by the Rev. Charles F. Lee.

A goodly company of worshippers assembled yesterday morning at Oriental Hall, 205 East Twenty-seventh street. The sermon was preached by Rev. Charles F. Lee, who took for his text "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms; if God be for us who can be against us?" These quotations, the preacher said, were taken from the writings of Moses and Paul, who were conspicuous instances of the great results which men trusting in God were able to achieve. Mankind were too proud in the days of happiness and prosperity to think of their Creator, and it was only when darkness gathered around their path and difficulties beset them that they remembered God and had recourse to him. Sustained by the power of Divine Providence the soul of man was capable of enduring with fortitude the manifold ills of life. The eternal agency was revealed in the united action of man. To say that God did not control the destinies of the universe was to hazard an assertion to which the experience of forty hundred centuries afforded an emphatic contradiction. When a nation felt that God was its ally it was certain to march onward to glory and success. That glorious sentiment it was which animated and inspired Winkelried, Bruce and Washington, and enabled them to achieve the deeds that have rendered their names illustrious. It was when man began to trust himself that he began to fail. The invincible phalanx of Greece and the iron legions of Rome did not save those countries from destruction, because neither the Greeks nor Romans trusted in the true God. It would be well if our legislators trusted more in Providence and less to thimble-rigging, wirepulling and the numerous other phases of a tortuous diplomacy. But unfortunately the majority of public men prefer to rely, if he should so say, rather upon the devil than the Almighty. Insignificant as man was in himself, when he was regarded as supported by the everlasting arms he assumed an aspect of grandeur. The thought of God's never-ceasing care for us was an unutterably beautiful one, and as consoling as it was beautiful. With God as his refuge the most wretched of mankind was happy, and without Him vain were riches and prosperity. The preacher in conclusion exhorted his hearers so to order their lives and direct their actions that they might be able to feel that God was with them. In the dread hour of death especially would the thought of the great Creator's love prove a source of infinite solace, and they would enter the confines of the unknown land full of a holy hope and Christian confidence of believing that they were pure in the sight of God and "sustained by the everlasting arms."

THE AFRICAN MISSION CHURCH.

Pious but Inharmonious Services—Enthusiastic Worshippers and a Sleepy Preacher.

The African Mission church, situated at 161 West Fifteenth street, is a neat, small, red brick building, very unostentatious in appearance, but quite spacious enough for the congregation, provided it was not more numerous than the display of colored beauty yesterday assembled. The exceedingly primitive and free and easy style of deporting themselves in church was somewhat remarkable to the eyes of a stranger, it being no uncommon occurrence to see a few of the members leaving their seats and coolly paying a visit to their neighbors on the opposite side of the church, evidently for the purpose of having

A FRIENDLY "BRUDDERLY" OR "SISTERLY" CHAT

on topics perhaps not altogether religious.

The singing was unaccompanied by any instrumental music, and had to depend for its harmonious rendering on the voices of the choir and congregation. Certainly the effect on the listener was somewhat novel. Fancy a number of people, say about sixty, all singing at the very top of their voices and with an almost total disregard to an air of any sort, each one giving utterance to sounds that were most pleasing to himself. The minister, Mr. Lewis P. Wood, is a rather large and venerable looking type of the colored race, very eloquent, but exceedingly "stormy" in prayer.

The congregation have a most peculiar and very noisy habit of testifying their approbation of both prayers and sermon by innumerable expressions like the following:—"Yeth, yeth," "No, no," "True, true" and "Hear, hear" which impresses one with the idea that the prayer and sermon, at intervals, are conducted something after the style of the singing, namely, by every one taking part in them. Before the sermon the following lines were sung:—

Oh, never count the blubbles when there's water in the spring;
The darkies have no troubles when they've got their hymns to sing.

The learned divine, Mr. Wood, preached to the following text, from Malachi:—"For I am the Lord, and I change not." He apologized for not being able to speak at much length on the subject, both from "not knowing exactly what to say" and having a very bad hoarseness. He went on to show that the Lord, being unchangeable and immutable, was always the same when approached by the penitent sinner, always forgiving and lenient, full of kindness and mercy, and that if man could only comprehend how much the Lord had done for him wickedness would he much scarcer in the world than it is. The preacher here drew rather a peculiar analogy, saying that "the sun," moving every day in the same direction, from east to west, having the same rain and the same thunder and lightning, were all signs of the unchangeability of the Lord. So now was the time to draw nigh unto Him. We lost a good portion of the valuable and highly instructive discourse on account of the noise made by some of the brethren in our vicinity testifying rather loudly their opinion of parts of the sermon, but no doubt they were unable to restrain their emotions at the expression of such divine truths.

After the clergyman had finished preaching and was taking a quiet doze one of the elders mounted the pulpit and favored the company with a discourse somewhat similar to the revered pastor. This was also strongly tinged with spiritual threats of destruction on the heads of the brethren as continued to walk in the ways of sin and infamy. A hymn was then sung and the congregation separated in a highly devotional spirit.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Calamity in Richmond Due to Sin—Denunciation of Free Love Preachers and Slanderous Publicists—There is a Devil—Evil Days in Church and State—Sermon by the Rev. C. B. Smyth.

The members of the United Presbyterian body worshipped yesterday, to the number of 130, in the Welsh Congregational chapel, Eleventh street, between First and Second avenues. Singularly extravagant amid the unadorned gravity of the proceedings was the appearance among the staid worshippers of half a dozen "girls of the period," whose "saucy" hats, surmounting a pile of *cignon*, made the grave and reverend elders stare and provoked irrepressible wrath to unhallowed whispering, done, however, with bated breath.

The trial of the Rev. C. B. Smyth, the pastor, for a breach of the Sabbath, said to have been committed some Sundays ago by inviting some of the reporters to lunch at a public bar, and in having profanely imbibed himself some gin and milk upon the occasion, would, it was announced, come off on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, and the Speaker exhorted the Presbytery to muster in all its strength, as the matter in dispute was of much interest to the body. He wished "all New York was present." It is anticipated that there will be a lively time of it upon the trial, as the Sabbatarians are sturdy in their Puritanism, and Mr. Smyth is strong in his sense of having done no wrong in extending a little hospitality to gentlemen of the press, nor even to the Bohemian *sans culotte* whose mean and beggarly conduct has led to this "tempest in a teapot," as he did not know the character of his guest, and took him to be a man.

Before the sermon the following hymn was given with immense piety, but without any regard for the musical or ornamental in psalmody:—

How long, Lord, lookest thou on?
From those destructions they intend
Rescue my soul from lions young,
My darling do defend.

The discourse was upon Proverbs xxvii., 1—"Thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." He said he had preached upon this text two months ago but his sermon that day would be totally distinct from that he then delivered. The application of the text at present would be to the uncertainties of life. Life was made up of vicissitudes from the cradle to the grave, and scarcely one of these revolutions or accidents was anticipated. Where is the man who closed his life as he expected to do? Where the one who walked in the path he had marked out for himself? Why were not these changes such as were expected and desired? Because the future was curiously enshrouded in mystery. One thing was, however, certain—that adverse uncertainties had sin in their origin. Of course this proposition must be understood generally. Take the late appalling calamity in Richmond, the greatest disaster recorded for many years past. Why this hecatomb of victims and all those hearts cruelly wrung? Why those homes made desolate? Was it not because of political injustice? Had there not been sin and crime to originate the quarrels sought to be appeased, there would be no crowd to weigh down the galleries of the Capitol and bring death to so many doors. The Pharisees believed the contrary, and were rebutted by the Saviour, who said of the blind man, in reply to their question, "Neither this man hath sinned nor his parents, but for the glory of God," &c. The world was a vale of tears. There was more mourning than joy. Sorrow abounded and gladsomeness was like a bird of passage. But in special visitations of Providence there was this thing remarkable, that punishments were sent to the wicked in anger while they descended upon the just to chasten them. The destruction visited upon Sodom and upon the antediluvians when the cup of their iniquities was filled up was an illustration of the former, while in correcting the pious and godly God acted at all times like a parent, doing it in sorrow rather than in anger.

The vicissitudes to which the preacher alluded more frequently took the shape of domestic bereavements. The death of the partner of one's joys and sorrows and the object of a man's earliest and strongest affections—what a blow it was! Yet such harrowing separation took place daily. Then the fine, prattling boy, with noble developments in body and mind, whose intellect justified the hope, if it did not give the promise, that he would be a leader in the land—perhaps guiding the national army to victory, possibly legislating for the benefit of the commonwealth or evangelizing the Lord's vineyard. Ah! no. The Angel of Death swoops over the nursery and sweeps him to the dust of the tomb. Such was life. But there were bitterer sorrows. Such were those that sprang from treachery and deceit, when friends deserted and betrayed the friend who told his soul to them while he leaned upon them for support. So it must ever be. Christ was betrayed by a disciple and friend. And now he was again betrayed by ravening wolves, cloaked in hypocrisy, who entered the pulpits to scatter the sheep of the Lord by teaching and encouraging free love, heterodoxy and all such doings, and who even had the impiety and audacity to proclaim that "there was no devil." By reference to the Book of Job and to the Epistles of St. Paul he proved that there was an arch fiend behind men prompting them to sin, and behind these apostles of Antichrist very particularly. Evil days had come upon Church and State. This was the evil time, because wickedness legislated rampantly in the Senate, rioted in the halls of justice, desecrated the Christian pulpit and overspread the world. The arch fiend, too, prompted bad men to publish to the world libels and slanders about Christian men, that so the weak might be scandalized and the infirm seduced. And with such developments before them men were mad and wicked enough to say there was no devil.

LITTLE ZION CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. William F. Butler—An Attentive Congregation—Funeral of a Member.

As usual the Little Zion church in Bleecker street was well filled yesterday by an audience of colored people, among whom was a good sprinkling of whites. There was an evident intelligence in this mass of people and a respectability of demeanor which went far to make this congregation appear a better and more Christian one than many which worship in the stone edifices of Fifth avenue. So prayerful and fervent, indeed, did all seem to be that there was a sense of relief from the oppressive indifference of most of our white congregations.

The service was conducted by the Rev. William F. Butler, an active, somewhat handsome and very intelligent gentleman. His sermon was one of the best we have listened to this season. He took his text from Acts xvii., 22, 23:—

Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars Hill and said:—Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious. For as I passed by and beheld your devotions I found an altar with this inscription, "To the unknown God." Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, Him I declare unto you.

The reverend and eloquent gentleman went immediately into a fine description of all those beauties of Athens, which had made it the civilized capital of the world at that time. He spoke of the wonderful buildings of the Acropolis, the sculptures, the various objects of art, and, in short, the advanced and educated state of the people of Athens. So he said, who while this people had everything of the earth they could desire they lacked spiritual grace, and were ignorant of all things concerning the soul. Paul wanted them to unite the head with the heart. It is only the really superior man who unites the two, and this is the result of Christianity. What is a man, of what good is he if he, possesses the former and lacks the latter? This life could not be successful even among ordinary men. The speaker then very aptly applied this to the controversy now raging concerning the use of the Bible in public schools. If the children were brought up to know everything but religion how barren would the final result be. What sort of members of society would these children be? What moral purpose would the observe in life? As Paul said, they would ignorantly worship an unknown God, whose goodness they had never been taught to learn, whose wonderful omnipresence and power they knew nothing of, and in the end be both ignorant and superstitious. The speaker wound up with a fine exhortation to never fail in educating our children, to pay heed to the spiritual as well as the temporal blessings. Then came the signing of a psalm by the choir:—

Let every tongue Thy goodness speak,
Thou sovereign Lord of all;
Thy strengthening hand uphold the weak
And raise the poor that fall.

The singing of this hymn was most beautiful, and some of the female voices would have done credit to any vocal exhibition. There was a feeling and an expression, too, that struck home. After the service the funeral of a well known member of the church and choir, Robert Hamilton, took place, and the young men of the church, in double rank, followed the hearse to the ferry.

ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Original and Fervent Exercises—A Deacon Chased by [illegible]—A Belligerent Belle.

The Abyssinian Baptist Church is a temple [illegible] ship situated on Waverley place and devoted solely to the use of the colored population of the neighborhood. On fine Sundays, such as yesterday, an immense number of gay and festive worshippers in parti-colored dresses drop into their devotions here, while age and infirmity, and the heart withered by the lash and by sorrows, find a solace in the simple and original exercises held at this church. A stranger witnessing the service is at once forcibly struck with the earnest, guileless simplicity of the worshippers. Everything is true to nature, and no attempt made to cover up the vices of the day in the worldly cloak of expediency. The mantle of the patriarchs may or may not have descended on the darkly tinted congregation, but the same brotherly love, the same warm greetings, the same open confession of sins, the same free display of impulsive nature that characterizes the fathers of the Old Testament, seemed to possess the congregation of the Abyssinian church. The morning service consisted of hymns, psalms, prayers, preachings and spiritual revelations.

At half-past ten brother Hazy Francis sounded the gavel, and intoned the first lines of the opening hymn, which was taken up with much warmth by the congregation. The verses were sung to a sweet old African air, of which Brother Hazy Francis claims to be the composer. The following verse will show the metre to which it is set:—

Lord, in the morning Thou shalt hear
My voice ascending high;
To Thee will I direct my prayer,
To Thee lift up mine eye.

Deacon Vincent read a portion of the Scriptures, and was followed by Deacon Burrill, who invoked Heaven in prayer. This brother has a deep, clear, ringing voice, well cultivated and speaks with a pure accent. His prayers proved him no novice in the art of storming the gates of Paradise.

The sermon was delivered by Rev. William Spelman, the pastor of the church. The old gentleman has seen service in many bitter engagements with the enemy of souls, but he still wields the sword of the spirit with the enthusiasm of a young recruit. He said:—It gives me heartfelt pleasure to meet you again this morning, my dear brethren, in this temple of God. We assemble here for a common object, that of worshipping the Creator. As children grow older they grow stroner and wiser, and religious exercises should have the same effect on the Christian soul, and I trust we shall hear of progress in the heavenly path from several brothers and sisters before the close of the exercises. We must keep up with the devil, my brethren; he runs fast, and if we go slow he will beat us. Keep up with him, my dear friends, and as the Lord has blessed me this morning with better health than I've had for two weeks, I hope to be able for the race. During my illness I learned something from a newspaper that I never knew before. I learned that I should thank God for my reason, and I knelt down on the spot and prayed, and I tell you, as a man travelling the road to eternity, that ere this morning you should thank God for your senses and your health, and if you don't, you can't keep up with the devil.

Brother Hazy Francis thanked God for his reason, raiment and health. He said this has ever been my theme since I was converted. I thank God more especially that when ever I was born I was born again. Cries of "Good, my brother." The enemy, who were standing in the open field have risen against us, but they can't take our lives. Brothers and sisters pray for me.

Brother George Washington said:—I feel to thank God for my reason, my brothers and sisters. Last Friday I was late in getting here, but at the request of my dear pastor I tried to get here in time to say something to-day. (Several voices—"Good, my brother.") I feel that I have been converted and that I am a child of God. My sins were as numerous as the hairs of my head. I pray God that He will look on us with a most particular look. He is quick to mercy and slow to anger. He has sunk nations of pale-faced sinners in the grave of hell, while we are here, bright and cheerful, to-day. O God! look on us, who have borne the heats and labors of the long summer days as well as the chills and winds of winter.

The audience having been treated to a musical medley, with the air of "Sherman's March" predominating,

Brother Casey took the stand. This speaker delivered an emphatically pathetic discourse, while tears streamed down his cheeks. He said:—I do not think I have anything good to say to-day. The last two weeks the enemy has chased me hard. (Wails of "Oh! Lamb of God!") Things came up that were too terrible to talk of. As David says, I am a rock in a dreary land. I was born in 1811, and half my time I served the devil. Let us be conservative if we like, but when we come to serve God let us be radical. When I go to serve God I go as earnestly as I go to my business in Wall street, and I know that when I am coming down the shores of time Christ will send his staff to meet me.

Sister Belle Thompson thanked the Lord that she was within His fold. She said:—I feel that I would fight everybody if they said I had no grace. If you are a thief do not make a practice of it, and if you are a liar do not make a practice of it. I served the devil once, and used to sleep late; but now I have got company, and they make me rise early all the time.

Several other brothers and sisters made short addresses, after which a hymn was sung, and the assemblage dispersed.

CHURCH OF THE TRUE BELIEVERS.

The Most Informal Church on Record—Every Man His Own Parson—A Church of Ten Years' Standing with only Twenty-five Members.

A HERALD reporter went yesterday morning in pursuit of "the Church of the True Believers," which was understood to be located at 33 Bleecker street. Having gained admission to No. 33, which is a private house fitted up in an elegant style inside, he was informed by a pretty looking Scotch lassie that that was not the church, but that the speaker resided there. The speaker, Mr. Rightmeyer, soon made his appearance, and was informed by the aforesaid reporter of his mission, but was politely informed that the church was hardly yet in a shape to warrant a special notice in such a paper as the NEW YORK HERALD. In answer to interrogatories Mr. Rightmeyer said that the church consisted of from fifteen to twenty-five members, who met each Lord's Day at No. 19 East Fourth street; that they recognized no such title as reverend or the like, but that each of the congregation was entitled to speak and express the Scriptures if he saw fit; that he himself was the principal speaker; that the morning exercises consisted solely in expounding the Scriptures, and those of the afternoon in the breaking of bread for the Lord's Supper; that they did not care particularly about having a reporter present, but that, as their doctrines were somewhat different from all others, and required a good deal of space to properly elucidate them, he would commence (provided the "congregation" consented) to expound and explain them *ad infinitum* and *ad libitum* in the HERALD, in order to further enlighten the world.

Further deponent saith not.

WELSH METHODIST CALVINISTIC CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Powell on Predestination.

In East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, stands a church in every particular one of the most singular institutions in the country. Externally the edifice is of brown stone, plain and almost sombre in appearance; internally it is totally devoid of decoration, and its cold white walls and the varnished beams of the roof strike a chill into the heart of the visitor. Hence there is none of the poetry of religion; no soft, solemn strains of devotional music to raise the wearied spirit gently to the presence of its Creator; no flowers to remind man of the author of his and their being, and by their balmy influence induce a calm disposition of mind suitable to receive and retain spiritual impressions—nothing but the formal, beautiful church service and the stern, rigid dogmas of the great reformer, Calvin, thundered from the pulpit. The congregation, too, which weekly assembles within these walls is composed exclusively of a foreign people who have imported into the land of their adoption the customs, the religious practices and even the language of their native land. They have left the rocky fastnesses, the mountains and sea-beaten shore of Wales, and with a tenacity distinctive of their race attempt to keep alive here the traditions of their fatherland. They aim at being a distinct race amid the numerous branches of the human family who have flocked from all parts of the world to this great land of liberty, and pride themselves in particular on carrying on the service in the grand old Gaelic tongue. This church is the Welsh Methodist Calvanistic church, and thither flock every Sunday a number of devout Christians from various parts of the city, and even from Brooklyn and Jersey, to partake in the religious services and consecrate the day to worship. In sober truth, they seem terribly in earnest in their good work. They have a solemn, staid look and an abstracted air, which proclaims unmistakably that all worldly affairs are excluded from their minds for this one day and that their thoughts are wholly centred on the life to come. They devote almost the entire day to active religious exercises. At eleven o'clock in the morning the church is opened for Sunday school, in which not only the thoughtless children who are just beginning to be indoctrinated with rigid principles of Calvanism, but men of mature age and hoary headed seniors take part. This continues with a slight intermission till three o'clock when the first regular service is performed, lasting over two hours, and again at seven o'clock they meet to listen to the saving words of salvation.

The Rev. Mr. Powell, a man of austere and religious aspect, who has been lately appointed to this church, officiated yesterday and delivered a most impressive sermon in Gaelic on "Predestination." The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and

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all present listened with the greatest attention to the words of the speaker as in the soft, flowing, melodious and most powerful language of his native land he elucidated the dread doctrine. The reverend gentleman said that from all eternity Almighty God had foreseen those who were to be saved. Their names were written in the Book of Life, and all others were inevitably doomed to an eternity of misery. ... dreadful fate, but were They could not fill the yawning gulf of hell. All should, therefore, live in fear and trembling until they felt within them the comforting conviction that they were among the number of the elect. Many of his hearers doubtless were so affected, and he hoped and trusted that they would all yet meet before the throne of God, where there would be an end to doubt and fear and all would rejoice in the beatitude of heaven. The preacher continued with an eloquent prayer for his congregation and himself.

SHILOH (COLORED) CHURCH.

Mary at the Tomb of Jesus—Sermon by a Sexton of the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church.

At this church yesterday afternoon and at the usual hour for assembling, three o'clock, Mr. T. S. Titus, the colored Sunday school teacher, was busily engaged in the true task of a score of boys and girls in a praiseworthy manner. At a quarter past three the school was brought to a close by singing "Dear Saviour by My Side," when Mr. Titus delivered a short address on the progress made by the school, which is not what it should be, but encouraging, and exhorted the members of the congregation present, few in number, to take some interest in it. While waiting for the minister to arrive he had an extended conversation with the writer and deprecated considerably the hostilities between the trustees and the Presbytery, which he said would be the ruin of the church. At forty minutes past three o'clock, no minister appearing, he went to the platform and, after regretting bitterly that the congregation should meet Sunday after Sunday to find no minister to preach the Gospel, said they had no alternative but to adjourn, and proposed singing the hymn "Almighty God in Humble Prayer," be resolved. While engaged a gentleman entered the church and seated himself on the platform, who proved to be Mr. F. P. Wood, the sexton of the Twenty-third street Presbyterian church, who had heard of the situation of Shiloh and had very generously come to the rescue.

Mr. Wood commenced by reading the twentieth chapter of St. John, after which the following hymn was sung:—

> Faith adds new charms to earthly bliss
> And saves me from its snares,
> Its aid in every duty brings,
> And softens all my cares,

which was followed up by a prayer, in which the worthy layman thanked the Supreme Being for the beautiful day for the peace and quietness the community now enjoy and for all His good gifts. He implored the Giver of all good to instil into the hearts of his hearers a feeling of awe and reverence on approaching Him and one of thankfulness at His goodness. We have erred and are poor and needy, but trust to Him for pardon and help, to stand pure and holy in His sanctuary. He implored the influence of the Holy Spirit on the day's meditations, and asked a blessing on the church, the city and the nation and that the boon of citizenship might be appreciated by all to whom it extends.

After singing "Dear Saviour We are Thine," Mr. Wood chose his text from John xx., 16—"Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself and saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master," and preached an admirable sermon. The subject of his discourse was Mary at the tomb of Jesus, and after describing the horrors of the preceding Friday and the chapter from which the text was taken, said that the love shown to Jesus may have been interpreted to arise from worldly motives. Jesus had been announced to overthrow the Romans and to occupy the throne of David. When, therefore, His execution came to pass, it might have been supposed that all faith and love for Him would have vanished. The disciples might have expected to be His prime ministers and the women to be attached to His court. Did this occur? No, for when they believed Him to be dead and lying in the tomb they prepared everything necessary to embalm Him with and started with it at haste on their sorrowful journey. This shows what power Jesus had over them. Their love for Him was as strong as ever. The sorrowing women started in fear at the great stone over the sepulchre. How to remove it? No matter. Full of faith they wended their way to the tomb. What a crowning grief to find the sepulchre empty. What thoughts must have crossed their minds. Jesus, their Saviour, removed and perhaps suffering untold indignities at the hands of the Jews. All left but Mary to seek means of recovering the Lord's body. She lingered there persevered with a vague desire of finding him somewhere in the neighborhood, and as she stood weeping she saw the glorious vision of the angels, turned and saw her Lord. In her mistake Jesus must have been pleased. Her ardent inquiry after the Saviour's body must have moved His heart, and the word "Mary" must have been lovingly pronounced in his usual tone of voice for she was one whom we regard as impure and out of whom Jesus himself had cast out seven devils.

A great artist has delineated this scene, and a loving heart guided a skilful hand, for never was greater justice done a subject. It may seem strange that John is the only evangelist who has described this meeting, but his peculiar office was to set off Jesus' loving nature.

The lessons to be drawn from this scene are many. The character of Jesus is strongly given. After death no change had taken place. His love, voice and manner were the same. With regard to putting Mary back, it may have been that, seeing her frantic joy, he wished to remind her that she must no longer endeavor to hold him to earth. He feared her throwing her arms about him to retain him. That there was nothing about Him too holy for Him to be approached is proved from the fact that Thomas, but a short time after, not only approached Him, but placed his finger into His wounds. The last and great lesson is that in the times of the greatest darkness we need not despair, and the power of God over man. Mary was in her greatest trouble, Jesus came to her. The Jews had sealed up the sepulchre. God hurled back the stone. Mary's answer—"Master"—should teach us how to regard God in obedience and love. At the conclusion of the sermon a prayer was given and the hymn, "Blest are the men whose souls do move," sung, when the congregation were dismissed with a benediction.

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.

Sermon by the Rev. A. A. Reinke.

Notwithstanding the beautiful weather yesterday which had the effect of filling nearly all of our large and fashionable up town churches, the little edifice upon the corner of Lexington avenue and Thirtieth street, known as the Church of the United Brethren, contained at the morning service but a slim audience. The few who were there, however, were amply repaid for attendance, as the pastor, Rev. A. A. Reinke, preached a most excellent sermon, and one that will be long remembered by those who heard it.

The service commenced by singing a portion of the 676th hymn:—

> Lord, in Thy name we meet,
> Before Thy mercy seat;
> Sacred may each moment be
> Spent in worship here with Thee.

Mr. Reinke selected his text from Matthew xx., 1—"For the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is a householder, which went out early in the morning to hire laborers into his vineyard."

The speaker first considered the parable in reference to the householder. This man, like other men in the East of similar circumstances and position, owned a vineyard. Upon a certain occasion, when more than the work of the regular vineyard hands was required, he repaired at various hours of the day to the market place of his town in order to obtain this additional help from among the stalwarth groups there assembled and on the lookout for employment. Hard pressed to finish a particular piece of work that same day, his search for laborers was continued up to the very last moment, and finding men standing idle he engaged them even at the eleventh hour, promising to remunerate them properly and justly, as they could put in no claim for a full day's wages.

At the hour of settlement the men last hired were first paid. The householder, aware of their pressing need, generously allowed them a whole day's wages. Those who followed received the same amount, which was more than many had expected. The men hired in the morning, whose work, in all likelihood, was not any too well done, became clamorous, and through their spokesman demanded more wages than a *denarius* apiece, insisting on the injustice of the whole procedure, and making no appeal to the bountifulness which had lavished its gifts upon the others. Finding that these slovenly workers, who assumed the air of injured men and made a continued outcry about the burden and heat of the day, and rested their demand on the ground of justice, the householder accepted battle on their chosen ground and signally defeated them. If they had fulfilled their contract so had he. They had agreed to accept the *denarius*, and he had paid them. There was no injustice to them. Why were they so envious? Why not rejoice that their poor comrades had been a little favored? If he chose to be generous to others what concern was it of theirs? Injustice! Why, if they had shown a true spirit and put in the plea of humble men, if their work had really deserved an extra return it would have been a different matter. As the case stood, they having received their due, let them begone, they and their wages, to the place whence they had come.

Mr. Reinke next reviewed the parable in several of its most plain and practical aspects, and then referred to "industry of idleness" of many Christians. He said the world was the market place, variously occupied in the keen pursuits of wealth, pleasure and fame, and many had not one hour to spare for the things that belong to salvation. The minister who would, like Paul, ask the multitude in the festive halls, the applauding theatre, or the gay, whirling ball room, the question, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" would be considered a fool. But what a mistake. There was such a thing as laborious idleness. Here, after a variety of exemplifications, the speaker urged upon his hearers the necessity of performing the task to which the gospel calls them ere the night should close down.

A solemn reference was made to the recent calamity at Richmond, Va., and the contrast noted between the ones uttered by some of the sufferers at that awful moment. In conclusion the audience was reminded that the parable also taught that although salvation was not of works it was for works. We are not called into the vineyard to sit idle. An idle Christian was a contradiction of terms. In amending our habits, in cultivating our hearts, in resisting temptation and in fighting the good fight of faith we have, like Nehemiah, a great work to do in our own case.

UNION (COLORED) CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Ely Every.

Upon entering the little wooden building occupied by the Union (colored) congregation, in the vicinity of Eighty-fourth street, yesterday morning, we found but three sable brothers in attendance. After half an hour had passed by nine more Africans appeared, three men and six women, and there were then also three foreigners present. The preacher, Ely Every, was a man of advanced age and bore evidence of such a freak of accidental variation on the part of his immediate ancestors as would render them amenable to the democratic law, which says, "Thou shalt not miscegenate!" He said, in introducing a hymn, rendered in a wild, monotonous chant by the worshippers, while we sing let us sing unto the Lord, not as if we were singing to a dead god. God, Thou art indeed very great and much to be beloved; Thou built the ark of our faith with the axletree of hope, and set us upon our feet that we might go forth and prosper. We have seen in this bright, beautiful morning that even the little herb is not forgotten by Thee, and though lying in the frost-bitten ground during the long, bitter winter still it seemed to be long dead it springs forth now in green youth and beauty a living emblem of immortality. We have seen the little ant toiling all last summer through and living on the fruits of his labor in the chill and darkness of winter. We have seen the trees put on their rich clothing of green, and the birds singing sweet anthems, all offering to Thee their first praise; yet, oh men, how few do we find at Thy feet, sweet Lord? We on the verge of the city know that in the open country on one side are many gambling, fishing and trifling away the Sabbath, and in the city they are gathered around the card table or revelling in wine and women. They then sang:—

> My willing soul would stay
> In such a frame as this,
> And sit and sing herself away
> To everlasting bliss.

Let us look up, said the preacher; it is no use to look down. All creation beholds the stars, and why should not man, at least a part of God's creation, look upward? "Blessed is that man who worketh not in the counsels of the ungodly"—Psalms i., 1.—was the text. I used, as a boy, to go out such bright May mornings as this into the woods, gathering flowers, listening to the wild birds and crouching behind the rocks and bushes to watch the flying and agile squirrels, and this on the holy Sabbath. I knew no great wrong in this, and I enjoyed it so. But gradually, little by little, I learned of Christ, and of His sublime humanity, learned the truth of the Bible, not the empty word, but the spirit the incalculable virtue that runs through the words, as the sap through the tree. Now how dare I, in this holy place, disguise a truth, if it is in my power. The sap that runs through the tree does not all mere into one limb, but revives and nourishes all: so the truth of the Bible spirit and Christ's teaching does not pour itself into one sect alone, but in all sects and peoples and classes. Without food man will die and without something of the faith and works of Christ man will go to hell. The spirit of truth and virtue and Godliness is like a tree. Gird the tree and it will die; draw across a line of honesty and virtue one single line of crime or wickedness and the life of honor is destroyed, its soul withers and dies.

Many of the phrases of the preacher were homely; he talked to the humble people in an unlearned strain, but for all his lack of polish, elegance and even grammatical construction, there was a wonderful power and force in his illustrations and in the directness with which he questioned and challenged the congregation.

SPIRITUALISTS AT WORSHIP.

A New Evangelist—Mrs. Cora Hatch Takes Part in the Exercises—Mental Flowers and Fantasies.

The Progressive Spiritualists met yesterday forenoon at Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, a roomy, well lighted place, but not constructed with much regard to acoustic effects. The ceiling is lofty and painted in a semi-gorgeous manner. Over the platform at one end of the room is a fresco representation of the Coliseum, in which the illusion of perspective is excellently rendered, and all around the walls are handsomely decorated in the same style of art. The congregation that assembled here yesterday was the largest and most respectable gathering of spiritualists we have ever seen. The fickle goddess had many of her votaries there. Youth and beauty, with blonde and raven and golden tresses arranged in elegant coiffures and apparelled in all the gay, light and sprightly styles of the latest spring fashion, were quite numerous. Radiant pink and green flowers, worn in the bonnets of many of the ladies, imparted a pleasing effect to the eye and suggested thoughts of summer.

Mrs. Cora Hatch occupied one of the front seats, and looked as serenely lovely as usual. Traces of "Time's defacing fingers" are, however, beginning to grow visible on her broad and immaculate brow. The masculine element of the worshippers consisted mostly of gray-haired and gray-bearded men, who had spent some time in seeking after the philosopher's stone and dream they have found it in the doctrines of spiritualism. They sincerely believe as the medium speaks that they are all the while listening to a discourse from some one of the disembodied host, and they profess implicit faith in the mysteries of table tipping and the marvellous doings of the seance circle. Yesterday a spiritualist told our reporter that the sermon he had just heard was from the spirit of some reformed parson in the other world. After the preliminary services, which were brief and simple, the choir, a very good one, by the way, sang the following appropriate lines:—

> Loud is the vale! the voice is up
> With which she speaks when storms are gone,
> A mighty unison of streams!
> Of all her voices one!

Mrs. Nellie Brigham then rose from her seat on the platform and paused a few moments before speaking. Her appearance was certainly prepossessing. She has luxuriant brown hair, which she wore in wavy folds over her forehead; large blue eyes and a manner very easy and graceful. She was attired in a black silk dress and wore a ruffled collar round her neck. Her style of speaking is mild and persuasive, and as she utters the thoughts of the spirit an angelic smile plays constantly over her features. Her discourse was on conscience. Conscience, she said, was often perverted by policy and warped by selfishness, but when left to itself it was like the needle which points forever to the pole—it always directed us right. She elaborated her theme in a very sensible way, and concluded with a few sharp flings at the theologians who cry out, "Lord be merciful to you miserable sinners."

The following persons composed the choir:—Mrs. E. J. Adams, soprano; Miss McOmber, alto, and Mr. P. E. Farnworth, basso.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

May Day at Plymouth Church—A Floral Decoration—Admission of One Hundred and Twenty New Members—A Sermon on the Hidden Life of the Christian.

Yesterday was the "Plymouth Easter Day" of Plymouth church. May day, the beginning of the flowery May that from her green lap throws the yellow cowslip and the pale primrose, and to the groves a green livery gives, is to Plymouth church what Longfellow describes May to be:—

> Emblems of our own great resurrection,
> Emblems of a bright and better land.

In receiving into communion the one hundred and twenty new members yesterday morning, Mr. Beecher said that about eleven years ago some one hundred persons, representatives of every section and class of the great congregation, were admitted on the first Sunday of May to the church. Around that day the holiest memories of the church had clung, and ever since then Plymouth church had thought more of that day than of any other Sabbath. To that church each recurring communion Sunday in May had been the resurrection day to multitudes of those blessed memories on that memorable Sunday. Hence it had been deemed fitting to give to it a seasonable significance by dressing the platform florally and festivally.

This then was the reason that Plymouth church yesterday had so appropriately a festive appearance. The good taste of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Beach and Mr. Charles L. Allen had been exercised in the floral decorations, and with an effect that was creditable to this interesting occasion. Around the ridge of the platform was planted a strip of moss, laid upon which were small bouquets of simple wild flowers, intended as souvenirs, to be presented by the pastor to each new member. The floor of the platform had rather more than its usual array of floral decorations. Large sized wire flower stands were filled with exotic plants of gay foliage, interspersed here and there with simpler flowers and the luxurious water lilies of velvety softness. On the minister's table was a slender, tapering glass vase, full of floral beauties that Nature's ready pencil had so marvellously tinted, and festooned as in a floral frame the cornice of the orchestra gallery had trailing along its ridge a golden tinted May blossom. The Olivet stand held in its capacious basin also a bouquet of unusual brightness and beauty. The effect of all this upon the worshippers who crowded every part of the church was to inspire them not only with the recollections of the day, so sacred to the memory of a large number of those who had the privilege of witnessing it, but aided by the beautiful sunlight that came so gaily streaming through the shaded windows, a joyous festive feeling that brightened every eye, softened heart and there with coming tears.

After the singing of the first hymn, commencing with

> All hail! the power of Jesus' name!

Mr. Beecher, before reading the names of those who were about to be admitted as members of the church, addressed the general congregation, the substance of which has been given above. The new members represented the two extremes of human life. One was as young as ten years, and two were as old as seventy-eight and eighty-eight. A goodly number had not been baptized in their infancy, and this ceremony was performed by the pastor before the covenant was read and accepted by each of the candidates. The prayer that precedes the sermon was then offered, and it is scarcely necessary to say had touching reference to the interesting group below the platform in its commendation to Him to whom all hearts are open and no secret is hid.

At the conclusion of the prayer an appropriate and well known hymn was sung, commencing with the following verse:—

> O happy day! that fixed my choice
> On thee, my Saviour and my God!
> Well may this glowing heart rejoice,
> And tell its raptures all abroad.

The sermon was founded on the text in the third chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, the 3d and 4th verses:—

> For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God. When Christ, who is our life, shall appear then shall ye also appear with him in glory.

The paradox that was apparent in these words, in stating that the Christian was dead at a time when he was never so much alive, was made apparent by several illustrations. The following were several of them:—The sources of life were hidden, as the dial of the clock only represents the motion of the machinery that is hidden. Animal and vegetable life are both hidden, and we see only their effects and the manifestations thereof.

The true Christian life proceeded from a love relation, and it is a real and living feeling of love towards Christ that developed the Christian life. It was a disclosure to the man of Christ as a Saviour, and evolved in man's nature two elements—one, of admiration of certain qualities; and another, the love that springs from a sense of personal benefaction. The Christian life is a love life, that makes it more beautiful to the imagination and quickens a personal relation between Christ and ourselves; that tends to quicken the nature by a collateral emotion of gratitude and personal consciousness. This soul wedding was part of our daily experience.

The mystery of the divine existence was far beyond human comprehension; but that there was an influence of the Holy Spirit upon the hearts of men that worked in some way by which men had a communion with God was manifest, and it was the work of this Spirit to make the moral nature of man beautiful. Christianity made but a lean and little progress until the Spirit of God rests upon it. When the soul found that it loved the Lord Jesus Christ it found a blessed Trinity, which it very speedily enters on, and then commenced an indwelling with Christ.

To all this it may be said by many persons that a Christian was not after all so different to other men, and does not represent to the ordinary run of men a man who is moved by these higher spiritual influences. To all this he (the preacher) replied that men may do the same things, and yet the motive that was behind the doing and hidden from ordinary men was altogether different. The slave worked, and every drop of sweat that fell upon the ground and entered it they fell as the consequence of work done by constraint, whilst the freeman worked on the same ground as though he were the owner of it. He could understand a little girl stolen when young by gypsies ever being constrained by fear to steal, but it was the hand that stole, not the soul that was stealing. The memory of the happy, pious home had not been blotted out, and in the gypsy tent it lived its little life with memories now and then the gypsies could never share and never understand. Therefore it was quite true that the disposition which was behind the outer work of a Christian man's life was utterly and entirely different to that which was behind the man who lived only of himself.

There was a commonly accepted statement that Christian people, as people generally saw them day by day, did not show that they were moved by any sacred or spiritual motive. Well, that only showed the kind of company the people who talked so kept. When the mere formalists and the mere ritualists were sifted from the array of professing Christians, there was still left a vast multitude of good and true men, though it was true that the best Christians were not those who were the most seen. There were men who passed through the turmoil of the unclaimed, and there were fiery furnaces yet for Christians to pass through, and there were men who did pass through them and their garments were not touched. There are thousands of men who do not live by sight, but by faith. If they had not so lived they could never have borne the baptism with which they have been baptized.

That which inspired this life was a hidden life, hidden to many who could not see the life that inspired it though it were there. He (Mr. B.) watched the effect of the exhibition of pictures at the Academy this week upon plain people. There was a picture of a school, with the schoolmaster and the scholars, and on the floor were potatoes and apples. He thought that the plain people could not have seen what the artist saw—the tone, the atmosphere, the peculiar light, the grouping of the figures; and yet all this was there as plainly as the apples and the potatoes that the plain people said were so much like potatoes and apples.

Mr. Beecher described at length various phases of Christian life, including that of doubt, the joy of the beginning of the Christian life and the difficulties of the enduring to the end. He had been pastor of that church twenty-three years; it numbered more than two thousand members; nearly six thousand members had been admitted; many had fallen away—about one in twelve—and yet his faith in Christ, faith in the ability of men to live a Christian life, was firmer, greater than ever it was. He, therefore, urged upon those who were before him to live a life of faith and trust in God, and to be encouraged in so doing by the multitudes of those who had lived and were living, despite of thousands of earthly disadvantages, this dependence of faith and trust in God.

A communion service took place immediately after the sermon, in which the new members took part, and the entire floor of the church was occupied by communicants.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Discourse by the Rev. Mr. Brackett—The Richmond Calamity.

The Rev. Mr. Brackett, pastor of the First Baptist church, of Williamsburg, delivered an eloquent discourse in the forenoon to a full church. Mr. Brackett took for his text I. Corinthians, v., 7, but alluded to the impressive sentence—"For even Christ, our passover, is sacrificed for us." He said that in all ages of the world it has been common to perpetuate the memory of great men and great deeds by the erection of monuments. In the rude infancy of nations a great stone set up on end, a heap of stones, or a mound of earth was sufficient to indicate the scene of some great victory, or the last resting place of some great warrior. But as civilization advanced and arts were invented and improved, the wise, the brave and the good were preserved from oblivion by more elegant, more imposing and more lasting monuments. And now every nation and every city has its costly monumental structures. Every nation has its memorial days set apart for the commemoration of some notable event in the national history. And so every day of the revolving year becomes in its course, to one people or another, the anniversary of something memorable which befel their forefathers and is remembered by them with triumph or with grief. We call the national anniversaries holidays, but they were originally called holy days, because they were sacred to the memory of some great man or great event. The Church has also her memorial days, made such not by any mere human authority but by special Divine appointments, and therefore binding upon all believers. The Sabbath is such a memorial day, pointing back to and commemorating the victory of our Saviour over death and the grave. But it is true of God's memorial days, without exception, that they point forward as well as backward; they are prophetic as well as historical. Mr. Brackett elucidated this by various apt illustrations, and lucidly explained the text, arguing that the paschal lamb was meant to be a type of Christ. In conclusion he incidentally referred to the Richmond calamity, saying, "Even from such a scene as that there may rise, as there did rise, from the mass of broken timbers and wounded, mangled, bleeding, dying men, the triumphant utterance, 'O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?'"

During the pastor's connection with this influential society, a period of five years, he has baptized over 200 converts.

JERSEY CITY CHURCHES.

God the Author of Nature—Sermon in the Tabernacle by Rev. G. B. Wilcox.

Among the dissenting sects in Jersey City there is no church which numbers so fashionable a congregation as the Tabernacle. The excellence of its choir is in itself a great attraction, and it is only clergymen of more than average ability that are invited to address that congregation. There was a large congregation in attendance yesterday, and the services were very imposing. After the opening exercises the following hymn was sung:—

> Who shall the Lord's elect condemn?
> 'Tis God who justifies their souls,
> And mercy like a mighty stream
> On all their sins divinely rolls.

The pastor, Rev. G. B. Wilcox, then took for his text the following verse from Revelations, first chapter:—"I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore." He then proceeded to deliver a discourse on the life of Christ. What was the life that Christ lived from the manger to the Cross? It was the foundation of that temple which shall endure for all time. The whole life of Jesus on earth was poor and obscure and overlooked. The truth which we are to find in the text just read is not that Jesus is a friend of two thousand years ago in Judea, but with the eye of recognition we see Him living in His words to-day. There are two ways of keeping a man's memory. We sit in the chair where he sat; we look at his books, and we go out in the graveyard and look down upon the green sod that covers the mouldering body. But that always leaves behind a melancholy feeling like a death knell ringing in your hearts. On the other hand, there is a more excellent way of keeping one's memory, and that is to rise up from your sackcloth and ashes and go forth to the grand reunion in heaven. Go into the Patent Office in Washington, and you there find hung up as you enter the very clothes worn by George Washington. You are filled with reflection, admiration and awe, and you feel that you would like to see that great man. There are many who tell you that they commune with their departed friends; that they are never alone, but that the spirits of these dear ones hover around them. And is not Christ around us everywhere? The world has educated us up to a point where we can see Him more clearly than He was seen in any century. Do we not feel His presence, His inspiring influence around us everywhere? If men were not made acquainted with the powers laid up in the womb of nature, and if they had not seen the marvellous development of those powers in the telegraph and the steam engine, how much less would we know of nature's God? There is no Christian to-day who cannot have more of Christ than those who lived in Judea 2,000 years ago. Some men say the Bible is an obsolete book, that it is too far behind the times, and that it was merely suited to an age long past. But if we fail to show its power in the living present, then they will have some ground for their assertion. It opens to us as in a grand picture the life of Christ while in the flesh, and the more we progress in this nineteenth century the more familiar we become with Christ, who is ever present in His works. We ought to be absorbed in Him alone, for there is no other being good enough or great enough to fill our souls completely and give full range to all our faculties. Others will say that He is too great, too lofty, too powerful, to stoop to us in our follies or pity us in our miseries. But it is an infinite condescension on His part, in the first place to create us and then to save us; and, having done so much, will He stop there? Men possessed of great spiritual power, men who have made an impression on their times, were always men who kept in view this nearness of Christ. Perhaps some one will ask the question, are we to follow Christ's example in everything, for instance his use of wine? Well, such men might as well expect us to lie down on our bedstead at meals because Christ reclined at supper; or that we should discard boots and wear sandals for the rest of our lives. We are not expected to conform to a usage that belonged to another age, another climate, and other customs. Let it be remembered that wine was wine then, and not diluted alcohol. The preacher continued in this strain, and wound up with an exhortation to his hearers to follow the doctrines of Christ.

WASHINGTON CHURCHES.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES AT METZEROTT HALL.

Sermon by Rev. A. C. Barry—The Richmond Calamity.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1870.

Rev. A. C. Barry, of the Universalist Church, preached a sermon at Metzerott Hall on the Richmond calamity. His text was selected from the twenty-fourth chapter and forty-first verse of the Gospel according to St. Matthew—"Two women shall be grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken and the other left." He began by saying that these words were quoted on all occasions of sudden calamity. They were intended as an illustration of the peculiar providence of God, at which we sometimes murmur because we cannot comprehend it. Within the past few days a terrible accident had happened in a neighboring city, by which over fifty persons had lost their lives, and a large number had perhaps been permanently disabled. Among these were men eminent in the walks of life—men of character and position, lawyers, politicians and publicists. Numbers in the ill-fated capital of Virginia who were of little account in the world were spared, while men of usefulness were taken. The unbeliever asked, "How was this? Why should these men, whose existence was in a certain sense essential to society, be taken, and others whom society could do without not taken?" This was a question of the finite mind. God moved in a mysterious way. He takes the father, the stay and support of the family, and leaves the widow and the helpless orphans. He spares the old, decrepid father or mother, and takes the young, vigorous son. Unbelievers could not reconcile this state of things with the idea of God's love and goodness. Everything, however, was done for a wise purpose. We cannot tell the end from the beginning, and therefore what is inscrutable and just often seems to us tyrannical and oppressive. The Richmond catastrophe and similar calamities only illustrate the fact of God's providence. Such things are not the work of chance. No hap-hazard government can be attributed to the Almighty. The true Christian would not question God's providence. He would be content with beholding that out of apparent evil the All-wise Ruler would evolve eternal good.

THIRTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

"The Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God"—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Philadelphia—Collection in Aid of the Richmond Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1870.

The services at the Thirteenth street Baptist church to-day were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Philadelphia, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Union. His text was from First Timothy, first chapter, and part of the eleventh verse:—"The Glorious Gospel of the blessed God." The sermon was an exhaustive definition of the word "glorious," as applied to Christ and His kingdom, in contradistinction to the same word when applied to things earthly. The sermon was listened to with marked attention by a large congregation. Among other distinguished persons present was ex-Senator Ira Harris, of New York.

In the evening the services were conducted by the pastor, Dr. Cuthbert, the subject of his remarks being the late calamity at Richmond. At the conclusion of his remarks the reverend gentleman announced a collection in aid of the sufferers by that calamity, which was liberally responded to.

SERVICES IN THE CITY HALL.

Sermon by the Rev. E. De Normandie on Repentance.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1870.

The Rev. E. De Normandie preached this morning in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, on the text "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." The preacher said the great difficulty with all persons in becoming Christians was when to commence. They always preferred to designate some time in the future when it would be convenient. He said now was the proper time, and the first step was repentance, the next reformation. Repentance was the inward recognition of the force of God's truth, and was necessary to bring the soul into proper relations with God. Reformation was the outward change, which all men becoming Christians should make in their actions and daily life. Having put on these two changes of spirit and body it required more strength than ever to keep in the way of light. The Christian's path was beset with a multitude of dangers and temptations, and it took all the watchfulness he could bestow not to be found falling back into the old ways of Satan. For all the world the Kingdom of Heaven is now at hand, and all who wish to be saved must enter Christ's fold at once.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Boynton.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1870.

Rev. Dr. Boynton, at the Central Congregational church, to-day took his remarks from the text—"I am the vine, ye are the branches." He drew a comparison between the growth and functions of the various parts of a tree and the relations and duties of individual members to the Church. Every leaf sent down to the roots its own fibre, and when its work was done this fibre was contributed to the trunk, and thus all the trees were monuments of the work. The countless generations of the leaves gone were monuments set up to mark where work had been performed, and not such as tell only that a man is dead. From the course of bud life the speaker illustrated his views of the proper growth of the Church from the children within its own families.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

The real estate market is beginning to share in the general revival of activity in all departments of trade and speculation. The sales are recently much better attended, and increasing in number, while better prices are obtained. Considerable animation is looked for during the coming week, as the offerings are considerable, and will be followed by more if satisfactorily taken.

In addition to sales already reported V. K. Stevenson & Co. report the following:—At auction, the four story dwelling No. 76 Fifth avenue, 26.9½x98, lot 125 feet, to Thomas A. Lawrence, for $65,000.

At private sale, the four story dwelling No. 18 East Forty-first street, near Fifth avenue, 22x60x100, to Thomas J. Slaughter, for $30,000; Grand Boulevard, southeast corner of Eighty-second street, one corner lot, 25x93 feet, to Francis Martain, $14,200; one lot adjoining, same size, to same party, $8,600; one lot adjoining, same size, to same party, $9,600; one lot adjoining, same size, to same party, $8,850.

William H. Raynor reports the following sales that have been made on the Grand Boulevard within the past few days:—One lot on the west side of Boulevard, twenty-seven feet south of Seventy-second street, 25.10 feet front, 26 feet rear; average depth 110 feet, for $11,500 and since resold for $13,500. Four lots southeast corner Boulevard and Eighty-second street, 102.2 feet on front and rear and 92 feet in depth for $40,000 cash. Eight lots on west side of Boulevard, between 146th and 147th streets. Nine lots on four fronting 146th street and seventeen lots on rear fronting 147th street, all full lots, sold for $87,000.

THE DARIEN CANAL EXPEDITION.

Later Particulars—The Sassardi Route Also Believed Impracticable—Explorations to be Continued—The San Blas Route to be Explored—Probable Selection of the Line of the Panama Railroad.

PANAMA, April 18, 1870.

The report in my last letter of the progress made by the Darien surveying expedition and of the impracticability of the first route selected to be examined from Caledonia Bay to the Gulf of San Miguel, then being explored, is now fully confirmed, and it is believed the second will, on being thoroughly surveyed, prove no more available for the construction of a canal across this isthmus.

On the morning of the 25th of February Captain Selfridge, at the head of a large party, started with the intention of crossing the mountains and, if possible, reaching the head waters of Savana river. This party returned to the coast on the 3d of March, having crossed the Cordilleras and struck the head waters of the river Sucubti; but it does not appear that they found the Savana, as they expected. The "Savana," according to Autenreith's map, the last published, a copy of which I send herewith, seems to be much farther north and more in the line of the party sent out from Sassardi, at the northern extremity of the bay. The course followed by Captain Selfridge is said to have been the same taken by Lieutenant Strain 1854 after the Cordilleras was passed. The exploring party started on the 5th to thoroughly survey the course Captain Selfridge had just passed over. Following it they crossed the mountains and came on the Chucunaque river, one of the largest streams on the Pacific side. The telegraph corps carried their lines as far as the head waters of the Sucubti and as far on the ... Admiral's ... Caledonia bay to the 12th inst. had been received. The surveying party had then returned from the Chucunaque, and had pronounced the route wholly impracticable for a canal. One had been encountered was proved to be 1,100 feet high, and in the range of which it formed a part no suitable pass could be discovered. It was therefore decided to abandon this route at once, and at the last mentioned (11th inst.) preparations were being made to move up the bay to the Nipe, at Sassardi, about six and a half miles, and within the distance of the fleet.

On the exploring party from Sassardi no particulars have been received further than that they had carried their survey about nine miles inland, and that on its line they had met with nothing to create a hope that a practicable route for a canal could be found in that direction. The telegraph corps had followed about four and a half miles. The whole force was to unite at Sassardi and explore thoroughly in the west in which it is thought they will reach the head waters of the Savana river, which Captain Selfridge was in search of when he struck the ... If in the time then left no suitable ... is found, the two ... Gulf and ... the entire force, with 100 ... to the Gulf of San Blas and examine the country across ... with ... the Cordilleras, and flows into the Pacific in the Bay of Panama.

The San Blas route has already been the only exploration at the expense of some American capitalists. The survey is known, I believe, as the "Kelly Survey," and a map of it is published by Admiral Davis' report. The lowest elevation ... and reported was 1,150 feet ... and the section was considered ... an order the examined. It will take ... time to decide on the merits of the San Blas route ... the expedition will return to the United States. The ... which have already ... will be too late to prosecute further exploration.

The Panama route, the only practicable one of all, should now have some attention. The highest elevation over which the railroad passes is only 262 feet. Besides the established facts that the climate is much more salubrious than that of either of the other routes named, there are many other points in its favor. The country has already been thoroughly surveyed, and a line of railroad, which would be of immense value in the construction of a canal, has been in thorough working order for over fifteen years. These speak volumes in its favor.

The work of the surveying expedition has, from the start, it is said, been conducted in the most efficient manner and with great spirit and energy by all engaged, and, notwithstanding the arduous duties to which all were exposed, but little sickness has occurred. Only a few cases of fever are reported. The Indians invariably proved friendly.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL COLLEGES.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1870.

In the National Association of Medical Colleges to-day additional credentials were presented as follows:—Kansas City Medical College, Professor John M. Forrest, Professor A. P. Lankford; Missouri Medical College, Professor A. Hammer; University of Nashville, Professor W. K. Bowling and W. F. Briggs.

Professor N. S. Davis offered several rules for governing proceedings, which were adopted.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution that the several propositions adopted by the convention at Cincinnati in 1867 be taken up separately in the order they stand in the printed report, which was adopted. The first proposition was taken up as follows:—

First, That every student applying for matriculation in a medical college shall be required to show, either by satisfactory certificate or by direct examination by a committee of the faculty, that he possesses a knowledge of common English branches of education, including the series of mathematics, the elements of natural sciences and sufficient knowledge of Latin and Greek to understand technical terms of the profession, and that the certificate presented or the result of the examination thus required be regularly filed as a part of the records of each medical college.

Professor Logan offered an amendatory resolution that recommendations to the different faculties of the medical colleges are not binding till ratified by the several institutions. After some discussion the resolution was lost.

Professor Moore, of St. Louis, moved to strike out all after the words "common education." He said in institutions not represented here the recommendations would be impossible, and he thought the tendency of the Western institutions would be to clear them up. We exclude men from our colleges simply because they are not classical scholars. This was wrong, as in many instances our best physicians are without classical educations.

Professor YANDELL, of Kentucky, asked—In case we adopt the resolution as it is, does it enforce the education of medical students? He thought it would not. You cannot make medical students have a knowledge which students in other professions are not required to obtain before going into practice. While he would have the medical profession attain the highest standard of learning, yet they cannot require this standard. People will send for the doctor they want without reference to his Latin or Greek knowledge, so that he is a sensible and judicious man, and possesses the confidence of the public. These educational attainments were impracticable in this country. He did not think that success was the test of merit, especially in the profession of medicine. A better system of primary education should certainly be encouraged, but he opposed this standard of requirements.

Professor HAMMOND, in reply to Professor Yandell, said he was sorry to hear such arguments advanced. He did not think any man, however possessed of sense, could become a scientific man without a knowledge of Latin or some other dead language. He must enter his protest against such a standard as that recommended by the Professor.

Professor YANDELL said:—We have to take the world as it is. It is not to be expected all doctors are teachers. The people want men who can cure them rather than scholars.

Professor HAMMER moved an amendment to the amendment offered by Dr. Moon, to the effect that the words relating to Latin and Greek be stricken out and all else retained.

Professor DAVIS opposed the amendment offered to the original proposition, and advocated all requirements usual as a preparatory test to entering upon the study of medicine. By waiting for the common tide of advancement in knowledge the profession might go backward instead of forward. Every man worth having in the profession will come up to the required standard if it is a well established and arbitrary rule of medical institutions of the country. A line of demarcation should be drawn between those worthy and the army of parasites who were hanging on the profession. He advocated the amendment offered by Dr. Hammer, and hoped it would be adopted.

Professor MOORE said:—The gentleman's ideas of medical education are beautiful but would not apply to physicians in the West, where the medical faculty had to labor physically about as hard as farmers do.

Dr. R. KEYBURN said he was surprised to hear that a different standard was required in the Western country than was required in the East. He thought the requirements should be as uniform as possible a higher grade should be insisted upon, and it should be made uniform.

Professor LOOMIS said in regard to the Greek language he did not think it so necessary as the Latin. In the scientific world Latin was the prevailing language used. He would favor striking out the Greek and retaining the Latin. Some standard should be agreed upon.

Professor COX was opposed to the amendment to the amendment. He thought they were discussing what formed the corner-stone of the medical profession. We are flooded with charlatans in the profession in consequence of the loose manner in which medical institutions are conducted.

Professor YANDELL said the Anglo-Saxon character could not be changed nor driven into terms prescribed by this Convention, and the resolution adopted would go unheeded by the medical colleges unless made to conform to the wishes of the people as well as the profession.

After further debate by Drs. Yandell and Davis, and Professor Stilli, of Philadelphia, made some remarks in opposition to changing the language of the original resolution. He was surprised that they were discussing resolutions passed by the Convention two years ago. If they were to reaffirm them why discuss them now? He then offered resolutions as a substitute, which, after protracted debate, were rejected.

The amendment to the amendment was withdrawn and the question recurred on the original resolution, which was debated at length, when the vote was taken, on reconsidering the vote by which Professor Stilli's substitute was lost, and carried.

A motion was made to adopt the substitute, when debate again occurred.

Professor Davis advocated the adoption of the substitute, saying that he promised if the schools of Boston, New York and Philadelphia would adopt the recommendations and put them into operation, that the whole West would follow suit at once. (Great applause.)

The substitute of Professor Stilli was then adopted as a substitute for all propositions before the Convention. It is to the effect that the proposition in 1867 by the Convention of Delegates from Medical Colleges, embodying the system of collegiate medical education in the highest degree commendable, and which, if they could be generally carried into effect, would tend to elevate the profession; that the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must be practically determined by each medical college for itself by average attainments of its students and by other considerations of which it alone can judge, and that consequently while abstaining from all attempts at dictation, this Convention reiterate in the strongest manner, its desire that the several medical colleges will, in the changes from time to time made by them in the curriculum of study, endeavor to conform them to the general plan which was recommended by the Convention of 1867 and adopted in the same year by the American Medical Association.

ASIA.

Royalty, Native and Foreign, in India—Industrial Resources of the Empire—Queen Victoria's Compliments.

Our latest advices from India by the overland mail to England and thence by steamship to New York are—from Bombay, March 19; Agra, Calcutta, and Madras, March 15. The journals contain the following interesting reports:—

NATIVE ROYALTY IN MOURNING.

The young Rajah of Kapoorthalla has had his voyage to England cut short by untimely death. He had only left India towards the end of March, in company with Colonel Lees, and on the 2d of April he was dead, at sea, on board the Golconda. The illness seems to have come on since his departure from Bombay.

His Highness of Kuppoorthalla, accompanied by Colonel Nassau Lees, set out from his State on the 15th of February, *en route*, via Jubbulpore and Bombay, for England, where it was his intention to spend at least some months. "The object of the tour was the intense and gratification which an intelligent survey of the power and wondrous home resources of Great Britain was certain to afford. The well known and able Dewan Mathra Doss and a suit of twenty or more native officials and attendants accompanied his Highness on the seas."

QUEEN VICTORIA AS EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Rajah of Cochin was installed a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India by order of Queen Victoria. The British Resident at his court delivered the following speech on the occasion:—

YOUR HIGHNESS—Having communicated her Majesty's Grand Master's grant, appointing your Highness a knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, it becomes my pleasing duty to invest your Highness with the insignia of that dignity. Although the order is not of ancient date, it already bears on its roll up a few illustrious names. Our gracious Queen's son, whom we hope soon to welcome to southern India is the last addition to its ranks, ranks that already include such men as Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo, among Englishmen, and many of the most ancient and most illustrious of the nobles of Hindostan. When the order was first constituted, many doubted if it was an institution suitable to the tastes of the people in any considerable way most its ends. Would admission, it was asked, be appreciated so as to become an object of honorable ambition to her Majesty's Indian subjects. Would they see in it any incentive to show themselves worthy of being thus distinguished by their august Empress? Just at first, perhaps, and on a narrow view only, of the then present, there may have been some ground for such doubting; but assuredly that time is passed. I am confident that there is not a prince or worthy noble from our own Cape Comorin to the distant Himalayas, not already a member of the Order, who would not, I will not say envy your Highness the distinction now bestowed, but who would not deeply prize its bestowal on him self. This knighthood will be regarded by your Highness as a further bond to the great British power. When that power was to what it now is as the moon to the noonday sun, your Highness's house was ... the ally of the British general ... 1790 ... of Cochin, as he was the enemy of England. But the connection of the then rajahs with the rising British power was very different to that your Highness now enjoys with the mighty established British Empire. Then there were wars and rumors of wars, and it was to them, or to somewhat narrow sections of them, that alliance mainly referred. Now, peace smiles around, and assistance is naturally looked for towards promoting its arts and spreading far and wide the blessings of good government. It is in recognition of services in this direction that our Queen has been pleased to nominate your Highness a Knight in a noble fraternity of which she herself is the august Sovereign. I hope and trust that the event celebrated to-day will not be without its influence in encouraging further endeavors for vigorous and enlightened progress and that your Highness's administration will ever be so conducted as to cause the voice of your subjects to confirm the justness of her Majesty's gracious appreciation of your rule. That Providence may direct your Highness thus long to rule a prosperous country and happy people is the hope of your many well wishers; and as British Resident at your Highness' Court, I beg to add my own wishes and hopes that the rajahs of Cochin may ever be deservedly prominent among those whom the Majesty of Britain delights to honor. With sincere congratulations on this auspicious occasion, I will now invest your Highness with the insignia sent by her most gracious Majesty.

LORD NAPIER, OF MAGDALA.

We learn by telegram that Lord Napier, of Magdala, has arrived at Bombay, and that Sir W. Mansfield was to leave for England on the 10th of April. One of his last public utterances was an emphatic protest in Council against any further reduction of the British troops in India. "All things are for the best in this best of possible worlds," seems to be Sir William's maxim.

COTTON AND COAL FROM INDIA.

The Calcutta *Englishman* remarks that the difficulties of America may truly be said to have been "India's opportunity." The cessation of the supply of cotton from the Southern States laid open the markets of Europe to the produce of this country, and the mills of Lancashire were for a time chiefly kept at work by the cotton of the Berars. Speaking on the undisputable authority of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Viceroy was in a position to announce the astonishing fact that the cotton now exported from India very nearly equals in quantity the entire exports of North and South America. In quality there may be yet room for improvement; "but," as his Excellency humorously remarked, "Man he tells like unto that river who said that the best thing in the world was good wine, and the next best thing was bad wine;" but, whatever it was, let there be enough of it. So, Lancashire cannot for cotton. Let us have the best, if possible, say the manufacturers; if not, send us what you have, but let there be plenty of it. The produce of the central provinces and the Berars will now be poured into Bombay without stint and without delay, in the sure and certain hope of immediate shipment not only to England, but also direct to France through the Suez Canal.

THE CHANDA COAL FIELDS.

Accessibility to the Chanda coal fields is second in importance only to the improved communication with the cotton lands of the above named provinces. Nor is coal the only mineral to be found in that district. Iron also abounds, and it is believed that copper and gold also occur in considerable quantities In short, "the *irritamenta malorum* need only be dug out, now that a mode of conveyance has in the fulness of time been provided."

THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have been thwarting this very questionable body in their attempts to get an appropriation from the Legislature of $600,000 to construct the great novelty of an underland overland sewer through the farm lands of Bushwick. Hence the libel which they insinuate against me in your paper of to-day. Four or five years ago I got a permit, and paid for it, to put a hydrant in a yard in North Tenth street, where there was no water, and connect with the water main in North Ninth. I paid my tax regularly for it ever since, and every neighbor who wanted water, there being neither pump nor public hydrant in the neighborhood, came and took water, as, when I permitted them to cross my premises, they had a perfect right to do, and as they did everywhere else in the city. In front of my cottages in North Ninth street, on the opposite side of the street, is at this writing a public hydrant which is now dry, and has been dry for the last three weeks. It has been reported to the underlings of the board—reported even to the tape-line men—whom they have just sent round preliminary to some new oppression. And yet so it remains, while the people who ought to be supplied by it are forced, and have been for the last three weeks, to make a highway of my halls to supply themselves at the hydrant in my yard. I could not see them starved through the indolence of this Water Board. That indolence is nearly a match to its rapacity. On the latter I will not dwell here; but before any competent inquest I am ready to show that in the construction and in the management of our sewers and our water and our street cleaning they have, either ignorantly or corruptly, sacrificed the interests of the public in a manner that has not yet been dragged into the light. Probably it may not be, as my own detestation of their practices is exceeded even by my contempt for the dull, grumbling submission of the people on whom they trample and impose. Trusting in your sense of justice to give publicity to this, I remain, &c.,

THOS. AINGE DEVYR.

IMMORALITY IN SOUTHBURY, CONN.—The Deputy Sheriff and a constable from Southington on Sunday arrested a man named Atkins, at Collins' disreputable establishment, "out East." He is a resident of Southbury, and was guilty of beating and abusing his wife and tying her up, after which he attempted, before her eyes, to commit an outrage on her mother, a woman sixty years of age. He had evaded his pursuers for several days, but was finally captured and taken back to Southington, where it is hoped he will receive punishment commensurate to his offence.—*New Haven Lever*, 26th.

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